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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONSISTING OF

HON. CHARLES D. CARTER, *Chairman.*

HON. CARL HAYDEN.

HON. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL.

HON. DENVER S. CHURCH.

HON. HOMER P. SNYDER.

DECEMBER 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 1917

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COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

CHARLES D. CARTER, Oklahoma, *Chairman*.

CARL HAYDEN, Arizona.

DENVER S. CHURCH, California.

WILLIAM J. SEARS, Florida.

C. C. DILL, Washington.

JOHN N. TILLMAN, Arkansas.

HARRY L. GANDY, South Dakota.

WILLIAM W. FASTINGS, Oklahoma.

JOE H. EAGLE, Texas.

W. B. WALTON, New Mexico.

ZEB WEAVER, North Carolina.

PHILIP P. CAMPBELL, Kansas.

PATRICK D. NORTON, North Dakota.

HOMER P. SNYDER, New York.

ROYAL C. JOHNSON, South Dakota.

FRANKLIN F. ELLSWORTH, Minnesota.

BURTON L. FRENCH, Idaho.

DAVID G. CLASSON, Wisconsin.

THOMAS A. CHANDLER, Oklahoma.

ARCHIE D. SANDERS, New York.

N. C. BARRETT, *Clerk*.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Tuesday, December 4, 1917.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.. Hon. Charles D. Carter (chairman) presiding.

On motion of Mr. Hayden, the chairman appointed a subcommittee consisting of the chairman, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Church, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Snyder, and any other member of the entire committee who might be present from day to day, to conduct the hearings on the Indian appropriation bill.

There was also present Mr. Edgar B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in the bill is as follows:

A BILL Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and in full compensation for all offices and salaries which are provided for herein for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, namely:

For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-eight), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and under any other act or acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$100,000, to be repaid proportionally out of any Indian moneys held in trust or otherwise by the United States and available by law for such reimbursable purposes and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, or allotment of any land in severalty on the public domain to any Indian, whether of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona, who was not residing upon the public domain prior to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.	136,579.37
Amount appropriated	100,000.00
	<hr/>
	236,579.37
Amount expended	79,063.68
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	157,515.69
	<hr/>

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	\$46,433.40
Irregular employees.....	7,140.44
Rent of buildings.....	150.00
Traveling expenses.....	5,041.50
Transportation of supplies.....	578.58
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	1,337.74
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	12.03
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	26.14
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	6,841.88
Equipment.....	9,128.25
Live stock.....	600.00
Miscellaneous.....	773.72
	<hr/>
	79,063.68

Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable). \$100,000.

Additional allotment work to unallotted children on various Sioux reservations.....	\$3,000
Additional allotments on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz.	5,000
Allotments on various mission reservations in California under act approved Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969).....	5,000
Allotments on Camp McDowell and Salt River Reservations, Ariz.....	5,000
Continuation of allotment work on the Umatilla Reservation.....	2,000
Expense in connection with allotment work, such as forage, equipment, material, traveling expenses, etc.....	5,000
For surveys by General Land Office.....	75,000

Under authority found in the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451), provision is made for allotments under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), to unallotted children of the Sioux Tribe of Indians so long as the tribe to which such children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands. The Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, and Lower Brule Reservations contain surplus areas that may be allotted to children born to members of said tribes. This work has been in progress for some years and should continue so long as there are any available lands that are suitable for allotment purposes.

The sinking of wells and development of underground water for irrigation purposes in the Gila Valley outside of and adjacent to the Gila River Reservation has practically proven that lands similarly situated within the reservation can be irrigated, and in view of this additional irrigable allotments are being made to these Indians. An increase in the area of irrigable allotments will be of material assistance to the Indians in the raising of suitable crops, and this allotment work should be continued until completed. This reservation embraces 367,000 acres and the Indian population numbers about 4,000 persons.

An item contained in the act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969), provides for allotments in severalty to the various bands or villages of Indians in California, and to carry out existing law necessarily funds will be required to make these allotments. There are about 30 of these small reservations, and in the aggregate they cover approximately 185,000 acres.

The lands of the Camp McDowell Reservation should be allotted pro rata to the Indians entitled thereto. There are approximately 25,000 acres of grazing land on this reservation and 250 Indians. Provision should also be made for allotting these Indians small tracts of irrigable land on the Salt River Reservation, where certain irrigable areas have been reserved for their use and benefit.

Allotment work on the Umatilla Reservation, Oreg., should be continued until completed. The present diminished reservation contains approximately 74,000 acres, and there are possibly 600 Indians entitled to allotments. This allotment work was recently started.

Surveys by the General Land Office should be undertaken on the Fort Apache, San Carlos, and Navajo Indian Reservations, which it is estimated will cost about \$630,000, and with the proposed segregation of \$75,000 from the appropriation asked for, together with any unexpended balances from prior appropriations, a part of this work can be started.

RESERVATIONS OPENED.

Round Valley, Cal.	Oakland, Okla.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	Ottawa, Okla.
Pottawatomie, Kans.	Pawnee, Okla.
Bols Fort, Minn.	Peoria, Okla.
Deer Creek, Minn.	Pottawatomie, Okla.
Fond du Lac, Minn.	Sauk and Fox, Okla.
Grand Portage, Minn.	Shawnee, Okla.
Leech Lake, Minn.	Wichita, Okla.
White Oak Point and Chippewa, Minn.	Wyandotte, Okla.
Fort Peck, Mont.	Siletz, Oreg.
Flathead, Mont.	Lake Traverse, S. Dak.
Niobrara, Nebr.	Yankton, S. Dak.
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Uncompahgre, Utah.
Standing Rock, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	Chehalis, Wash.
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Puyallup, Wash.
Iowa, Okla.	Colville, Wash.
Kickapoo, Okla.	Seminole, Okla.
Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.	

RESERVATIONS PARTLY OPENED.

Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
Ute, Colo.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Fort Hall, Idaho.	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Red Lake, Minn.	Uintah Valley, Utah.
Crow, Mont.	Wind River, Wyo.
Walker River, Nev.	Lapwai, Idaho.
Yuma, Ariz.	Spokane, Wash.
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	

RESERVATIONS NOT OPENED (CONTAINING SURPLUS AREAS).

Camp McDowell, Ariz.	Northern Cheyenne, Mont.
Colorado River, Ariz.	Sioux Additional, Nebr.
Fort Apache, Ariz.	Winnebago, Nebr.
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Duck Valley, Nev.
Gila Bend, Ariz.	Moapa River, Nev.
Gila River, Ariz.	Palute, Nev.
Havasupai, Ariz.	Pyramid Lake, Nev.
Hopi, Ariz.	Mescalero Apache, N. Mex.
Kaibab, Ariz.	Pueblos, N. Mex.
Papago, Ariz.	Zuni, N. Mex.
Salt River, Ariz.	Omaha, Nebr.
Navajo, Ariz.	Jicarilla Apache, N. Mex.
San Carlos, Ariz.	
Walapai, Ariz.	Alleghany, N. Y.
Digger, Cal.	Cattaraugus, N. Y.
Mission, Cal.	Oil Spring, N. Y.
Palute, Cal.	Oneida, N. Y.
Tule River, Cal.	Onondaga, N. Y.
Seminole, Fla.	St. Regis, N. Y.
Sauk and Fox, Iowa.	Tonawanda, N. Y.
Vermillion Lake, Minn.	Tuscarora, N. Y.
White Earth, Minn.	Klamath, Oreg.
Blackfeet, Mont.	Unatilla, Oreg.
Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Warm Springs, Oreg.
Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Quileute, Wash.
Goshute and Scattered Bands: Pan- guitich and Shivwits, Utah.	Quinnaielt, Wash.
Hoh River, Wash.	Shoalwater, Wash.
Kallspel, Wash.	Yakima, Wash.
Makah, Wash.	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
Fort Belknap, Mont.	Menominee, Wis.
	Ozette, Wash.

NOTE.—Some of the reservations classified under "Reservations not opened, containing surplus areas," have not as yet been allotted.

RESERVATIONS CLOSED.

Palz, Cal.
 Chippewa and Munsee, Kans.
 Iowa, Kans.
 Kickapoo, Kans.
 Sauk and Fox, Kans.
 Isabella, Mich.
 L'Anse, Mich.
 Ontonagon, Mich.
 Ottawa and Chippewa, Mich.
 Mdewakanton, Minn.
 Mille Lac, Minn.
 Ponca, Nebr.
 Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.
 Apache, Okla.
 Kansa or Kaw, Okla.
 Fort Sill Apaches, Okla.
 Modoc, Okla.
 Osage, Okla.
 Otoe, Okla.

Ponca, Okla.
 Quapaw, Okla.
 Seneca, Okla.
 Grand Ronde, Oreg.
 Columbia, Wash.
 Klickitat, Wash.
 Lummi, Wash.
 Muckleshoot, Wash.
 Nisqualli, Wash.
 Port Madison, Wash.
 Skokomish, Wash.
 Snohomish, Wash.
 Squaxon Island, Wash.
 Swinomish, Wash.
 Lac Court Oreille, Wis.
 Red Cliff, Wis.
 Oneida, Wis.
 Stockbridge, Wis.
 La Pointe, Wis.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Meritt, recently in Phoenix I had a talk with a delegation of Indians from the Camp McDowell Reservation who informed me that they were very much opposed to being removed to the Salt River Reservation; that they desired to remain where they were, on the Camp McDowell Reservation. I would like to know whether the department contemplates the removal of any of those Indians to the Salt River Reservation.

Mr. MERITT. It is the intention of the department to allot the entire Camp McDowell Reservation, which consists of about 25,000 acres of grazing land. That will mean an allotment of about 100 acres to each Indian. It is also the intention of the department to give the Camp McDowell Indians an additional allotment of 5 acres each on the Salt River Reservation. We will not take any lands away from the Camp McDowell Indians, but will give them all the lands on the Camp McDowell Reservation and, in addition, give them 5 acres of irrigable land on the Salt River Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. But if they will not move down there and use it, what is the use of allotting any irrigable land on the Salt River Reservation to them?

Mr. MERITT. They can not make a living on the Camp McDowell Reservation, and it will be necessary for them to go somewhere to make a living. Most of those Indians make their living now off of the Camp McDowell Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. In case they will not use these irrigable allotments, can they be cultivated or anything done with them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we can rent the allotments and allow the Indians to get the proceeds from the rental of the lands, and that will help them live, if they want to live, on the Camp McDowell Reservation, although we would much prefer that they would use the Camp McDowell Reservation as a grazing area and make their homes on the Salt River Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Which they absolutely decline to do.

Mr. MERITT. There are some of those Indians at this time who will refuse to remove, but the progressive Indians of the reservation are going to take allotments on the Salt River Reservation, and ultimately I think all of those Indians will see the wisdom of moving

to the Salt River Reservation and making that reservation their permanent home.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, is it necessary to make any improvements on these lands before they can be rented other than the irrigation work that has been done there already?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we can rent the land for a period of 10 years under existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the ditches to run to the land?

Mr. MERITT. The ditches will be run to the land so we can get water on each allotment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Your idea would be to allot 1,250 acres of land on the Salt River Reservation to the McDowell Indians, and then you have the authority under the law, after the allotments are made, to lease that 1,250 acres of land for 10 years? You could provide in your leases that a party who rents an allotment should clear and level it, build the ditches and fences, and do the other necessary things to put the land in cultivation. The lease money, if any, would go to the credit of the McDowell Indians?

Mr. MERITT. And also build a home on the allotment for the Indian, if the Indian wanted that done?

The CHAIRMAN. If the Indian wants to move, you would build a home for him?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we could do that.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not build a home just to rent it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Because these allotments could be rented to other farmers who already have homes near by?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. If these Indians go there, they would go of their own free will and accord and without any compulsion on the part of the Government?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. How far are these reservations apart?

Mr. MERITT. Probably 15 miles from the center of the Camp McDowell Reservation to the lands we propose to allot on the Salt River Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Can you tell me whether any surveying work has been done on the Fort Apache, San Carlos, and Navajo Indian Reservations in the last year or two?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we have not begun that work yet, because of lack of funds; but you will note we have an unexpended balance of \$157,000 and with the accumulation of the funds for this year we hope to begin some survey work on those reservations at an early date.

Mr. HAYDEN. I know that it is work which is very necessary and ought to be done as soon as possible. I am surprised to hear that it has not been carried on within the past year and that you have allowed an unexpended balance to accumulate.

Mr. MERITT. It is for the purpose of doing that work that we have allowed this money to accumulate. It will take considerable money to do the work. Those are very large reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, I notice you had a reservation of \$5,000 in this appropriation last year for investigation and report of the Warm Springs Agency. Have you made that investigation?

Mr. MERITT. That is in process of being made, and we will make a report at a later date.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not completed the investigation and have not any report you can put in this justification?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; not at this time. The following is our letter to the Secretary of the Interior regarding this matter, who directed the General Land Office to take appropriate action in regard thereto:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, April 7, 1917.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: The Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon is defined in the treaty of June 25, 1855 (12 Stat. L., 963), as follows:

"Commencing in the middle of the channel of the De Chutes River opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands usually known as the Mutton Mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range along the divide to its connection with the Cascade Mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of De Chutes River; heading in this peak to its junction with De Chutes River; and thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the place of beginning."

The Indian appropriation act approved August 19, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 355), contains the following provision:

"That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, to be composed of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, whose duty it shall be to visit and thoroughly investigate and determine as to the correct location of the northern line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, the same to be located according to the terms of the treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which commission shall report their conclusions as to the proper location of said line to the Secretary of the Interior * * *. And said commission shall make report of the facts ascertained and of their conclusions and recommendations upon all matters hereby committed to them to the Secretary of the Interior. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby required to report the facts found and the conclusions and recommendations of said commission and of his action thereon to Congress for ratification."

Pursuant to the foregoing item of legislation, a commission was duly appointed for the purpose of investigating and determining the correct location of the northern line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation and in accordance with the findings of the commission, Congress, by the act of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 86), permanently fixed and established the northern boundary of the reservation as run and surveyed by T. B. Handley in 1871. A full history of the boundary dispute culminating in the act of June 6, 1894, supra, will be found in Senate document No. 67, Fifty-first Congress, first session.

The Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation, however, still feeling that the north and west boundaries of the reservation were not established in accordance with the terms of the treaty, have repeatedly requested the office to make a still further investigation into the matter. These protests resulted in the item contained in the appropriation act approved March 2, 1917 (Public. 369), which provides as follows:

"For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-eight), entitled, "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and under any other act or acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$100,000. * * *. That \$5,000 of the above amount shall be used for an investigation and report on the merits of the claim of the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon to additional land arising from alleged erroneous surveys of the north and west boundaries of their reservation as defined in the treaty concluded June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five (Twelfth Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and sixty-three), and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make such

surveys or resurveys as may be necessary to complete said investigation and report.

The survey of the reservation by T. B. Handley was made in 1871, and in 1886 a contract was entered into with one John A. McQuinn for the survey of the northern and western boundary lines, which latter survey was approved July 19, 1889. The effect of the act of June 6, 1894, was to abrogate and annul the survey made by John A. McQuinn, not only as to the northern boundary of the reservation, but also as to every line or part of that survey that was predicated upon the false northern boundary as established by him, particularly the western boundary (see departmental decision of May 24, 1906, on the subject Indian Division, 4495-1906). A photographic copy of tracing, showing in colors the Handley and McQuinn surveys, is inclosed.

Inasmuch as former surveys are involved, and as work of this character comes under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office, it is thought advisable that the investigation authorized by the act of 1917, supra, should be undertaken by that office. Accordingly, I have the honor to recommend that that office be directed to issue appropriate instructions to have this investigation made as soon after July 1, 1917, as practicable. The investigation should be full and complete as to the true north and west boundaries of the reservation from the initial point of survey, i. e., "commencing in the middle of the channel of the De Chutes River opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands usually known as the mutton Mountains," thence to Mount Jefferson, and, in the event that it is ascertained that approved surveys have excluded any land rightfully belonging to the Indians, its area and value should be given.

Upon the conclusion of the investigation, this office should be given the benefit of the full report, for such further action as the facts may warrant.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

APRIL 13, 1917.

Approved and referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for appropriate action.

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto, when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights; and for necessary surveys and investigations to determine the feasibility and estimated cost of new projects and power and reservoir sites on Indian reservations in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of the act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, \$235,000, reimbursable as provided in the act of August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which specific appropriation is made in this act or for which public funds are or may be available under any other act of Congress; for pay of one chief inspector of irrigation, who shall be a skilled irrigation engineer, \$4,000; one assistant inspector of irrigation, who shall be a skilled irrigation engineer, \$2,500; for traveling and incidental expenses of two inspectors of irrigation, including sleeping-car fare and a per diem of not exceeding \$4 in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field and away from designated headquarters, \$3,200; for pay of seven supervising engineers, six of whom shall be skilled irrigation engineers, and one competent to pass upon water rights, and one field cost accountant, and for subsistence and traveling and incidental expenses of the aforesaid supervising engineers and cost accountant, including sleeping-car fare, when actually employed on duty in the field and away from designated headquarters, \$30,000; in all, \$274,700.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$235,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Unexpended balance from previous years	105,222.89
Amount appropriated	235,000.00
	<hr/>
	340,222.89
Amount expended	188,941.38
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	151,281.51
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	60,288.76
Irregular employees	65,942.95
Construction of buildings	1,773.95
Repairs and rent of buildings	867.05
Traveling expenses	7,559.40
Transportation of supplies	3,137.95
Stationery and printing	681.61
Telegraphing and telephoning	519.71
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	1,737.21
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	1,044.65
Equipment	38,571.34
Stream gauging investigations	3,931.41
Water	2,291.66
Miscellaneous	593.73
	<hr/>
	188,941.38

IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$274,700.

The estimated expenditures from the funds requested for 1919 will be for the following:

Irrigation district No. 1, Oregon, Washington, and northern California:	
Ahtanum project, Yakima Reservation, maintenance and construction	\$25,000
Satus, Toppenish, and Simcoe projects, Colville Reservation, preliminary investigations	3,000
Stranger Marsh, Colville Reservation, drainage	5,200
Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of the office of the superintendent of irrigation for district No. 1	10,000
Total	<hr/> 43,200 <hr/>
Irrigation district No. 2, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah:	
Shivwitz, maintenance and construction	1,200
Moapa River, maintenance and construction	1,000
Western Shoshone, maintenance and construction	9,500
Walker River, maintenance and construction	6,800
Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of the office of the superintendent of irrigation for district No. 2	10,000
Total	<hr/> 28,500 <hr/>
Irrigation district No. 3, Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota:	
Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of the office of the superintendent of irrigation for district No. 3	8,000
Irrigation district No. 4, central and southern California and southern Arizona:	
Office expense of the superintendent of irrigation for district No. 4, salaries, traveling expenses, office supplies, telegraph and telephone, etc.	15,500

Irrigation district No. 4—Continued.

Agua Caliente Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	\$3, 000
Morongo Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	2, 000
Pala Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	20, 000
Pauma Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	5, 000
Rincon Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	4, 000
Ak Chin Reservation, maintenance of pumping station.....	800
Papago Reservation, San Xavier, maintenance.....	2, 000
Miscellaneous surveys and investigations.....	5, 000
Miscellaneous projects, maintenance and construction.....	10, 000
Total	67, 300

Irrigation District No. 5, northern Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado:

Southern Ute, Pine River project, maintenance and construction.....	9, 000
San Juan Reservation, Houghack Canal system, maintenance and construction.....	22, 000
New Mexico Pueblos, maintenance and construction.....	12, 000
Zuni Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	5, 000
Navajo, miscellaneous, including Tes-nos-pos, Moencopi Wash, Captain Tom Wash, Red Lake, and other Navajo projects.....	20, 000
Miscellaneous surveys, and expenses of the office of the superintendent of irrigation.....	12, 000
Total	80, 000
Geological Survey, cooperative stream gauging.....	8, 000
Chief Inspector, and assistant chief inspector, salaries and expenses.....	9, 700
Superintendents of irrigation (skilled irrigation engineers), salaries and expenses.....	21, 500
Superintendent of irrigation (competent to pass on water rights), salary and expenses.....	5, 000
Field-cost accountant, salary and expenses.....	3, 500
Total	30, 000
Grand total	274, 700

Ahtanum project, Yakima Reservation, Wash..... 25, 000

We have made some small improvements during the past year, but the area now coming under this project has so taxed the capacity of this side-hill canal that the expenditure of \$6 per acre, or \$25,000 for the 4,500 acres, in the enlargement for betterments in both the main canal and the distribution system are essential if these lands are to have an uninterrupted supply of water during the flood period. It was necessary to turn the water out of this canal for nearly 20 miles for a period of 10 days this season to make repairs.

Satus, Toppenish, and Simcoe projects, Yakima Reservation..... \$3, 000

Three thousand dollars is required to make the necessary borings at the proposed dam sites. These projects are apparently feasible, and will place some 35,000 acres of additional land under cultivation when completed. These allottees have urged the construction of these projects in order that they might make a living from their lands.

Stranger Marsh, Colville Reservation..... \$5, 200

It is proposed to use this sum in draining Stranger Marsh, which contains 420 acres of land comprising the allotments of six Indians. This land must remain unproductive until drained, therefore this work should be done as early as practicable.

Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of the office of the superintendent of irrigation for district No. 1..... \$10, 000

Necessity for investigations into water resources, possible power developments and encroachments upon Indian water rights, which require the presence in the field of survey parties, arise from time to time. Allowance is made under this heading for the foregoing contingencies and other unforeseen expenses and for such proportion of the salaries of the district office employees as is not properly chargeable to appropriations for specific projects.

Shivwits, maintenance and construction..... \$1,200

This is a small reservation and has but a small acreage under cultivation which is covered by two Indian ditches from the river and a portion from the canal owned by private parties. The Indian ditches are subject to more or less damage from high water and require considerable maintenance for this reason. Water is furnished from the private canal on a rental basis and the rental is included in the above estimate.

Moapa River, maintenance and construction..... \$1,000

The Moapa River project covers about 600 acres of very valuable agricultural land. The amount shown is needed to cover the expenses of the regular cleaning and repair and renewal of structures, etc. It also covers the cost of operation which requires the services of a ditch rider for a portion of the year.

Western Shoshone, maintenance and construction..... \$9,500

An extensive investigation and survey has been made covering the irrigation of 25,000 acres of land on the Western Shoshone Reservation and it is now desired to make further investigation of the foundation for the storage dam. This will require the use of diamond-drill equipment and the employment of men skilled in its operation. It is estimated that this work will cost \$5,000. Old ditches on this reservation supply water to about 600 acres of cultivated land and to 4,000 acres of meadowland. The canals and laterals require considerable cleaning and repairing each year. Many of the structures were built of timber and are having to be replaced from time to time. The balance of the amount here requested is the sum estimated to be necessary to cover the labor and material necessary to clean and repair the system and replace old structures as it becomes necessary to do so.

Walker River, maintenance and construction..... \$6,800

This project covers 4,000 acres, but by simple extensions and a small storage reservoir it could be made to cover 3,000 acres additional. A dam and reservoir site have been located and it is desired to conduct further investigations by borings. It is estimated that \$3,800 will be required for this purpose. The cost of operation and maintenance of the present system, including the employment of a supervisor of ditches and a ditch rider for a portion of the year, and the necessary cleaning and repairing of the ditches is estimated at \$3,000.

Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of the office of the superintendent of irrigation for district No. 2..... \$10,000

Necessity for investigations into water resources, possible power developments and encroachments upon Indian water rights, which require the presence in the field of survey parties, arise from time to time. Allowance is made under this heading for the foregoing contingencies and other unforeseen expenses and for such proportion of the salaries of the District office employees as is not properly chargeable to appropriations for specific projects.

Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of the office of the superintendent of irrigation for district No. 3..... \$8,000

The justification for this item is the same as for the one immediately preceding, but in addition thereto it may be said that there are drainage problems in Minnesota and Wisconsin which the superintendent of the third district is called upon to investigate, his headquarters being nearer these States than those of any other of our superintendents of irrigation. The distance to be covered on such trips naturally increased the cost.

Office expense of the superintendent of irrigation for district No. 4, salaries, traveling expenses, office supplies, telegraph and telephone, etc..... \$15,500

The above is a conservative estimate of the amount needed for the expenses of the Los Angeles office. The work of this office has reached very large proportions and the number of projects on which irrigation work has been in progress or where maintenance is required is constantly increasing. All of the disbursing and purchasing for district No. 4 is handled in the Los Angeles office and the need of an adequate and competent force of employees can be readily perceived.

The work of supervision increases annually; also the upkeep of the numerous irrigation systems must be attended to.

Agua Caliente Reservation, maintenance and construction----- \$3,000

The irrigation system at the Garden of Eden project consists of a small diversion dam in Andreas Creek, from which a steel pipe line conducts the water down a rough, steep talus slope to the head of a cement pipe distribution system. This steel pipe line, which it is proposed to replace, was not installed by the Government, but was acquired with this portion of the reservation by purchase. This pipe line is now about 30 years old and practically worthless. A large loss of water results from the present condition of the pipe. Owing to the importance of this upper link of the distribution system this steel pipe should be replaced at once. It is estimated that this replacement can be made at a cost of \$3,000.

Morongo Reservation, maintenance and construction----- \$2,000

The irrigation system at Morongo is now nearly complete, but a few additional pipe lines are required from year to year. The chief object of these new pipe lines is to conserve the limited supply of water available by eliminating, as far as possible, the long and wasteful ditches by which water is now conveyed to some of the orchards. Superintendent Jenkins reports that about 68,000 orchard trees have been set out at Morongo up to the present time. These orchards become increasingly valuable from year to year, and the maintenance of the irrigation system upon which these trees depend is very necessary. It is estimated that \$2,000 will be sufficient to care for the needs of the Morongo Indians in 1919.

Pala Reservation, maintenance and construction----- \$20,000

During the disastrous flood of January, 1916, nearly 3,000 feet of the upper portion, as well as the headgate of the South Side Pala ditch, was washed out and completely destroyed.

The estimates here given represent the estimated cost of the rehabilitation of this ditch system. The proposed new ditch will be constructed above the high-water line and in a very substantial manner. It is also proposed to carry the water from this ditch across to the north side of the river on a suspension bridge (which can also be used as a footbridge), and thus supply gravity water to the north side system, which is now supplied by pumping plant.

It is estimated that \$1,800 will be required for the maintenance of the pumping plants, the ditch systems, and the various other structures during the fiscal year 1919.

Pauma Reservation, maintenance and construction----- \$5,000

There are in all 54 Indians who are residents of Pauma. The reservation has an area of 230 acres, more than 160 acres of which is irrigable. No irrigation work has been done for the Pauma Indians, but they have themselves constructed a crude irrigation system consisting of a reservoir and ditch line excavated in the gravel. A number of acres of orchards have been planted, and the Indians have shown great diligence as agriculturists.

Owing to the porous nature of the soil, the Indians have always experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water. Their irrigation system is extremely inefficient and should be replaced at once by a more modern system.

Within the past three years other irrigators have begun to divert water from the same source, and the Indians must therefore not irrigate wastefully if they are to preserve their own water rights.

Rincon Reservation, maintenance and construction----- \$4,000

The irrigation system at Rincon, consisting of five pumping plants and several miles of distributing pipe, has been installed since 1913. It was expected that this system could be completed during 1918, but some additional work has yet to be done this year in repairing the flood damage of 1916. For this reason it will be necessary to install additional pipe lines in 1919 in order to make possible the most efficient use of water for irrigation.

The maintenance of the pumping plant is absolutely essential to the welfare of the Rincon Indians.

Ak Chin Reservation, maintenance and construction----- \$800

The proper maintenance of the three pumping plants at Ak Chin is essential to their continuous operation. Repairs will, in general, be made by the stationary engineer. It is estimated that \$800 will be sufficient to cover the cost of these repairs during the fiscal year 1919.

Papago Reservation, San Xavier, maintenance----- \$2,000

At least four pumping plants will be in operation at San Xavier during the greater part of 1919. It is essential that these plants and other constructed irrigation works be properly maintained in order that the operation may be reasonably continuous and economical. It is estimated that \$2,000 will be required for this purpose.

Miscellaneous surveys and investigations----- \$5,000

The maintenance of survey parties in the field is essential to the preparation of the numerous investigations and reports of a technical nature required by the work of this district. The recent enactment of new water laws in the State of California makes it increasingly important from year to year to make careful investigations in order that the rights of the Indians may be protected.

Miscellaneous projects, maintenance and construction----- \$10,000

There are at the present time 13 pumping plants in operation on the various reservations of southern California, and 1 other, that at Torros Reservation, now in process of construction. Irrigation works have been installed on 24 different reservations. It is absolutely essential that these pumping plants and irrigation systems be kept in first-class repair if the Indians who are dependent on these systems for their water supply are not to suffer. A small number of lateral extensions are required each year, and these and other minor extensions should be provided for by this fund.

Southern Ute, Pine River Project, maintenance and construction----- \$9,000

It is estimated that the sum of \$5,000 will be required to make betterments and extensions to the old canals of this system, which have recently been enlarged to accommodate additional Indians who have been removed to the Pine River Valley. The operation and maintenance of the entire system will require the sum of \$4,000.

San Juan Reservation, Hogback canal system, maintenance and construction----- \$22,000

The lateral system under this project is being completed only as required for the irrigation of lands that are actually brought under cultivation. It is estimated that this sum will be required for the extension of laterals and for the maintenance and construction of canals and laterals now in operation during the ensuing year.

New Mexico Pueblos, maintenance and construction----- \$12,000

This sum will be required for the repair and maintenance of irrigation systems on the various Pueblo Reservations in New Mexico and for the protection of irrigable lands on these reservations from floods.

Zuni Reservation, maintenance and construction----- \$5,000

This sum will be required for the maintenance and repair of Zuni dam and spillway and for the construction and maintenance of the distribution system.

Navajo, miscellaneous, including Tes-nos-pos, Moencopi Wash, Captain Tom Wash, Red Lake, and other Navajo projects----- \$20,000

The work under this head includes the small projects at Tes-nos-pos, Moencopi Wash, Captain Tom Wash, Red Lake, and other irrigation projects on the Navajo Reservation. The scanty and unfavorably distributed rainfall, great areas of drifting sand, vast lava beds, irregular topography of mesas and canyons, brilliant sunshine, and drying winds, all are factors in making this a region of unsatisfactory and meager water supply. It is therefore desirable to develop every project which can be made available at any reasonable cost. Some of the projects mentioned have already been maintained inadequately by the Indians, who show a praiseworthy determination to make the most of their opportunities in an agricultural way. These projects should be improved and maintained in such manner as to afford the most possible good. This amount is requested with this end in view.

Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of the office of the superintendent of irrigation for District No. 5----- \$12,000

Necessity for investigations into water resources, possible power developments, and encroachments upon Indian water rights, which require the presence in the field of survey parties, arise from time to time. Allowance is made under this heading for the foregoing contingencies and other unforeseen expenses and

for such proportion of the salaries of the district office employees as is not properly chargeable to appropriations for specific projects.

Geological Survey, cooperative stream gauging----- \$8,000

The gauging of streams is necessary in order to obtain information upon which to base calculations for dams and reservoir sites and to be able to know definitely the average flow available for irrigation purposes at all seasons of the year. The Geological Survey is equipped with the necessary instruments and qualified employees and is in a position to do this work cheaper than the Indian Service could do it. Therefore it has been the practice to have this work done in this way, reimbursing the Survey for its actual costs.

The amount asked for under this appropriation has been increased \$30,000 over the amount allowed last year. Even this sum will not permit, under present price and wage conditions, of doing the work done last year under this appropriation. Also the wording of this item has been changed so as to eliminate from the reimbursable provision the salaries and expenses of the chief inspector of irrigation, his assistant, the seven superintendents of irrigation, and the field-cost accountant, for which the sum of \$39,700 has been included. These men occupy administrative positions similar in many respects to statutory positions in the Washington office, which have to do with the administration of the irrigation work and it is not believed that these salaries and expenses should be reimbursed by land owners under the several projects upon which this appropriation is used.

You will note that we are making a few changes in the wording at the beginning of this item, which merely broaden the scope of the work so as to cover irrigation projects. We are not intending to do any more than we have done heretofore under this appropriation, but the language is more suitable to the work that is being done at this time under the present law. There is very little change in the language.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you strike out this language:

Of ditches, reservoirs, and dams, purchase and use of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, lands necessary for canals, pipe lines, and reservoirs for Indian reservations and allotments and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, including expenses of.

And you insert this language:

Of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto, when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by flood or loss of water rights; and for.

What would be the work that would be done under the suggested language which could not be done under the language that is stricken out?

Mr. MERITT. I do not know of anything that could be done under existing law which could not be done under the proposed law if the intent of Congress is taken into consideration; but you will notice the first words that are proposed to be stricken out are "of ditches, reservoirs, and dams," and we use instead of that "of irrigation systems," so as to cover all features of irrigation systems.

The CHAIRMAN. What features, Mr. Meritt, would be covered by the language "of irrigation systems" that would not be covered by the language of the old law?

Mr. MERITT. For example, nothing is said in regard to laterals, and we have to have these small laterals in connection with all irrigation projects. We are doing that work now under existing law, but

we thought we would broaden it out so there could be no question about it, and so the comptroller could not bring up any question of expending this money under this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any question raised about it by the comptroller or by anyone else in the past?

Mr. MERITT. Not that I know of; but our irrigation people thought this change should be made so as to make it broad enough to cover all features of irrigation projects.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you ask for an increase of \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; since the beginning of the war, as you know, everything has gone up in price. It will cost us anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent more for materials used in irrigation work now than it would have cost two or three years ago, and it is necessary that we have this increased appropriation in order to carry on our general irrigation work.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, you do not contemplate any increase in work, but your increased estimate is accounted for on account of the increased prices?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, how was it, Mr. Meritt, that you asked last year for \$300,000?

Mr. MERITT. For the same reason. At that time there was an increase in the cost of labor and material.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year we cut that back to \$244,700, the same it had been the year before, and you got along all right with that, did you not?

Mr. MERITT. We were able to get along, and we also have now an unexpended balance of \$151,000, but it is necessary to carry quite a large unexpended balance on this irrigation item, for the reason that we may have breaks in dams or floods on various reservations which it will be necessary to repair immediately. For example, in Southern California a few years ago we had floods there which destroyed considerable property, as Mr. Church well knows, and it was necessary that we expend considerable money in that territory because of those floods. We should have quite a considerable available balance to meet these contingencies which may arise throughout the Indian country.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a larger balance than you had last year, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. We had an unexpended balance of \$105,000 last year, and we have now an unexpended balance of \$151,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask about \$30,000 more than you had last year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you were able to pull through with the same appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. In connection with this increase, I notice that you have taken the pay of the seven superintendents of irrigation and of the field cost accountant out of the lump sum and added it to the total. You have been paying these officials out of the lump-sum appropriation heretofore. Does that account for this increase of \$30,000? I do not notice any other change. The amount of \$235,000 for the actual work of construction is the same as heretofore.

Mr. MERITT. We expect to do approximately the same amount of construction work under this appropriation as before.

Mr. HAYDEN. This difference is for the pay of seven superintendents of irrigation?

Mr. MERITT. We have been paying them heretofore out of this appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. But now you add it to the appropriation, and that is how you arrive at the increase of \$30,000?

Mr. MERITT. As I said, we have been paying the salaries of these people out of this appropriation. It is not intended to pay any additional people out of this appropriation, but this increase is because of the increased cost of labor and the increased cost of materials.

Mr. HAYDEN. The form of the appropriation is changed in line 19 by adding \$30,000 for the pay of these seven superintendents or irrigation and one field cost accountant. Now, why should not these salaries be paid out of the lump-sum appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. I see no objection to that. You will notice that we are also making a change in line 9, of page 4, of the bill. The present provision is, "that not to exceed seven superintendents of irrigation, six of whom shall be skilled irrigation engineers and one competent to pass upon water rights, and one field cost accountant may be employed." We are changing that to provide for the pay of seven supervising engineers. Now, these people who are employed to do this work are engineers in irrigation work, and it is a higher title to call them supervising engineers than to call them superintendents of irrigation, and it is in order to give them a title to meet their duties that we have asked for that change.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will they do work better with that title?

Mr. MERITT. They will feel better about it.

Mr. HAYDEN. How about this increase of the per diem allowance from \$3 to \$4.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for not to exceed \$4 per day so as to make it uniform. Some of the inspectors in the Indian Service now get a per diem of \$4, and it costs the engineers just as much as the inspectors. They do not save very much in travel now, and it costs them approximately \$4 per day.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the usual allowance in other departments for traveling expenses?

Mr. MERITT. The allowance is between \$3 and \$4 per day for expenses.

Mr. HAYDEN. I know that the post-office inspectors were complaining. They want an increase to \$3.50 per day. If I remember correctly they are now getting a per diem of \$3.

Mr. MERITT. We are allowing some of our men \$3 per day under the law and others \$4 per day, and this is for the purpose of making it uniform.

Mr. CHURCH. Is not \$3 the amount of the per diem in the Department of Justice?

Mr. MERITT. I can not answer for the Department of Justice.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians, \$150,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Amount appropriated.....	\$150, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	150, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	148, 833. 07
Unexpended balance.....	1, 166. 93
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees.....	25, 092. 75
Irregular employees.....	46, 739. 35
Traveling expenses.....	67, 080. 72
Transportation of supplies.....	13. 50
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	228. 04
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	2, 166. 10
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	822. 82
Equipment.....	2, 164. 01
Miscellaneous.....	4, 525. 78
	148, 833. 07

SUPPRESSING LIQUOR TRAFFIC AMONG INDIANS.

The title of the appropriation indicates the purposes for which this money is to be used. Congress has enacted general and special laws prohibiting the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians, and has also made appropriations for many years for the purpose of carrying out such legislation.

Special efforts have been made to reduce to a minimum and eliminate the sale of liquor to Indians and its introduction within their reservations, and to relax now after the results obtained would undo and destroy all the good that has thus far been accomplished. While many of the States have voted for "bone-dry" and Congress by the Reed amendment to the post-office bill has prohibited the shipment of liquor for beverage purposes into such States, yet this legislation has not eliminated the traffic in intoxicants. The cost of liquor in these States has materially increased, and the field has proven to be a profitable one because of the large returns obtained. Our work therefore has been made more difficult, and calls for the same amount of labor, if not more, in order to cope therewith. Furthermore, many of the States are not affected by the Reed amendment, and others contend that the work must be done by the Federal Government, and therefore our labors to protect the Indians from intoxicants must go on just the same.

To protect the Indians from intoxicants and eliminate the traffic entirely would bring about the industrial, financial, and moral advancement of these people, and thereby hasten the day when they can be placed upon their own resources and relieve the Federal Government of the necessity of making further appropriations in their behalf. The sum asked for should be allowed.

Mr. HAYDEN. What has been the experience of the department in the suppression of the liquor traffic in States that have adopted prohibition? Has the expense decreased?

Mr. MERITT. We find that we need liquor-suppression officers in the dry States as well as in the wet States, for the reason that bootleggers receive a larger return now than before. Liquor is selling for as much as \$12 per quart in some of the dry States, and the Indians are paying that much money to the bootleggers for it. We find it quite difficult to keep liquor away from the Indians even in the dry States, although not as much difficulty as when the open saloons were in operation.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was talking to the Federal judge and United States marshal for the district of Arizona less than two weeks ago, and both of them told me that they had very few cases before the

Federal court at this time involving the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians. That being the case, there can not be as much need for this appropriation as heretofore. Now, Arizona has more Indians than any other State in the Union and New Mexico comes next. New Mexico has also voted dry, and it seems to me that there should be some corresponding reduction in the expense of the Government for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians in the States where prohibition is in force.

Mr. MERITT. We find that that condition does prevail in Arizona. We have had very little trouble in that State since the enactment of the prohibition law, but in other dry States we have had considerable difficulty in keeping liquor away from the Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am perfectly willing to spend every dollar that is necessary to enforce the Federal law, but I do not believe in keeping a lot of men on the job of suppressing the liquor traffic among the Indians when there is nothing for them to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, you can also draw upon forces appropriated for under several other heads for this work, can you not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. Of course, we have the Indian police on the reservations who are always looking after the work of keeping liquor from the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$100,000 there.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we have the entire force of school employees, as well as agency employees, who are devoting more or less of their time to the work of keeping liquor away from the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. All of them are authorized to aid in the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. It is the duty of every Indian Office employee to do what he can to keep liquor away from the Indians, but, at the same time, it is necessary to have a special force devoting their whole time to this work. We have 17 special officers who go around over the country, from one reservation to another, devoting their time to this work exclusively.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is certainly very important to suppress the liquor traffic among the Indians, and I favor the appropriation of every dollar that is necessary for that purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. I heartily agree with you, but I want to be sure that it is necessary.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Hayden is right. It seems to me that where a State has gone dry we ought to begin to reduce this expense.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to ask you this: Is this money to be expended anywhere the department sees fit to expend it in States where these Indians are located?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. A part of it is expended in Arizona, a part in Oklahoma, a part in New Mexico, and a part in other western States where the Indians are located for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. You have cut out a part of the language used in the last bill.

Mr. MERITT. That is permanent legislation, and it is, therefore, not necessary to have it included in this year's bill. When we find

that the enactment of bone-dry prohibition legislation will enable us to reduce this appropriation we will be glad to advise the committee, but, at the same time, we want to do everything we possibly can to keep liquor away from the Indians throughout the United States.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice in the analysis of expenditures that for the salaries of regular employees you expend \$25,000 while the irregular employees are paid \$46,000 out of this appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. We employ 17 special supervisors permanently, and then we have what are known as irregular employees, who are employed a part of the time whenever their services are needed. For example, when we find that liquor is being sold to Indians in a certain locality the chief of the liquor-suppression officers employs a man to go in there when no regular officer is available to do the work and attempt to suppress the liquor traffic and arrest the bootleggers.

Mr. HAYDEN. For instance, among these irregular employees there may be sheriffs and chiefs of police who may assist in this work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHURCH. I would like to inquire whether you have a record showing the number of prosecutions for violations of the liquor laws from year to year, so as to show whether they are increasing or decreasing?

Mr. MERITT. The prosecutions are increasing. A table in the report of the Commission of Indian Affairs shows in detail the work that is being done. This report reads as follows:

Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1916.	New cases, fiscal year 1917.	Total cases, 1917.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.					Seizure of liquors (gallons).				
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1917.	Num-ber.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alco-hol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscel-lane-ous.	Total.	
Total, 1917-1916.	46	2,369	2,371	4,740	956	598	86	151	1,661	3,079	956	\$94,643	3,163	5,086	492	7,571	3,486	1,997	18,632	
1916.	29	2,159	2,169	3,778	906	410	64	29	1,409	2,999	906	88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539	
1915.	38	1,621	1,617	3,908	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,159	1,196	102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	257	2,223	21,122	
1914.	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	1,884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	287	9,584	30,947	
1913.	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	1,693	1,965	551	50,291	1,690	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180	
1912.	184	846	1,490	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	923	67,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462	
1911.	143	536	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	30	1,347	766	885	80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	36,544	
1900.			463		97	18	3		118	345										
Arizona.	2	60	70	136	67	13		3	83	63	67	1,036	70	154			1	226	381	
Arkansas.		12	4	10	5	1			6	10	5	4,400	6	5	2				7	
California.	2	36	119	155	97	7		2	106	49	97	4,464	175	101		174	3		278	
Colorado.	1	10	1	11	2	1			3	8	2	100	3	23		1	17		41	
Florida.																				
Iowa.	1	69	77	146	42	22	1	9	74	72	42	5,258	128						4	
Kansas.		15	9	32	7	1			8	24	7	600	17			4				
Michigan.	1				10	7			17	7	10	680	9	127		70			203	
Minnesota.	1	2		2		2			2											
Missouri.	7	212	524	736	164	168	17	10	359	377	164	16,210	484	1,274	253	1,345	3,150	216	6,244	
Montana.	1	41								41				18					18	
Nebraska.	2	128	166	294	47	45	3	1	96	188	47	5,300	107	9		6			16	
Nevada.		69	72	141	9	3			12	129	9	440	21	2	12				14	
New Mexico.	2	23	90	113	55	10	2		69	44	55	5,100	140	3	5				8	
New York.	1	106	66	172	39	6	7	10	62	110	39	4,300	159	9		1	14		24	
North Carolina.		20	24	44		1	1		7	37	5	200	8			1			2	
North Dakota.	6									6										
Oklahoma.	1	49	31	80	18	24	6	2	50	30	18	2,200	48	45	14	10			69	
Oregon.	19	870	762	1,632	184	110	20	2	316	1,316	184	28,475	1,196	3,293	200	5,928	299	1,537	11,267	
Pennsylvania.	2	43	12	55	17	6	8	3	34	21	17	1,750	36	4			1		5	
South Dakota.		1	3	4					1	3	1	100	2							
Texas.		108	47	155	21	58	3	2	84	71	21	1,900	63	11	3	36	1		51	
Utah.		16	7	23	4	11			15	8	4	200	35	1	1				2	
Washington.		1	5	6			1													
Wisconsin.	3	76	12	88	23	33	7	2	65	23	23	1,725	34						6	
Wyoming.	1	372	236	608	134	39	10	3	186	422	134	13,200	402	5	1			1	1	
		3	13	16	5				5	11	5	400	20							

* Includes 15 deaths and 16 escaped.

* Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

* Includes 75 suspended.

* Cases prosecuted.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For the relief and care of destitute Indians not otherwise provided for, and for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases, including transportation of patients to and from hospitals and sanatoria, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 of said amount may be expended in the construction and equipment of new hospitals at a unit cost of not exceeding \$15,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used also for general medical and surgical treatment of Indians, including the maintenance and operation of general hospitals, where no other funds are applicable or available for that purpose: *And provided further*, That out of the appropriation of \$400,000 herein authorized, there shall be available for the maintenance of the sanatoria and hospitals hereinafter named, and for incidental and all other expenses for their proper conduct and management, exclusive of repairs and improvements, which are authorized from the appropriation of \$400,000 herein provided, not to exceed the following amounts: Blackfeet hospital, Montana, \$10,000; Carson hospital, Nevada, \$10,000; Cheyenne and Arapahoe hospital, Oklahoma, \$10,000; Choctaw and Chickasaw hospital, Oklahoma, \$35,000; Fort Lapwai sanatorium, Idaho, \$40,000; Laguna sanatorium, New Mexico, \$17,000; Mescalero hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Navajo sanatorium, New Mexico, \$10,000; Pima hospital, Arizona, \$10,000; Phoenix sanatorium, Arizona, \$40,000; Spokane hospital, Washington, \$10,000; Sac and Fox sanatorium, Iowa, \$25,000; Turtle Mountain hospital, North Dakota, \$10,000; Winnebago hospital, Nebraska, \$15,000; Crow Creek hospital, South Dakota, \$10,000; Hoopa Valley hospital, California, \$10,000; Jicarilla hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Truxton Canyon camp hospital, Arizona, \$8,000; Indian Oasis hospital, Arizona, 10,000.

I notice that you have an increase of \$50,000.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer for the record the following justification for the entire item:

Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated.....	\$350, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	345, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	309, 097. 26
Unexpended balance.....	35, 902. 74
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees.....	101, 699. 39
Irregular employees.....	9, 360. 37
Construction of buildings.....	17, 772. 92
Repairs and rent of buildings.....	16, 200. 55
Travelling expenses.....	19, 980. 50
Transportation of supplies.....	3, 871. 69
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	1, 543. 85
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	1, 240. 01
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	12, 448. 74
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	85, 069. 92
Medical service.....	4, 883. 00
Equipment.....	21, 938. 54
Live stock.....	3, 190. 80
Hospital expense.....	3, 589. 22
Miscellaneous.....	6, 307. 76
	309, 097. 26

This appropriation may logically be divided for purposes of justification under three heads, as follows:

Maintenance of hospitals and sanatoria.....	\$305, 000
Maintenance of employees at large.....	50, 000
General reserve for emergencies, destitute Indians, construction and repair of hospitals, etc.....	45, 000

Maintenance of hospitals and sanatoria.

State.	Hospital or sanatoria.	Capacity (beds).	Appropriation.
Arizona.....	Navajo.....	20	\$10 000
	Phoenix.....	100	40 000
	Pima.....	60	10 000
	Truxton Canon.....	10	8 000
	Indian Oasis.....	20	10 000
California.....	Hoopla Valley.....	20	10 000
Idaho.....	Fort Lapwai.....	100	40 000
Iowa.....	Sac and Fox.....	80	30 000
Montana.....	Blackfeet.....	20	10 000
Nebraska.....	Winnebago.....	50	15 000
Nevada.....	Carson.....	20	10 000
New Mexico.....	Jicarilla.....	25	10 000
	Mescalero.....	20	10 000
	Laguna.....	34	17 000
North Dakota.....	Turtle Mountain.....	20	10 000
Oklahoma.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	20	10 000
South Dakota.....	Choctaw-Chickasaw.....	60	35 000
	Crow Creek.....	12	10 000
Washington.....	Spokane.....	20	10 000
		701	305,000

The latest information available concerning vital statistics and disease among Indians indicates:

Cases of tuberculosis (latent).....	6,775
Cases of tuberculosis (active).....	6,032
Cases of trachoma.....	12,807
Deaths of infants under 3 years.....	14,365
Deaths due to tuberculosis.....	1,317
Death rate per thousand.....	1,210
	24.97

In addition to the above there is of course a vast majority of general hospital cases to be considered.

The construction of these hospitals and the maintenance thereof has been of inestimable value to the health work of the Indian Service. In many cases home conditions are not good, and there is no satisfactory way of caring for the sick unless they can be sent to a hospital or sanatorium. The hospital is available, however, not only for caring for the sick Indians but it reduces the number of foci of disease among the Indians from which infection can spread. The institutions have also been of great educational value.

During the past two years it has been necessary to support several hospitals from the appropriation which formerly were not supported therefrom, being but recently constructed, and it has amounted during the fiscal year 1918 to a heavy burden. This is one of the reasons for increasing the appropriation requested.

This appropriation also supports a force of traveling physicians and dentists. The 14,365 cases of trachoma referred to make the incidence of eye diseases among the Indians very high, and the need for operation for trachoma and its many complications urgent. An attempt has been made to meet this great need by the traveling physicians, who are all eye specialists. They move from reservation to reservation operating on the cases requiring it and leaving the patients under treatment of the local physician. The western country is divided into districts, one specialist being assigned to each district, and when the fact that it takes nearly two years for each one to complete the circuit in his district the tremendous volume of the work and the necessity for the further maintenance will be plainly apparent.

The duties of the seven dentists of the service are to visit the agencies and place the teeth of the pupils in proper shape, as well as any reservation Indians who can be persuaded to accept the service. Seven dentists for 300,000 Indians, almost as many people as there are in Washington, is altogether too few. They are unable to get around their itineraries oftener than once in two years. Dental work is very necessary, and it is now well recognized in medical circles that infections of the teeth are in many cases one of the contributing causes of infection elsewhere in the body. The need for the maintenance of this service is therefore great.

The balance of the appropriation is to be used for the control of epidemics of measles, whooping cough, smallpox, infantile paralysis, and other infectious or contagious diseases. Every year there are a number of Indians who have not yet become economically independent who must be aided through the winter to be kept from starvation. This appropriation is applicable for this purpose and has been of great assistance in the past in handling such cases. There are many cases every year on reservations where there are no hospitals who need medical assistance or emergency operations the expense of which is always paid from this appropriation when other funds are not available.

The demands upon this fund are increasing, due to higher cost of supplies of all kinds and a demand for better facilities for carrying on health work. The Indians are taking to the various health activities more and more, and the time is not far distant when the medicine man will become a thing of the past. Until these Indians become economically independent, however, it will be necessary to maintain an organization for the purpose of caring for their health.

EMPLOYEES.

At large:

1 medical supervisor, at \$3,000.....	\$3, 000
1 assistant medical supervisor, at \$2,200.....	2, 200
1 special supervisor, at \$2,000.....	2, 000
1 supervisor of hospitals, at \$1,800.....	1, 800
1 special physician, at \$1,800.....	1, 800
5 special physicians, at \$1,600.....	8, 000
7 dentists, at \$1,500.....	10, 500
1 nurse, at \$1,000.....	1, 000
1 general mechanic, at \$1,200.....	1, 200
1 assistant physician, at \$720.....	720
	<hr/>
	32,220

Blackfeet hospital:

1 physician, at \$1,400 ¹	1, 400
1 assistant, at \$420 ²	420
1 nurse, at \$660 ³	660
1 cook, at \$540 ⁴	540
1 laborer, at \$420 ²	420
1 laborer, at 600 ²	600
	<hr/>
	4, 040

Carson hospital:

1 physician, at \$1,400 ²	1, 400
1 nurse, at \$620 ²	620
1 cook, at \$500 ²	500
1 laborer, at \$600 ²	600
1 assistant, at \$480 ²	480
1 assistant, at \$240 ²	240
1 assistant, at \$240 ²	240
1 assistant, at \$240 ²	240
	<hr/>
	4, 320

Cheyenne and Arapaho hospital:

1 nurse, at \$620 ²	620
1 cook, at \$480 ²	480
1 janitor, at \$540 ⁴	540
	<hr/>
	1, 640

¹ One-half charged to hospital fund, one-half to general appropriation for relief of distress.

² Allowed subsistence when actually on duty.

³ \$600 payable from "Indian school, Carson City, Nev., 1918."

⁴ \$240 paid from this fund, balance from "Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Okla., 1918."

Choctaw-Chickasaw hospital:

1 superintendent and physician, at \$1,800 ¹ -----	\$1, 800
1 financial clerk, at \$600 ¹ -----	600
1 engineer, at \$840 ¹ -----	840
1 nurse, at \$720 ¹ -----	720
1 hospital matron, at \$720 ¹ -----	720
1 laborer, at \$480 ¹ -----	480
1 laborer, at \$480 ¹ -----	480
1 cook, at \$600 ¹ -----	600
1 assistant, at \$300 ¹ -----	300
1 assistant, at \$300 ¹ -----	300
1 laundress, at \$500 ¹ -----	500
	<hr/>
	7, 340
	<hr/>

Crow Creek hospital (S. Dak.):

1 nurse, at \$780-----	780
1 laborer, at \$540-----	540
1 cook, at \$480-----	480
	<hr/>
	1, 800
	<hr/>

Fort Lapwai sanatorium:

1 physician, at \$1,300-----	1, 300
1 clerk, at \$1,200-----	1, 200
1 housekeeper, at \$600-----	600
1 housekeeper, at \$600-----	600
1 nurse, at \$840-----	840
1 nurse, at \$720-----	720
1 nurse, at \$720-----	720
1 steamstress, at \$600-----	600
1 laundress, at \$600-----	600
1 assistant laundress, at \$500-----	500
1 assistant, at \$300-----	300
1 assistant, at \$300-----	300
1 assistant, at \$300-----	300
1 cook, at \$600-----	600
1 assistant cook, at \$500-----	500
1 farmer, at \$1,000-----	1, 000
1 carpenter, at \$840-----	840
1 engineer, at \$840-----	840
1 dairyman, at \$660-----	660
1 laborer, at \$720-----	720
1 laborer, at \$600-----	600
1 laborer, at \$600-----	600
	<hr/>
	14, 940
	<hr/>

Hoop Valley hospital (Cal.):

1 nurse, at \$620 ¹ -----	620
1 laundress, at \$380 ¹ -----	380
1 laborer, at \$620 ¹ -----	620
1 cook, at \$500 ¹ -----	500
	<hr/>
	2, 120
	<hr/>

Jicarilla hospital (N. Mex.):

1 nurse, at \$720-----	720
1 cook, at \$500-----	500
1 assistant, at \$300-----	300
1 laundress, at \$500-----	500
1 laborer, at \$600-----	600
	<hr/>
	2, 620
	<hr/>

¹ Allowed subsistence when on duty.

Laguna sanatorium (N. Mex.):

1 physician, at \$1,400 ¹	\$1,400
1 nurse, at \$620 ²	620
1 nurse, at \$620 ²	620
1 seamstress, at \$600	600
1 cook, at \$600 ²	600
1 laundress, at \$360 ²	360
1 laborer, at \$600	600
	<hr/> 4,800 <hr/>

Mescalero hospital (N. Mex.):

1 nurse, at \$620 ²	620
1 housekeeper, at \$600	600
1 cook, at \$500 ²	500
1 laborer, at \$600	600
1 assistant, at \$300 ²	300
1 assistant, at \$300 ²	300
	<hr/> 2,920 <hr/>

Navajo sanatorium (Ariz.):

1 nurse, at \$720	720
1 cook, at \$600	600
1 laborer, at \$540	540
1 assistant, at \$480	480
	<hr/> 2,340 <hr/>

Pima hospital (Ariz.):

1 nurse, at \$620 ²	620
1 cook, at \$500 ²	500
1 laborer, at \$540	540
1 laundress, at \$440 ²	440
1 dairyman, at \$900 ³	900
	<hr/> 3,000 <hr/>

Phoenix sanatorium (Ariz.):

1 physician, at \$1,600	1,600
1 nurse, at \$780	780
1 nurse, at \$720	720
1 nurse, at \$720	720
1 assistant nurse, at \$300	300
1 assistant nurse, at \$300	300
1 assistant nurse, at \$300	300
1 camp matron, at \$720	720
1 assistant camp matron, at \$300	300
1 seamstress, at \$600	600
1 cook, at \$600	600
1 cook, at \$600	600
1 assistant cook, at \$300	300
1 assistant cook, at \$300	300
1 laundress, at \$600	600
1 general mechanic, at \$840	840
1 laborer, at \$720	720
1 laborer, at \$600	600
1 assistant, at \$300	300
1 assistant, at \$300	300
1 gardener, at \$720 ⁴	720
	<hr/> 12,220 <hr/>

¹ One-half from "Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1918."² Allowed subsistence when on duty.³ One-half from "Indian schools, support, 1918."⁴ One-half from "Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz., 1918."

Sac and Fox sanatorium (Iowa):

1 superintendent and physician, at \$2,000	\$2,000
1 financial clerk, at \$1,000	1,000
1 assistant clerk, at \$600	600
1 engineer, at \$900	900
1 nurse, at \$840	840
1 nurse, at \$720	720
1 housekeeper, at \$500	500
1 housekeeper, at \$500	500
1 seamstress, at \$540	540
1 cook, at \$600	600
1 assistant cook, at \$300	300
1 laundress, at \$500	500
1 laborer, at \$600	600
1 general mechanic, at \$720	720
1 assistant, at \$300	300
1 laborer, at \$600	600
	<hr/>
	11,220

Spokane hospital (Wash.):

1 physician, at \$1,300 ¹	\$1,300
1 nurse, at \$660 ¹	660
1 nurse, at \$620 ¹	620
1 cook, at \$500	500
1 laundress, at \$300 ¹	300
1 laundress, at \$300 ¹	300
1 seamstress, at \$300 ¹	300
1 laborer, at \$500 ¹	500
1 laborer, at \$500 ¹	500
	<hr/>
	4,980

Truxton Canon Camp hospital (Ariz.):

1 camp matron, at \$600	600
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Turtle Mountain hospital (N. Dak.):

1 physician, at \$1,400 ²	1,400
1 nurse, at \$620 ¹	620
1 cook, at \$300 ¹	300
1 laborer, at \$300 ¹	300
1 assistant, at \$240 ¹	240
	<hr/>
	2,860

Winnebago hospital (Nebr.):

1 physician, at \$1,600 ³	1,600
1 physician (interne), at \$720	720
1 nurse, at \$720	720
1 matron, at \$600	600
1 cook, at \$540	540
1 assistant cook, at \$480	480
1 laundress, at \$540	540
1 laborer, at \$600	600
1 laborer, at \$420	420
1 assistant, at \$540	540
1 assistant, at \$480	480
	<hr/>
	7,240

¹ Subsistence allowed when on duty.² One-half from "Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, N. Dak., 1918."³ One-half payable from "General expenses, Indian Service, 1918."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Where other funds not available."

Reservation:

Blackfeet—

Physician	\$1,200
Do	1,200
Do	600
Coeur d'Alene, physician	600
Fort Lapwai, physician	1,200
Goshute, physician	300
Lac du Flambeau, physician	600
Leech Lake—	
Nurse	720
Cook	500
New York, physician	600
Spokane, physician	1,200
Tongue River, nurse and field matron	360
Tule River, physician	460
Yankton, field nurse	720
Fort Yuma, nurse	360
Greenville, physician	320
Pipstone, physician	400

11,349

Grand total, salaries 134,569

The increase asked for is made necessary by reason of a general increase in the cost of supplies and labor and, also, on account of the larger number of Indians making use of the Indian hospitals of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. In your estimate for 1918 you also asked for \$400,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And Congress gave you \$350,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been able to conduct this department of the bureau with that amount of money efficiently?

Mr. MERITT. Not as efficiently as we could have done if we had had \$400,000. We have been somewhat handicapped on some reservations because of the lack of funds, and we are asking for an increased allowance at some of the hospitals. For instance, we are asking for an increase for one hospital in Oklahoma. We are asking an increase there from \$20,000 to \$35,000. That hospital was constructed and completed only recently, and we find that the Indians of that State are making good use of the hospital, and we will need a larger sum to keep it filled to its capacity during the entire year.

The CHAIRMAN. It was constructed and completed and in operation before the beginning of the present fiscal year, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. I do not believe it was completed and filled to its capacity at the beginning of the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. It was completed before July 1 and in operation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but it was not filled to its capacity. We find that we can not conduct the hospital filled to its capacity with that allowance of only \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount estimated is pretty nearly double the amount carried for the current fiscal year. Do you require that much for the operation of that hospital?

Mr. MERITT. We feel that we will need that much in order to keep the hospital filled to its capacity. There are so many Indians sick with tuberculosis in that State that we ought to provide every facility we possibly can for them.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you have increases all along the line. You ask an increase for the Hoopa Valley hospital, for the Jicarilla hospital, and for the Indian Oasis hospital.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for an increase for the Crow Creek hospital from \$8,000 to \$10,000; for the Hoopa Valley hospital from \$8,000 to \$10,000; for the Jicarilla hospital from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and for the Indian Oasis hospital from \$8,000 to \$10,000. We are asking for increases of \$2,000 for these hospitals. You have provided only \$8,000 for each of those hospitals, and we find that we need \$10,000, because they are practically of the same size as these other hospitals for which \$10,000 has heretofore been allowed.

Mr. DILL. Was the Spokane hospital open and running last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. Do you know how many patients they care for there?

Mr. MERITT. There is an average of 18 patients a month. During the first six months of the present year 112 patients were treated for various diseases, some receiving medical treatment and others receiving surgical treatment.

Mr. DILL. They have only one doctor down there.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. I was informed that there was only one doctor there. I do not know what is the number of patients, but I was wondering whether the \$10,000 appropriated last year had been expended.

Mr. SNYDER. Are all of these tuberculosis hospitals?

Mr. MERITT. They are mostly general hospitals which we use for general hospital purposes.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any distinct tuberculosis hospitals?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the hospital at Phoenix, Ariz., is distinctively a tuberculosis hospital; also the one known as the Sac and Fox Sanatorium, in Iowa, and also the one at Fort Lapwai, Idaho.

Mr. DILL. I notice here that they used \$9,800 at the Spokane hospital, and I was wondering if they could use more than that during the coming year.

Mr. MERITT. That hospital has only been recently completed, and we are only getting ready to use the hospital to its full capacity. We will try to conduct the hospital on the amount requested.

The CHAIRMAN. That hospital is really old Fort Spokane, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but there was an appropriation authorizing its remodeling and use for hospital purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you get that appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Congress authorized \$10,000 in the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 584), for the purpose of equipping and maintaining the Fort Spokane buildings for hospital purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice some change in the language in line 20. You strike out the words, "including pay of employees," and also the word "equipment," in the same line. Where would you get the money with which to pay these employees and the money to provide equipment if not from this fund?

Mr. MERITT. We will pay the employees. That does not say, "exclusive of employees," but it says, "exclusive of repairs."

Mr. HAYDEN. But you strike out the words, "including pay of employees." Have not the employees in the hospitals been paid out of this fund?

Mr. MERITT. Not necessarily. That is suggested in order to remove all uncertainty. A number of these hospital employees are paid out of agency support funds, and this change is suggested so as to avoid the contingency of having our accounts denied by the auditor or comptroller. It is for that reason that we are changing that language.

Mr. HAYDEN. You have never paid these employees out of this \$350,000 fund heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir, some of them; but we have also paid some other health employees out of agency funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you do that under the law?

Mr. MERITT. We want to have the law changed so that there can be no question about it. We can not support all of these hospitals if we have to pay all of the health employees out of this appropriation, and heretofore we have been paying some employees out of what are known as agency support funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if I understand you, in the past you have been paying these hospital employees from this appropriation and also from other agency appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we want to continue to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean by that statement that you sometimes use agency employees in the hospital work?

Mr. MERITT. We sometimes use agency support funds for the employment of these people or for the payment of the salaries of hospital employees.

The CHAIRMAN. You have superintendents of the agencies?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you use them in connection with the hospitals also?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent of the agency has general supervision of the hospital. The physician in charge, of course, has immediate supervision of the hospital. The superintendent is responsible for all the conditions on the reservation, but his salary is not paid out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What other employees that are paid out of other appropriations are used in connection with the hospitals?

Mr. MERITT. For example, on some reservations where the hospital fund is not sufficient to enable us to carry on the work, we pay the physician or matron or laborers around the hospital out of some other fund, except in the cases of hospitals specifically appropriated for.

The CHAIRMAN. If you should strike out this language to which attention has been called by Mr. Hayden, would not that leave you in this position, that you would not be able to use any of this fund for the pay of employees?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we could use so much of this fund as would be necessary for the employees, and it would also enable us to use other funds available for the purpose without having any restrictions placed upon us by the auditor and comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you analyzed the language closely enough to know that you are right about it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that if you strike out the language "including pay of employees," and also the word "equipment," in line 20, you will have \$50,000 more money. You will not have to make repairs out of it and will not have to provide hospital equipment out of it, and, therefore, you will really have a larger appropriation than it would appear.

Mr. MERITT. We will not have to pay for repairs out of this item, but we would use agency support funds for that purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why should not the bureau want to keep some account that would enable it to know exactly what the hospitals are costing? Why not have a specific hospital appropriation and pay everybody employed in connection with the hospitals out of that appropriation, and if you do construction work in connection with the hospitals or provide equipment for them, why not pay for it out of a specific appropriation provided for the purpose so that we may know exactly what the hospitals are costing? If you equip the hospitals out of some other fund, that does not tell us what the hospitals are costing. It seems to me that it would be better to make one appropriation for that particular service instead of mixing it up with the agency service.

Mr. SNYDER. The fact is that when we make an appropriation for the hospital service it really does not amount to much, because if it is not sufficient you draw money from some other fund with which to do the work. Is that the idea?

Mr. MERITT. Sometimes we use the agency support fund to pay for certain employees.

Mr. SNYDER. Is there any authority for using one fund to support another fund that fails?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; these agency support funds are general in their character.

Mr. SNYDER. Then, it really does not matter much what we appropriate for these hospitals, because if the appropriation is not sufficient you can take money from some other fund and use it in connection with the hospitals?

Mr. MERITT. If other funds are available; but, necessarily, the funds are limited.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there any other funds available for this purpose if the appropriation for some hospital runs short?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; except where there is a specific appropriation for a particular hospital.

Mr. SNYDER. I did not suppose that could be done.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it can be done under the law.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that, for the information of Congress, there should be one appropriation provided for hospitals, and that no money should be expended for hospitals in any particular, whether for salaries, repairs, or equipment, unless it comes out of that fund.

Mr. MERITT. Of course that would be better from a business standpoint, provided we had ample funds to do that work, but we find it very difficult to get appropriations increased in proportion to the increased number of hospitals that are being constructed. During the last few years we have constructed 15 or 20 additional hospitals throughout the Indian country, and the cost of conducting those hos-

pitals is very heavy. We have got to keep the hospitals going and filled to their capacity in order to meet the needs of the Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. But if you made sufficient justification for the money required under that head you would get it, and, that being true, there is no necessity for taking the money out of some other fund. It would seem as though the bureau could obtain money more easily for some other purposes than for this purpose, and that, therefore, they do not ask for it in the proper place, but ask for it somewhere else in the bill, and then use it for hospital purposes.

Mr. SNYDER. The fact is that it would not take any more money if it were appropriated specifically for this purpose, because you only use so much money for this purpose anyhow, and if you had a certain amount of money appropriated for each hospital, or an amount sufficient for each hospital, it would not take any more money in the long run, because you are now using for the hospitals money that is appropriated in other funds.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do you not find this to be the situation: As in all other departments of the Government, there should be provided a contingent fund to be drawn upon in cases of emergency and where such a contingent fund is provided, if through some oversight or otherwise, the appropriation is not sufficient for the purpose, you have a fund from which to draw and with which to piece out any appropriation that is not large enough?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we find that very convenient and it is almost absolutely necessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would it be possible for you to furnish the committee a statement showing in some detail the amount of money expended on the hospitals that is taken from other funds besides this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. For employees and all other purposes?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. For instance, we were asked last year for \$400,000 and we gave you \$350,000. That amount was not sufficient, so you had to go to some other fund to get money enough to run the hospitals, and I want to know how much was diverted from other funds for that purpose.

Mr. MERITT. Upon conferring with representatives of the Indian Office I find that it will be very difficult to furnish the information desired, at this time. It would require the services of several clerks to procure this information. I should make clear to the committee that where there is a specific appropriation for the support of a hospital we can not supplement that fund by the use of funds from other appropriations. The following table will show the hospitals and sanatoria in the Indian Service, and will give detailed information in regard to each. This table shows the hospitals specifically appropriated for, as well as hospitals supported out of general funds.

Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total, 1917.		81		2,273	488	16,452	16,940	16,156	179	605
1916.		81		2,253	352	15,214	15,666	15,098	139	529
1915.		74		2,045	402	11,790	12,201	11,043	91	467
1914.		51		1,432	457	11,103	11,580	11,086	80	424
1913.		49		1,368	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	478
1912.		53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911.		50		1,268	380	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900.		5				4,176				
1888.		4				2,198				
Arizona.		15		421	119	2,000	2,119	1,924	33	162
Colorado River.	Agency	1	Adobe.	3		7	7	7		
Fort Apache.	do	1	Frame	40		319	321	316	1	
Fort Mojave.	School.	1	Brick.	8		(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Leupp.	Agency	1	Stone.	8		98	98	97	1	
Moqui.	do	1	do	35	17	101	118	115	3	36
Navajo.	School.	1	Frame.	20	30	345	375	334	5	12
Do.	do	1	do	20		39	39	16	2	5
Phoenix.	Sanatorium.	1	Brick.	66	2	487	489	482	12	90
Do.	School.	1	Frame.	100	66	65	131	29	2	2
Do.	Sanatorium.	1	do	60		72	72	61	2	9
Pima.	do	1	do	15	2	242	244	244		
Rice Station.	School.	1	Stone.	4		1	1	1		
San Carlos.	Agency	1	Camp.	4		107	107	107		
Truxton Canon.	School.	1	Brick.	4		40	40	40		
Do.	Agency	1	Camp.	10		77	77	75	2	
Western Navajo.	School.	1	Stone.	8						
California.		6		177	13	1,160	1,173	1,144	10	19
Fort Bidwell.	School	1	Frame	12		74	75	74	1	
Fort Yuma.	School and agency	1	do	25	1	125	126	117	2	7
Greenville.	do	1	do	9	1	143	144	140	2	2
Hoop Valley.	do	1	do	6	2	39	41	38	3	
Do.	Agency	1	do	25						
Do.	School.	1	Brick.	100	8	779	787	775	2	10

¹ Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.

² Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.

³ Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.

⁴ No record.

⁵ 1916 report.

⁶ Not completed, June 30, 1917.

Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Idaho.....	.....	2	.....	112	69	183	252	174	14	64
Fort Hall.....	School and agency.	1	Stone.....	12	6	101	107	103	4	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	100	63	82	145	71	10	64
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	.....do.....	1	Brick.....	80	43	69	112	64	8	40
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	School.....	1	.....do.....	70	.....	862	862	857	1	4
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	24	1	224	225	220	3	2
Minnesota.....	.....	5	.....	110	24	1,289	1,313	1,270	19	24
Fond du Lac.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30	8	228	226	223	3	10
Leech Lake.....	.....do.....	1	do.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	16	.....	130	130	129	1	.....
Red Lake.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	20	10	178	188	173	4	.....
White Earth.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	24	6	753	759	745	5	9
Montana.....	.....	4	.....	70	7	311	318	306	7	5
Blackfeet.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20	3	32	35	31	1	3
Crow.....	Agency.....	1	.....do.....	24	4	.....	148	142	4	2
Flathead.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	12	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	14	.....	130	130	128	2	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	2	.....	136	14	880	894	865	17	12
Genoa.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	86	2	409	411	411	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	Agency.....	1	Brick.....	50	12	471	483	454	17	12
Nevada.....	.....	4	.....	42	.....	300	300	260	2	8
Carson.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	14	.....	277	277	275	2	.....
Do.....	Sanatorium.....	1	.....do.....	20	.....	20	20	12	.....	8
Fort McDermitt.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	8	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	10	.....	241	28	1,190	1,218	1,166	8	44
Albuquerque.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	44	.....	262	262	262	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	Frame.....	1	.....do.....	8	.....	80	80	97	1	.....

Des.	Agency	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	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Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.			Remaining in hospital June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	
Wisconsin.....		3		48	14	861	875	849	7 19
Hayward.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10		437	437	435	2
Keshena.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30	14	196	210	186	5 19
Oneida.....	School.....	1	do.....	8		228	228	228	
Wyoming: Shoshone ¹	Agency.....	1	Stone.....						

¹ Remodeling: not completed June 30, 1917.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a provision of law prohibiting the expenditure of money from a general fund, or from any other fund for a purpose for which there is a specific appropriation provided?

Mr. MERRIT. That applies to certain appropriations, but it does not apply to these general civilization funds in which the appropriations are so broad that we can use the funds for general purposes on the reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that when you have an appropriation provided for a specific purpose you can also use funds provided for some other purpose and under some other head for that specific purpose?

Mr. MERRITT. We have been doing that in some cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a violation of the law?

Mr. MERRITT. No, sir; it is not where the language of the appropriation is broad enough to enable us to do it.

Mr. SNYDER. I should think, Mr. Chairman, that that would be all right enough to a certain extent, but it seems to me that to take funds from other appropriations—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). I was not speaking about the advisability of it, but I was trying to ascertain whether it could be legally done.

Mr. SNYDER. If that rule were followed, there would be absolutely no way of telling what money will be necessary for any purpose.

Mr. MERRITT. That does not apply to all other appropriations, but only to those for civilization purposes. The work of the Indian Service is so different from the work of any other department of the Government that it is necessary that our appropriations be broad in their scope, although I believe that upon a careful inspection you will find that we are very much limited in our Indian bill. There are more special items in the Indian bill than in other general appropriation bills. Every executive department desires that the appropriations be made as broad as possible so that the administrative officers can exercise their discretion to meet the unforeseen conditions as they may arise.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there any valid business reason why the hospital service can not be provided for in one appropriation? If the amount appropriated is sufficient, why should that not be a prohibition against taking money from any other appropriation?

Mr. MERRITT. No, sir; there is no valid business reason, provided an adequate appropriation is given us, but if you put on the limitation without giving the money needed, it will very materially handicap us in this important health work.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not think there is any more important work done, and I am willing to appropriate all the money that is necessary to construct and maintain the hospitals for the Indians, but I want to know, when we do make an appropriation, that is all there will be of it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is the money given in this appropriation for the so-called health work in eastern Oklahoma?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is it the purpose and intention of the department to continue that work in eastern Oklahoma, to a certain extent?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir. We want to continue the good work already begun.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is the estimate sufficient?

Mr. MERITT. Not unless we secure the increased amount requested.

Mr. HASTINGS. If we appropriate the amount of money requested, a part of this appropriation will be available for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think that is a very important work in eastern Oklahoma.

Mr. MERITT. It is very important.

Mr. DILL. Two years ago there was a provision inserted in the bill, with which I had something to do, requiring the department to furnish a statement of the amount of money spent for various items, and so forth. Has that provision been complied with?

Mr. MERITT. The amendment required us to submit an estimate for the different travel funds and for certain purposes. We have included that in the estimate. You will find it is the last item.

Mr. DILL. There were a number of things, estimates of receipts, and so forth, as I recall, that were to begin in December, 1917, and I just wondered if any report had been made in accordance with that provision?

Mr. MERITT. We have made all the reports required of us, and they will be printed in the next day or two. They are probably already on the Speaker's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for, for other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 of this amount may be used for the support and education of deaf and dumb or blind Indian children: *Provided further*, That not more than \$200,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in the public schools: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation, or any other appropriation provided for herein, or hereafter, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be used to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood whose parents are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they live and where there are adequate free school facilities provided and the facilities of the Indian schools are needed for pupils of more than one-fourth Indian blood: *And provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the support of Indian day and industrial schools where specific appropriation is made.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record, Mr. Chairman, the following justification:

Indian schools, support.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Amount appropriated-----	\$1, 600, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	1, 550, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	1, 518, 785. 26

Unexpended balance-----	1 ¹ 31, 214. 74
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	740, 654. 78
Irregular employees-----	40, 377. 19
Expenses for deaf, dumb, and blind pupils-----	1, 127. 92
Traveling expenses-----	17, 443. 76
Transportation of supplies-----	36, 630. 04
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	37, 970. 05

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Telegraphing and telephoning.....	\$1,783.19
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	90,258.89
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	398,241.84
Equipment.....	80,575.15
Live stock.....	3,643.94
Tuition in public schools.....	58,516.12
Medical and hospital services.....	1,132.25
Seed.....	4,970.02
Miscellaneous.....	5,460.02

1,518,785.26

The amount requested, \$1,700,000, is \$100,000 more than the amount in the 1918 act. The fund is required for support and education of Indian children in all schools for which no specific appropriation is made or use of tribal funds authorized, including day schools and public schools where tuition is paid. Forty thousand dollars of this amount is requested for payment of expenses in connection with the education of deaf or blind Indian children. Defective children who are unfitted for attendance at schools for normal children are being placed in institutions suited to their needs as rapidly as accommodations can be found for them.

From reports for the school year 1917 it is found that there are, in all, 89,501 Indian children of school age, of whom 5,126 are ineligible for school attendance, leaving 84,375 to be provided for in Government, public, or private schools.

The following enrollment is shown: In Government boarding schools, 10,902; in nonreservation boarding schools, 11,298; in Government day schools, 6,558; making a total of 28,758 enrolled in Government schools.

There are also enrolled in private and mission schools 5,837, and in public schools 29,173, so far as information has been received. This makes a total of 63,768 Indian children in all schools of whatsoever character.

It should be noted that the foregoing data is not confined to schools supported from this fund, but refers to Indian children in all classes of schools.

Changes in capacity, 1916-17.

SCHOOLS USING "INDIAN SCHOOLS, SUPPORT," FUNDS.

School.	Increase in capacity.	Decrease in capacity.	Note.
Leupp (Navajo).....	95	.....	This increase was shown in 1917 report.
Navajo:			
Navajo boarding school.....	100	.....	} Work now in progress.
Tohatchi boarding school.....	100	.....
Western Navajo.....	118	.....
Established during 1917:			
Pima: Quajote.....	60	.....
San Xavier:			
Indian Oasis.....	30	.....
Santa Rosa.....	30	.....
Pueblo Bonito: Pinedale day school	30	.....
Reestablished during 1917:			
Round Valley: Potter Valley day			
school.....	16	.....
Abolished during 1917:			
Round Valley: Manchester day			
school.....		18	
Kickapoo: Great Nemaha day			
school.....		40	
Bay Mills day school.....		32	
Nevada: Wadsworth day school.....		25	
San Juan: Aneth boarding school.....		40	
Fort Berthold.....		75	Formerly rented by Government.
Klamath: Yainax day school.....		30	
Siletz: Upper Farm day school.....		20	
Colville: No. 7 day school.....		25	
	413	305	

Changes in capacity, 1916-17—Continued.

SCHOOLS USING FUNDS OTHER THAN "INDIAN SCHOOLS, SUPPORT."

School.	Increase in capacity.	Decrease in capacity.	Note.
Leech Lake boarding school.....	10	.....
Hayward.....	31	.....
Established during 1917:			
Rosebud: Wood day school.....	25	.....
Reestablished during 1917:			
White Earth: Beaulieu day school..	30	.....
Abolished during 1917:			
Collins Institute.....		52	Tribal boarding school, Chickasaw Nation, Okla., burned; will not be rebuilt.
Leech Lake: Sugar Point day school.....		24	
	509	381	

Special emphasis has been laid during the year 1917 on the enrollment of Indian children in public schools, and this will be continued during 1918 and 1919. In many cases the children so enrolled were previously in attendance at Government schools, and their transfer to public schools permits the capacity thus released to be used by children who have heretofore been deprived of education through lack of room or who are just becoming aware of the advantage of an education.

This policy of increased enrollment of Indian children in the public schools of the States is believed sound, and the Indian Office attaches great importance to this endeavor and to the need of ample means with which to accomplish this work. The fund will be used to secure attendance in public schools where the States do not recognize the right of the Indian to attend or the State authorities do not feel it incumbent on them to take active measures to secure such attendance, where compulsory attendance laws applicable to Indians do not exist, or, especially, where districts contain nontaxable Indian lands and the Indians do not contribute to the support of the district schools. Two hundred thousand dollars is requested for the purpose.

Referring to the provisions requiring one-fourth degree of Indian blood for enrollment in the Government schools, this has been in effect since the fiscal year 1912.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, Mr. Meritt, that in this item you ask for an increase of \$100,000 over last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. That is because of the general increase in the cost of food, clothing, labor, and everything that pertains to living expenses. We support a great many schools out of this appropriation, about 75 reservation boarding schools and over 200 day schools, and in order to carry on this educational work on the same scale as heretofore we should have an increased appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Prior to this fiscal year you had an appropriation of \$1,550,000. Last year you asked for the same amount that you ask for this year, and we increased the amount \$50,000, making the appropriation \$1,600,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you getting along with the present appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. We have been very much embarrassed because of a lack of funds, and it has been necessary to close certain schools before the end of the school year because of a lack of funds to carry on this work.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that for the fiscal year 1917 you still have on hand an unexpended balance of \$31,214.74.

Mr. MERITT. There is a footnote, as you will notice, Mr. Carter, which says that this is not final, and that there are accounts yet to be charged against this appropriation. There are certain outstanding contracts that will probably use up the entire balance.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know positively that it will consume the entire balance?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but that is running rather close on an appropriation of that amount—\$1,600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now about five months since that was prepared?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that most of the obligations would have been pressed on you and that you would have discharged them in five months' time?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; sometimes it is six or nine months before all of the obligations are closed out.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that you have inserted the words "or hereafter." Is that with the idea of making it a permanent law, so that it will not be necessary every year?

Mr. MERITT. That is the idea; we want to avoid the necessity of submitting it each year. We have been carrying that item for a number of years.

Mr. DILL. Is the number of children in the Indian schools increasing?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; all the time.

Mr. DILL. I notice that you mentioned 25,000. How did that number compare with the year before?

Mr. MERITT. We are using as much pressure as we can in getting the Indian children in public schools wherever available. In fact, I am a very strong believer in placing the Indian child in the public schools, for the reason that it brings the Indian child in association with the white child, and the Indian child takes home at night the things which he learns during the day, and the influence of his associations to the Indian parents. It is now the policy of the office to put Indian children in public schools wherever they are available, and the commissioner has emphasized that in his annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of construction work in the Indian Service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereafter authorized to allow employees in the Indian Service who are furnished quarters necessary heat and light for such quarters without charge, such heat and light to be paid for out-of the fund chargeable with the cost of heating and lighting other buildings at the same place: *And provided further*, That the amount so expended for agency purposes shall not hereafter be included in the maximum amounts for compensation of employees prescribed by section one, act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Mr. MERITT. I offer, Mr. Chairman, for the record, the following justification:

Indian school and agency buildings.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Amount appropriated----- \$400,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated----- 400,000.00

Amount expended----- 347,204.59

Unexpended balance----- ¹52,795.41

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees----- 14,441.89

Irregular employees----- 2,446.64

Construction of buildings----- 134,272.29

Repairs and rent of buildings----- 189,126.34

Traveling expenses----- 5,934.14

Transportation of supplies----- 210.24

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies----- 68.86

Telegraphing and telephoning----- 32.47

Miscellaneous----- 671.72

347,204.59

For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary land and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems \$400,000 is requested.

This is the appropriation which provides for all upkeep and repair of buildings at the great majority of jurisdictions and for new construction at those places.

The value of the present buildings is approximately \$7,500,000, and the requests of the superintendents for repair, upkeep, and improvement of these plants and for additions thereto during 1918 amount to over \$1,050,000. The amount requested, \$400,000, is therefore 5½ per cent of the value of the present plants. Although no extensive new construction work is contemplated, in view of the unusual conditions at this time, some new buildings will be absolutely necessary to replace those which were burned and to insure sanitary conditions, etc., and this will reduce the amount available for repair and upkeep. There was appropriated for this purpose:

In 1913-----	\$480,000	In 1916-----	\$440,000
In 1914-----	400,000	In 1917-----	400,000
In 1915-----	440,000	In 1918-----	400,000

With the constant advance in cost of all building materials and in labor rates there is a corresponding increase in the demands upon this fund.

Buildings in the Indian School Service receive unusually hard usage, particularly those in use for school purposes, and, as many of them are frame structures, some being quite old, they require constant repairs to keep them fit for use and to prevent deterioration. Some of the plants have never been completed, and new buildings to enable the use of the full capacity of other departments are required, as well as improvements in heating and lighting and in water and sewer systems.

We are not asking for an increased appropriation, gentleman of the committee, but for the same amount that was appropriated last year. We are striking out the permanent legislation contained in this paragraph and are also asking for authority to pay the traveling officers connected with this work out of this appropriation. The language carried in the bill's heretofore has not been clear on that point, and we should like, as a business proposition, as suggested by Mr. Hayden a few moment ago, to carry the work under one appropriation.

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. You have been paying the salaries and expenses of the persons employed in this work out of this fund heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. We have been paying some of them out of this appropriation and some out of other appropriations which were available. We should like to have authority to pay them all out of this appropriation. There might be some question about our authority to do that, and we want specific authority from Congress in order to carry on this work.

Mr. HAYDEN. This says:

That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of construction work in the Indian service.

The term "construction work" would apply to irrigation construction or any other kind of construction in the entire service?

Mr. MERITT. It was only intended to apply to this particular class of construction. This appropriation would not necessarily apply to irrigation construction work. We could not, under the ruling of the comptroller, use this appropriation for irrigation, inasmuch as there is a specific appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. I only wanted to know if this language could not be made a little clearer. "Construction work in connection with school and agency buildings" would make it apply specifically to this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that would be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. I noticed that you had an unexpended balance of something over \$52,000?

Mr. MERITT. That does not necessarily mean, Mr. Chairman, that the amount will not be expended during the fiscal year. There may be some outstanding contracts which will take up that balance.

The CHAIRMAN. While on the subject of the increase, last year you wanted this appropriation increased \$75,000. Congress only gave you the same amount as you had before, \$400,000. You were able to do the work with the \$400,000?

Mr. MERITT. We have not been able, Mr. Chairman, to put up new buildings, and it is not our intention to use this money for new buildings, except where absolutely necessary, on account of the high cost of material and labor.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Wednesday, December 5, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Wednesday, December 5, 1917.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon Charles D. Carter (chairman) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MR. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Resumed.**

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian and public schools, and for placing school pupils, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give them moral, industrial, and educational training, \$80,000, \$5,000 to be immediately available: *Provided,*

That not exceeding \$5,000 of this sum may be used for obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths and, when necessary, for payment of transportation and other expenses to their places of employment: *Provided further*, That where practicable the transportation and expenses shall be refunded and shall be returned to the appropriation from which paid. The provisions of this section shall also apply to native Indian pupils of school age under twenty-one years of age brought from Alaska.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school transportation.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	\$72,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated -----	72,000.00
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Amount expended -----	68,785.49
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Unexpended balance -----	3,214.51
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Analysis of expenditures:

Traveling expenses -----	67,235.28
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Telegraphing and telephoning -----	397.77
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Miscellaneous -----	1,152.44
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Total -----	68,785.49
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INDIAN SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION.

Number of children enrolled in nonreservation schools during the last four years:

	Pupils.
1914 -----	10,857
1915 -----	10,791
1916 -----	10,612
1917 -----	11,298

Amount requested for 1919:

Transportation of Indian pupils, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths -----	\$80,000
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Approximately \$5,000 of this appropriation is used for obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths and, when necessary, for payment of transportation and other expenses to their place of employment. The remainder of the appropriation is used for payment of transportation of Indians from their homes to Indian schools and for returning them to their homes at the expiration of their period of enrollment. A small amount is used at reservation schools for transportation of Indian children to Government day schools and to public schools in cases where children are too far distant to walk. The greater part of the appropriation is used for transportation to and from nonreservation boarding schools. Often Indian children travel in parties and adult escorts are necessary, the expenses of the latter being paid from the same appropriation: \$8,000 more than was appropriated for the fiscal year 1918 is requested. Annual sums appropriated for several years have proved insufficient to accomplish the necessary work of filling the nonreservation schools with Indian children of proper age and grade. Many schools have been handicapped by reason of insufficient allotments available for these purposes at the proper time of year and several expedients have been adopted where further moneys were not available for allotment. Pupils have been held beyond the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year when they should have been sent to their homes at the close of school: "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," have been used to pay transportation of the pupils and, where possible, in a considerable number of cases, Indian parents have been called upon to defray the cost of transportation.

Under the new course of study, Indian schools have been so classified that certain schools are giving instruction through three primary grades, others

instruction through six grades, including prevocational industrial training, others carrying the work through eight grades, and a few of the higher and better equipped schools giving work of the higher grades only, including full vocational training. This plan of specialization requires adjustment in the matter of transferring Indian children to the proper schools. Pupils are required to attend the school nearest at hand which gives the course of study which they require, and transferring of Indian children to a school situated in a remote geographical section has been discountenanced. This adjustment, however, has increased the burden upon this appropriation, and it has not yet been fully accomplished.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice you ask that \$5,000 be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yet you have an unexpended balance of \$3,214.51.

Mr. MERITT. That balance is not available for this fiscal year. If there is any balance of last year's appropriation that will revert to the Treasury, and we are asking that \$5,000 out of the next fiscal year be made immediately available for this current fiscal year.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice you make a little change of language in line 24 by striking out the words "so paid" in the proviso reading "that where practicable the transportation and expenses so paid shall be refunded and shall be returned to the appropriation from which paid." As a matter of fact, has any such money ever been refunded?

Mr. MERITT. This provision has been in effect only since the beginning of the present fiscal year, and since that time there has been no money refunded. The change in line 24 is suggested so as to make that proviso applicable not only to the preceding proviso but to the entire item. It is merely a little change of language so as to make the sense of the law clear.

Mr. HAYDEN. The justification states that the custom of transferring Indian children to schools situated in remote geographical sections has been discontinued. To my knowledge Indian children from different parts of the country are still being shifted around, at the request of the children, rather than according to the needs of the Government. Are you sure you have carried out that policy to the full extent in order to keep down this expense?

Mr. MERITT. We have given specific instructions to our superintendents not to enroll children outside of their immediate jurisdiction.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are you sure your instructions are complied with? I have known cases where Indian children from California were sent to schools in Arizona and Arizona Indian children were sent to schools in California, both schools being of like grade.

The CHAIRMAN. Any Oklahoma children sent to Arizona?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; I have known Oklahoma children to be placed in the Arizona schools. It has always seemed to me a great waste of money unless there was some particular reason why that should be done.

Mr. MERITT. It is a waste of money, Mr. Chairman, and when that is done it is a violation of the instructions of the office. We check up the superintendents and frequently call their attention to that violation and direct that our instructions be complied with.

Mr. HAYDEN. The appropriation appears to be practically exhausted, and you are asking for more money. For that reason there should be every economy practiced in this particular regard.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

That hereafter, except for pay of superintendents and for transportation of goods and supplies and transportation of pupils, not more than \$200 shall be expended from appropriations made in this act or any other act, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any Indian school, unless, by reason of epidemic, accident, or other sufficient cause, the enrollment is so reduced or cost of maintenance so high that a larger expenditure is absolutely necessary, when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may allow a larger per capita expenditure: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated for the support of such school shall not be exceeded: *Provided further*, That the number of pupils in any school entitled to the per capita allowance hereby provided for shall be determined by taking the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year and not any fractional part thereof: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall also apply to expenditures for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification:

PER CAPITA COST FOR SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHILDREN.

This item is necessary to relieve many of the Indian boarding schools from a present limitation as to expenditure for support and education of any one pupil, which is inadequate and inelastic. Some years ago a per capita limitation of \$167 per annum proved sufficient under conditions then existing. For the fiscal year 1911 the requirement was removed upon request of the Indian Service by a provision in the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269, 271), which provided in part:

"All moneys appropriated herein for school purposes among the Indians shall be expended, without restriction as to per capita expenditure, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any school."

This provision was reenacted annually until the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, when it was omitted, and the situation reverted to the old law, which provided a limitation of \$167.

The act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741); prescribed a per capita limitation of \$200, but in construing the provisions of law it was found necessary to include moneys expended from general appropriations for transportation of supplies, transportation of Indian pupils, and some tribal or treaty funds; this had not formerly been the case under the old law. Furthermore, the old law permitted the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to make exception in cases of emergency. Such emergencies have been of not infrequent occurrence, such as epidemics of disease, which have necessitated the late opening of a school, or, perhaps, its early closing, destruction of buildings by fire and failure to obtain adequate enrollment of pupils, or other unforeseen conditions.

In order to determine the proper per capita cost it is necessary to divide the total expenses by the average enrollment of pupils, such average enrollment being found by dividing by 4 the sum of the total enrollments for the four yearly quarters. It will be thus readily seen that should it be impossible to open a school until the second quarter the figure representing the average enrollment for the year will be so materially reduced that the per capita cost will be correspondingly increased. On the other hand, should a school be closed during the second, third, or fourth quarters the average enrollment would be so low that the per capita limitation would far exceed the \$200 prescribed by law. As a matter of fact, the opening of some schools has been necessarily delayed until the second or third quarters, and in some cases schools have been prematurely closed. As the law specifies an average enrollment for the entire fiscal year, the situation thus becomes one of extreme embarrassment to the service.

As to the cost of operating boarding schools, it is a matter of common knowledge that no schools for white youths, which give vocational instruction as well as academic, and which lodge and board the pupils, are operated for less than three or four hundred dollars per pupil per annum. At the present time, at least, Indian schools can not be conducted and offer adequate vocational instruction within the cost of \$200 per pupil. Reliance has to be had in these cases upon Indian pupil labor to increase production, lessen expense and provide miscellaneous funds. The cost of all supplies and of labor during the present and last

calendar years needs no comment other than to say that the cost of maintaining schools during the fiscal year 1918 is greater than during the year 1917, and the cost will be still further increased during the fiscal year 1919. In this connection it is proper to say that it is the policy of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to discontinue a few of the Indian schools not now deemed essential that such moneys as are available for Indian education may be devoted to the better conduct of the schools which remain in operation. Discontinuance of an occasional Indian boarding school will be rendered possible through material growth of the public school systems in some States and the recent increase in enrollment of Indian children in such public schools.

The item now presented, however, has not been so framed as materially to increase the amount to be allowed per pupil. It follows closely the old law existing prior to the fiscal year 1911, but if enacted in the form presented it will be sufficiently elastic to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to meet unusual conditions or emergencies. The relief proposed for the current fiscal year 1918 is as necessary as relief for the following year, as there have already arisen in certain schools the very conditions which have been mentioned hereinbefore and which will necessitate the early closing of such schools and the furloughing of employees, unless adequate relief be afforded by this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the justification just submitted, I wish to say that this is one of the urgent items of legislation that we should have at this session of Congress if we are to continue our boarding schools. It is absolutely out of the question to keep up these schools on a per capita of \$167.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is \$200 under the existing law now.

Mr. MERITT. It is \$200 for the current fiscal year. The old law was \$167.

Mr. SNYDER. How many Indian schools have been put out of business by reason of lack of funds to operate them?

Mr. MERITT. We have closed several schools prior to the close of the school year.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you know where any of them are located?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they are located mostly in the Northwest—in North Dakota and South Dakota, and also some schools farther West.

Mr. SNYDER. Was the closing of those schools entirely on account of lack of funds or because the per capita became so low that they could not be kept up under the law?

Mr. MERITT. Because of lack of funds, and because in the northern climate it is more expensive to conduct the schools than in the Southwest.

Mr. SNYDER. When a school is closed for lack of funds, what becomes of the officers and teachers who have been operating the school?

Mr. MERITT. They are furloughed.

Mr. SNYDER. Without pay?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The following are the Indian schools closed prior to July 1, 1917, because of financial conditions:

Pierre School, South Dakota, June 1, 1917.

Pipestone School, Minnesota, May 1, 1917.

Rapid City School, South Dakota, May 26, 1917.

Fort Totten School, North Dakota, April 9 and 22, 1917.

Yankton School, South Dakota, April 19, 1917.

Cushman School, Washington, April 15, 1917.

Flandreau School, South Dakota, May 4, 1917.

Wahpeton School, North Dakota, May 10, 1917.

Red Lake School, Minnesota, May 16, 1917.

Campos School, California, June 1, 1917.

Lower Brule Boarding School, South Dakota, May 31, 1917.

Crow Boarding School, Montana, May 4, 1917.

Pryor Boarding School, Montana, April 1, 1917.

Fallon School, Nevada, May 31, 1917 (because of small attendance of four or five children).

Osage School, Oklahoma, May 14, 1917.

Crow Creek School, South Dakota, May 23, 1917.

Sisseton School, South Dakota, June 16, 1917.

Mr. SNYDER. Nearly all of those schools were closed close to the ordinary and regular time of closing the schools for the summer vacation?

Mr. MERITT. We usually close the schools along about June 1, and some of those schools were closed in May and others in April; the early part of May and the others in April.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, it is your idea that if sufficient money had been appropriated to give you a higher per capita tax the schools could have run to the regular closing day?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And it is quite important and in the interest of the Indian children that go to those schools that they should have a full year's period of schooling, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; very important.

Mr. CHURCH. How many does that aggregate all told that were closed for lack of funds?

Mr. MERITT. How many schools or how many children?

Mr. CHURCH. How many schools?

Mr. MERITT. Seventeen schools.

Mr. CHURCH. How many boarding schools have you all told?

Mr. MERITT. We have about 35 nonreservation boarding schools and about 76 reservation boarding schools.

Mr. SNYDER. Were those that were closed nonreservation schools?

Mr. MERITT. Mostly nonreservation schools, although there were some reservation schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, I notice that some of those schools were closed in June.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not consider that that would work any great detriment to the service—to have the schools closed in the month of June?

Mr. MERITT. In nearly all these nonreservation schools we keep some pupils during the entire year; pupils who have no homes to go to.

The CHAIRMAN. Now let me ask you this question, Mr. Meritt: The present law provides that not more than \$167 shall be expended per capita at any school, does it not?

Mr. MERITT. The old law provided \$167 per capita, and the law recently enacted provided \$200 per capita, but there were certain limitations on that \$200 per capita which we wish removed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Indian appropriation act of last year provided \$167—that is the fact about the matter—and afterwards we passed a resolution extending that to \$200, if I remember correctly.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Indian appropriation act of last year left out the old proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. Exempting them from the limitation.

Mr. HAYDEN. So that we reverted to the old law, which was \$167. Afterwards, in order to continue the schools, it was necessary to pass a resolution raising that limit to what—\$200?

Mr. MERITT. \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you propose here to raise it permanently to \$200, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me ask you this question, Mr. Meritt: If you have a limitation on the per capita expenditure at a school, does not that work two ways? While it will absolutely restrict the expenditures to that amount per capita, does it not also work to make other superintendents who might be inclined to be extravagant try to reach that amount who otherwise might perhaps be able to run their schools at a less per capita cost?

Mr. MERITT. We have provided for that very contingency in our estimates in this bill. We have some schools which, if they are economically administered, can be conducted for less than \$200 per capita, because of the fact that they have large school farms and a large attendance. In the estimates submitted this year we have requested \$185 per capita for all of our nonreservation schools having an enrollment of 500 pupils or over and \$200 per capita for the schools where the enrollment is less than 500 pupils.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not speaking about the regulations, strictly; I am speaking about the human nature of the proposition. If you have a \$200 mark set there, the superintendent, of course, reads the law and knows that he has this \$200 mark which he has a right to reach. Does it not create a tendency among some of the superintendents to try to reach the \$200 rate of expenditure, rather than to make them economical; that is, some of the superintendents who could run the schools for less than \$200?

Mr. MERITT. I feel that it will be difficult for our superintendents to conduct the schools having an enrollment of less than 500 on a per capita of \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand that; and, of course, if you do not want to say anything that will get you in trouble with your superintendents I do not want you to; but is it not human nature for a fellow to want \$200 if the other fellows are getting that for their institutions?

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Every man is trying to make his school as fine looking as possible and to make the best showing possible, and in the very nature of things would not that fellow want to try to reach the \$200 mark in expenditures in his school in some way; would not that be the human nature of the proposition?

Mr. MERITT. If the superintendent has \$200 per capita for expenditure, naturally he will probably find some means of expending that amount, which will not be difficult to do under present conditions.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that that same evil would exist were the limit only \$167.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; with any limitation that is true.

Mr. HAYDEN. In your justification you state "that in this connection it is proper to say that it is the policy of the Commissioner of

Indian Affairs to discontinue a few of the Indian schools not now deemed essential so that such moneys as are available for Indian education may be devoted to the better conduct of the schools which remain in operation."

What schools have been discontinued?

Mr. MERITT. The following schools were closed permanently during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

INDIAN SCHOOLS CLOSED PERMANENTLY DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Round Valley, California: Manchester Day School—average enrollment, 11.
 Kickapoo, Kansas: Great Nemaha Day School—average enrollment, 26.
 Bay Mills Day School, Michigan—average enrollment, 33.
 Leech Lake, Minnesota: Sugar Point Day School—average enrollment, 12.
 Pipestone, Minnesota: Birch Cooley Day School—average enrollment, 19.
 Nevada: Wadsworth Day School—average enrollment, 16.
 San Juan, New Mexico: Aneth Boarding School—average enrollment, nothing.
 Fort Berthold Boarding School, North Dakota—average enrollment, 58.
 Klamath, Oregon: Yainax Day School—average enrollment, 18.
 Siletz, Oregon: Upper Farm Day School—average enrollment, 12.
 Pine Ridge, South Dakota: No. 3 Day School—average enrollment, 9; No. 8 Day School—average enrollment, 7.
 Rosebud, South Dakota: Bull Creek Day School—average enrollment, 11;
 Little White River Day School—average enrollment, 8; Lower Cut Meat Day School—average enrollment, 15; Ring Thunder Day School—average enrollment, 9.

Colville, Washington: No. 7 Day School—average enrollment, 4.

NOTE.—Average enrollment for 1916.

Mr. HAYDEN. You have discontinued two boarding schools, which we are glad to see done, but I do not think it good policy to discontinue the little day schools. The American people became educated by establishing a large number of small day schools where it was convenient to the families for the children to go to school and return to their parents at night. I understand that it has always been the policy of this committee to encourage day schools and to discontinue boarding schools wherever possible. Most of your discontinuances are day schools, which means practically no saving, because it costs very little to maintain a day school. Boarding schools where you have to provide food and clothing and lodging and heat and light for the pupils are very much more expensive.

Mr. MERITT. We are discontinuing these day schools only where there are adequate schools available so that the Indian child may attend the public day schools rather than the Indian day schools.

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course that is proper. How about the boarding schools? Is there any opportunity to discontinue any of them?

Mr. MERITT. Since that statement was gotten up, and during the present fiscal year, we have discontinued, temporarily at least, the boarding school at Bismarck, S. Dak.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt, the closing of these schools must create quite a considerable saving in the moneys needed for operating all the boarding schools and day schools throughout the country?

Mr. MERITT. There is some saving.

Mr. SNYDER. The saving that is made by the closing of those schools can not be used for operating some of the other schools; is that the idea?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. It all depends on the schools that are closed. If we close a school that is specifically appropriated for in the Indian appropriation bill, we can not use the money saved by

closing that school for some other school; but if we close a day school, which is provided for out of the lump-sum appropriation for the support of Indian day and reservation boarding schools, we could use that money at some other school not specifically provided for.

Mr. SNYDER. Then you can not, in all cases, like you do in operating the Indian hospitals, transfer the funds from one appropriation to another?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. And on the hospital proposition, I wish to say that where a hospital is specifically provided for, like the hospital item for \$10,000, we can not supplement that fund from some other general fund; but where there is no appropriation for a hospital, but simply a general appropriation for medical work, we have authority to supplement that appropriation from other general appropriations that are available.

Mr. SNYDER. But you have not any such general authority in the operation of the schools, is that the idea?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. Our schools are either provided for specifically in the Indian bill or provided for out of a lump-sum appropriation for schools, except where we use treaty or trust funds for the support and maintenance of schools.

Mr. CHURCH. It would appear that this \$200 permanent appropriation per capita, which you have asked for, would not cure the evil complained of, in view of the fact that these 17 schools you speak of have been closed for lack of funds, at least, have been closed during the existence of this resolution which gave you \$200 per capita.

Mr. MERITT. The item in our estimates, if enacted, will modify the method of computing enrollment, and we will be enabled to carry on the schools to a much better advantage under this proposed legislation than under the law as now existing, and I think we will be able to conduct our schools throughout the year under this legislation that we are asking.

The CHAIRMAN. Continuing along the line I have been asking you about, Mr. Meritt, I think it appears from your answers that while the \$200 arbitrary limitation would undoubtedly keep some superintendents from spending more money than they would without the limitation, it might at the same time induce others, extravagantly inclined, to try to reach the \$200. In view of those facts do you really think the limitation is a principle of economy?

Mr. MERITT. At least \$200 is absolutely necessary in view of present prices, and our superintendents will not, even if they were so inclined, have an opportunity, under existing conditions, to be extravagant by being permitted to use \$200 per capita. There is hardly a school in the Indian Service that will have any funds to spare, except possibly some of the big nonreservation schools, where we are only asking for \$185 per capita, and there must necessarily be enforced the strictest economy, even under this legislation here, to carry on our schools throughout the Indian Service.

The CHAIRMAN. In this paragraph you have an exception as follows:

Unless, by reason of epidemic, accident, or other sufficient cause, the enrollment is so reduced or cost of maintenance so high that the larger expenditure is absolutely necessary.

Now, that really does not limit the school, arbitrarily, to \$200 per capita.

Mr. MERITT. We will not abuse that privilege, and it seems desirable, Mr. Chairman, because, under certain circumstances, it may be necessary to materially reduce the attendance at a school because of an epidemic, which is sometimes the case in some of our schools. For instance, we now have an epidemic of measles at certain places and we have an epidemic of smallpox in the Navajo country, which has been going on for a year and which we are now trying very hard to control.

The CHAIRMAN. You have those epidemics very largely in all of the schools every year, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; not every year, and they do not cover a large area of country, but are confined to certain localities.

The CHAIRMAN. This not only covers epidemics, but accidents or other sufficient causes. That is a broad exception which would apply, I should think, to at least half of your schools.

Mr. MERITT. We will be glad to make a report to Congress of the expenditures that are made under this limitation, if the committee wishes that done, so as to show and assure that there will be no abuse of the authority granted to the department.

The CHAIRMAN. Really, the provision you have here is not very much of a limitation on the expenditures, because it gives to the superintendent a mark to which he can go under normal conditions and then it provides that under abnormal conditions he can exceed that amount.

Mr. MERITT. We will guard the funds very carefully, and, necessarily, there is a limitation on the amount that may be expended, because the appropriations are limited.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have the report you speak of pretty much in detail, at least I would, and I suppose the balance of the committee would like to go into this thing very thoroughly, because instead of being a limitation it really seems to me it is a provision that might work just the reverse of a limitation, and it might not only cause large expenditures, but it might involve your bureau in quite a bit of complication and controversy whenever any kind of an accident, epidemic, or other sufficient cause took place.

Mr. MERITT. The report that I had in mind was a report which might be required under a proviso to be added to this item, that all expenditures over \$200 at any school shall be reported to Congress and full reasons given for those expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. This not only involves an expenditure but it seems to me it would necessitate the employment of more men in your bureau, because it says—

When the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may allow a larger per capita expenditure.

That would mean that every time a superintendent wanted to exceed \$200—as practically all would and are now running near that mark—it would take up his time in making estimates for that excess expenditure and take up the time of certain people in your bureau, who are now, perhaps, engaged otherwise, in considering the matter when it came to your bureau, and involve the employment of more employees and a larger expenditure in your bureau.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that would not entail the employment of a single additional clerk.

Mr. SNYDER. This increase that you desire, and limit of amount, is required, from your standpoint, on account of the increase in the cost of materials for the upkeep of these schools, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there has been an increase in the cost of materials used in the conduct of our schools anywhere from 30 to 60 per cent.

Mr. SNYDER. I think we all appreciate that. Now, would this be feasible? Would it be feasible to add an amount to the \$167 per capita that ought to be used for the increased cost of materials necessary for the maintenance of the schools, not considering repairs, and so forth?

Mr. MERITT. That would not be practicable, because of the large amount of bookkeeping and clerical work necessary to carry it on.

Mr. SNYDER. But I understood you to say that the increase is largely required because of the increased cost of materials, food-stuffs, coal, and so forth?

Mr. MERITT. Clothing and everything else that is used at our Indian schools, and in this connection it should be borne in mind that private schools are requiring anywhere from \$300 to \$500, and more, per pupil, for tuition and board.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I am quite of the belief that if it cost \$167 per capita last year and the year before that it would be utterly impossible to give the pupils in the schools the same sort of living that they have had at the same expense. Now, I would be willing to concede something in the way of an increase provided it could all be applied for the purpose of giving the schools the same sort of food, clothing, coal, bedding, and so forth, that they have had heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Snyder, the fact about this is that several years ago there was placed in the Indian appropriation bill a provision which prohibited the expenditure of more than \$167 per capita at any school. That provision applied, as I recollect it, to all amounts appropriated after that bill was passed. Now, that limitation never went into effect, because the very next year they put a provision in the Indian appropriation bill about as follows:

Provided, That the amount appropriated in this bill shall not be subject to this limitation.

That was the effect of it. Since that time the same provision has been placed in the Indian appropriation bill every year until last year. Last year the House put the exemption in, but the Senate rejected it, and in conference, over the best judgment of some of us, the Senate provision was accepted, leaving out the exemption from that limitation. Later on the proposition came back to us, and it became necessary to raise the exemption of \$200 in the resolution which was passed by the committee, by the House, and the Senate. Now, as a matter of fact, since that act was passed limiting the expenditure to \$167 very few schools have kept within that limitation, and the justification of the department last year showed that there was only one school, as I recall now, Chilocco, in Oklahoma, which had come within the \$167; all other schools had cost more than \$167, and some as high as \$250 per capita. So that the law has never been in effect. Is not that correct, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Quite a number of our schools have exceeded the per capita limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. I know; I am not talking about the practical application of the law, but I am talking about the law; the law never did go into effect, making a limitation of \$167, because in each bill since that time there has been an exemption as to that law, has there not?

Mr. MERITT. The law was in effect for some time, but the conditions became such that the bureau submitted the matter to the Committees of Congress, and convinced the Indian Committees of the House and Senate as to the necessity of exempting the officer from the limitation contained in that provision of the law. After that exemption was carried in the bill for a number of years it was left out one year and the old law went into effect, and then we had to come back to Congress to get legislation increasing the amount of the limitation to \$200 per capita.

The CHAIRMAN. You may be correct about that, but my recollection is that the law was never applied, and that in the very next bill after that limitation was passed a provision was carried exempting the appropriations made in the Indian appropriation bill from such limitation.

Mr. SNYDER. In other words, you think the Indian Bureau now has sufficient authority to add to the \$167 any amount that is needed?

The CHAIRMAN. They will have under this provision, undoubtedly.

Mr. CHURCH. But have they had such authority before. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. They had before until the current year; in the current year we had an arbitrary limitation of \$200, and if I am not mistaken that is the first year we put in an arbitrary limitation. Mr. Meritt may have a different recollection of it, and I would not care to put my recollection against his.

Mr. SNYDER. They have a \$200 limitation now?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and which, as I recall, is the first real limitation that they have ever had.

Mr. SNYDER. Then there is not any change?

Mr. MERITT. That limitation is so narrow that we cannot conduct our schools under it.

The CHAIRMAN. The change is this, if you will look at the bill.

Mr. SNYDER. I know what it is.

Mr. MERITT. If we can get the legislation we are asking for here we can, with the strictest economy at our schools, keep them running, probably, during the entire school year, but even with this limitation there will have to be the strictest economy at all of our schools in order to keep the schools going. In order that there may be no abuse of the authority granted in the legislation that we are asking, and in order to satisfy the committee, the bureau will be perfectly satisfied to submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each session showing the expenditures at the various schools where we have exceeded the \$200 per capita, and showing the reasons why.

Mr. HAYDEN. You might do that in your justification next year without the necessity of inserting such a proviso in the bill?

Mr. MERITT. We will be glad to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the purpose of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests; for the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, for necessary traveling expenses of

such matrons, and for furnishing necessary equipments and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary; for the conducting of experiments on Indian school or agency farms designed to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables, cotton, and fruits, and for the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not, as to timber, apply to the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated herein shall be expended for the employment of any farmer or expert farmer at a salary of or in excess of \$50 per month, unless he shall first have procured and filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a certificate of competency showing that he is a farmer of actual experience and qualified to instruct others in the art of practical agriculture, such certificate to be certified and issued to him by the president or dean of the State agricultural college of the State in which his services are to be rendered, or by the president or dean of the State agricultural college of an adjoining State: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to persons employed in the Indian Service as farmer or expert farmer prior to January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *And provided further*, That this shall not apply to Indians employed or to be employed as assistant farmer: *And provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be used to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grains, vegetables, and fruits: *Provided, also*, That the amounts paid to matrons, foresters, farmers, physicians, and stockmen shall not be included within the limitation on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the Act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification:

Industrial work and care of timber.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	\$475,000.00
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Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	425,000.00
Amount expended.....	407,894.75

Unexpended balance.....	17,105.25
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	320,763.65
Irregular employees.....	16,864.44
Construction of buildings.....	1,719.31
Repairs and rent of buildings.....	3,499.91
Traveling expenses.....	16,323.43
Transportation of supplies.....	2,248.71
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	642.06
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	196.09
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	2,640.19
Drygoods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	18,210.20
Equipment.....	22,144.19
Live stock.....	1,286.71
Miscellaneous.....	1,355.86
Total.....	407,894.75
Expended on account of agriculture and stock.....	239,948.56
Expended on account of field matrons.....	47,964.67
Expended on account of forestry.....	104,834.74
Expended on account of experimentation.....	15,146.78

Industrial work and care of timber, 1917—Analysis of expenditures.

Object.	Agriculture and stock.	Experimentation.	Field matrons.	Forestry.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	\$205,595.03	\$6,709.83	\$34,986.09	\$90,237.14	\$337,528.09
Buildings, construction.....		1,671.41		47.90	1,719.31
Repairs and rent.....	51.68		3,371.50	76.73	3,499.91
Traveling expenses.....	9,616.24	85.54	856.52	5,765.13	16,323.43
Transportation of supplies.....	467.12	455.30	46.28	1,280.01	2,248.71
Stationery and printing.....	194.01		106.46	341.59	612.06
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	161.09	3.06	25.96	5.98	196.00
Fuel.....	1,408.30	265.87	607.12	358.90	2,640.19
Forage, etc.....	10,661.54	1,108.62	2,856.11	3,580.93	18,210.20
Automobiles.....	389.70				389.70
Buggies.....	1,971.00		867.50		2,838.50
Repairs, operation passenger vehicles.....	4,661.01	3.65	2,279.10	333.22	7,280.01
Equipment.....	3,508.93	3,968.80	1,482.52	2,675.76	11,635.96
Live stock.....	877.00		409.71		1,286.71
Miscellaneous.....	379.91	874.70	69.80	31.45	1,355.86
Total.....	239,948.56	15,146.78	47,961.67	104,334.74	407,891.75
Additional claims and obligations settled to November 5, 1917 (not yet classified, and unaccounted for advances to disbursing agents).....					11,588.36
Unexpended balance.....					5,516.89
Total appropriated.....					425,000.00

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER, \$500,000.

This appropriation is known as "Industrial work and care of timber," and to simplify the expenditure thereof is apportioned under four general headings, descriptive of the different activities involved, namely: (1) Agriculture and stock, (2) experimentation, (3) field matrons, and (4) forestry.

The above statement gives an analysis of the expenditures from this appropriation under the different headings for the fiscal year, 1917, from which it will be noted that of the total appropriation of \$475,000 for that year, \$5,516.89 reverted to the United States Treasury. This is due to the fact that the greater part of the appropriation is hypothecated early in the fiscal year to cover salaries, annual estimates or contract supplies, equipment, and incidentals, which ties up the money for these purposes. It frequently happens that positions for which funds have been set aside are vacant for a portion of the year; and also, savings are made on annual estimate supplies; furthermore, it is necessary that superintendents retain a small balance for emergency needs arising from time to time during the year, but which can not be anticipated in advance.

The greater portion of this fund is necessarily expended for salaries, equipment, and traveling expenses of farmers and stockmen who work among the adult Indians on the different reservations, directing and supervising their farm, live stock, and other industrial activities. Where more than one farmer is employed, the general custom is to divide the reservation into districts, and station a farmer permanently in each, preferably in Government quarters, when available, and to provide him with transportation facilities so that he can travel about among the Indians in his district, thereby keeping in close touch with their farming operations, or other industrial activities. Each farmer is expected to be personally acquainted with every Indian family in his district, and thoroughly familiar with their industrial condition, needs, and resources, so as to be in a position to help them to get the best results from their efforts toward self-support by means of farming, live-stock raising, or other industrial activities. The duties of farmers and stockmen are primarily to instruct the Indians in all departments of agricultural and live-stock work; as to proper methods of preparing the soil, planting, caring for, and harvesting their crops; the use of modern agricultural equipment and machinery; the building and equipment of their homes; and in general to advise them in all phases of their industrial activity, with the view of promoting their civilization and self-support.

It will be noted from the tables at the end of this section that 190 farmers are paid from "Industrial work and care of timber," in addition to which 57 farmers are paid from other funds, making a grand total of 247 farmers for an Indian population of 309,409, or one farmer to every 1,252 Indians. It will readily be seen that this number is entirely too small to get proper results

from their work, especially on those larger reservations where the farmer must act as administrative representative of the superintendent in addition to directing the industrial activities of the Indians. Within the past 5 or 10 years the Indian Service has become one of very largely individualized interests, and the administration of the laws and regulations relating to leases, sales, and patents of allotted lands, and the supervision of the moneys derived therefrom has added manifold to the details of reservation work and especially to the duties of the farmer. In many instances these duties involve recommendations covering considerable areas of valuable land and where the jurisdictions are large the superintendent must rely almost entirely upon the judgment of his district representative (the farmer). This necessarily calls for men of large experience and good judgment in real estate values, as well as of the strictest integrity.

As above stated, it is necessary that the farmers on the larger reservations act as administrative representatives of the superintendents in their particular districts, overseeing all the industrial activities of the Indians therein and where the Indians have been allotted to view allotments in connection with applications for patents in fee; to supervise the expenditure of individual Indian funds; and to assist the Indians in the purchase of live stock, the erection of homes, barns, etc. Where the Indians have irrigated lands the farmers in many cases are charged with responsibility for the proper distribution and use of the water and the instruction of the Indians in all the details of successful farming in an irrigated country.

After establishing a sufficient number of positions under the various jurisdictions to supervise the timber operations and serve as forest guards and rangers, it is necessary to hold in reserve an emergency fund sufficient to employ large numbers of men to fight forest fires in the event of any extensive conflagrations. If the fires fail to occur, or are handled by the regular force of employees, this reserve fund naturally remains unused at the close of the fiscal year.

The appropriation of \$475,000 for the fiscal year 1918, was hypothecated as follows at the beginning of the year:

Industrial work and care of timber—Probable expenditure, 1918.

Purpose.	Account.						Total.
	Agriculture and stock.	Experimentation.	Field matrons.			Forestry.	
			Regular.	Additional.	Total.		
Salaries and wages.....	\$188,066.75	\$4,000.00	\$15,390.00	\$43,450.00	\$58,840.00	\$97,283.00	\$341,991.75
Equipment and supplies.....	31,594.70	10,000.00	2,525.14	5,074.24	7,599.33	5,658.31	54,852.39
Traveling expenses and incidentals.....	13,407.40	1,000.00	10,075.00	4,609.00	14,744.00	13,476.85	42,628.25
Reserve.....	6,931.15	.....	2,009.86	21,806.76	23,816.62	5,576.84	36,324.61
Total.....	240,000.00	15,000.00	33,000.00	75,000.00	105,000.00	115,000.00	475,000.00

For the sake of clearness, each of the four sections of this appropriation is justified separately.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

"For the employment of practical farmers and stockmen in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians."

The sum of \$240,000 was allotted to this branch of the work for the current fiscal year, hypothecated as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$188,066.75
Equipment and supplies.....	31,594.70
Traveling expenses and incidentals.....	13,407.40
Reserve.....	6,931.15
Total.....	240,000.00

The act also provides for "necessary equipment and supplies" for employees paid from this appropriation. This includes transportation equipment (such as teams and buggies), harness, forage, etc. With the present high prices of grain and forage of all kinds, the cost thereof has been greatly increased over previous years, thus requiring the expenditure of a much larger amount from this appropriation for such purposes.

On many reservations the industrial salvation of the Indians depends largely upon the live-stock industry. From the latest figures, the Indians of the United States own individually \$30,423,749 worth of live stock, in addition to tribal stock held in common valued at approximately \$2,529,000. 44,874 Indians being engaged in the live-stock industry. During the fiscal year 1917 36 stockmen were paid from this appropriation and 28 from other funds, making a total of only 64 stockmen to supervise the tremendous individual and tribal live-stock interests of the Indians of the United States, estimated to be worth \$32,944,660.

Comprehensive plans have been formulated and partially put into effect for the systematic development of the live-stock industry on the different reservations, pursuant to which large purchases of live stock have been made during the year. In order to get the proper results from this large expenditure by giving the business the same careful attention that a white stockman accords thereto, it is absolutely essential that a largely increased force of practical and competent stockmen be employed in the Indian Service. The number of farmers now employed (247) is entirely too small adequately to cover the extensive territory involved in the 676,891 acres of cultivated land (averaging 2,739 acres to each Government farmer) or to give each Indian farming that close personal attention so necessary to secure successful results. In addition, there are 3,297 able-bodied, adult Indians not now engaged in farming, with 5,618,295 acres of uncultivated agricultural land on the different reservations. Many of these Indians are, of course, engaged in other industrial activities, but by far the greater number of them should be farming, and it is the task of the Indian Service farmers to increase the number of Indians farming and the total cultivated average to the greatest possible extent, as well as to see that proper and remunerative methods are used.

This item contains a proviso first inserted therein for the fiscal year 1917, as follows:

"That no money appropriated herein shall be expended on or after January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, for the employment of any farmer or expert farmer at a salary of or in excess of \$50 per month, unless he shall first have procured and filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a certificate of competency showing that he is a farmer of actual experience and qualified to instruct others in the art of practical agriculture, such certificate to be certified and issued to him by the president or dean of the State agricultural college of the State in which his services are to be rendered, or by the president or dean of the State agricultural college of an adjoining State: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to persons now employed in the Indian Service as farmer or expert farmer: *And provided further*, That this shall not apply to Indians employed or to be employed as assistant farmer."

Pursuant thereto letters were written to the president or dean of every agricultural college which will likely be called upon to furnish such certificates with the view of eliciting their ideas on the subject, but the consensus of opinion among them is that it will be extremely difficult to get persons whom they are willing to certify as possessing the desired qualifications to accept positions in the Indian Service at the small salaries paid. Of the 247 farmers now in the service 197 receive \$900 or less per annum, the highest salary paid being \$1,200 (only 27 receiving that amount); while men doing similar work for other branches of the Government receive an initial salary of from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, with good chances of promotion. The extracts quoted below from the reports referred to are typical and clearly set forth the difficulty mentioned.

"There is little chance of securing good men who have graduated from the agricultural college and have had experience at the salary you are able to pay."

"Although this institution graduated last June more than 100 young men from the degree courses in agriculture, and the number is increasing from year to year, it is not probable that, at the salaries indicated, a sufficient number of such graduates would be interested to fill all of the positions."

"The difficulty will be to find capable men at the salaries named. In this western country the general rate of wages and income is such that a really efficient, practical farmer who is qualified to instruct others should not accept a salary of \$600 to \$700 per year. If he is a man of any maturity the fact that he is willing to accept the compensation is looked upon as an unfavorable symptom.

The standard wage for a graduate of the college of agriculture is \$1,000 per year. Graduates seldom accept less than \$900 unless they lack practical farm experience and wish the position in order to advance their education further."

"Inasmuch as the salaries you mention are small, it will be practically impossible to get college graduates of proper quality to apply for these positions."

"However, the entrance salaries of \$600 to \$900 a year are very low for men who have spent four years in getting an agricultural education, especially after they have had a sufficient amount of practical experience and qualified for the instructing of others. The type of men you will need is about the same as the county agents who are being paid in our State from \$1,500 to \$2,400 per year."

The experience of the Indian Service during the past year has verified the above expressions, as there are now 25 vacant farmer positions, which it has been absolutely unable to fill in spite of repeated efforts. Requests to the number of 50 were made upon the Civil Service Commission for the certification of farmer eligibles, of which only 25 were filled.

An aggressive campaign was inaugurated last spring on the different reservations with the view of having the Indians do their part in bringing about an increased production of foodstuffs to meet the present war conditions, which resulted in an increase of 38.6 per cent in the acreage of land cultivated by the Indians. However, in order to maintain the high standard of efficiency thus established, which should really mark only the beginning of the campaign, the work must be systematically followed up. To do this will require the services of a larger number of competent farmers, for which an increased appropriation will be necessary.

As above stated, this appropriation covers four branches of activity, viz: (1) Agriculture and stock, (2) experimentation, (3) field matrons, and (4) forestry. Although the total appropriation was raised last year from \$425,000 to \$475,000 (an increase of \$50,000), it was also provided that "not less than \$75,000 shall be used for the employment of additional field matrons"; that is, while the appropriation was increased only \$50,000, it was made mandatory that \$75,000 (\$25,000 more than the increase), be expended for additional field matrons, besides, providing for the field matrons in the service at the beginning of the fiscal year. In other words, the office was faced with what amounted to a reduction of \$25,000 in that part of the appropriation available for agricultural and live-stock work and other purposes, except field matrons.

In order to meet the condition this brought about, the office will probably have to abolish a number of positions chargeable to this appropriation. These positions, while important, will be those which can be spared with the least harm to the service, and the funds thus provided will be used to extend those positions deemed absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of this work.

For the reasons fully set forth above it is believed that the additional amount asked for herein (\$25,000) is absolutely essential to the effective prosecution of the important work assigned to this particular branch of the service, and especially so in view of war conditions, the world shortage of food, and the consequent necessity of making productive every tillable acre of Indian land.

Farmers and stockmen.

PAID FROM "INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER (AGRICULTURE AND STOCK), 1918."

[1 supervisor of farming, \$3,600.]

Salary.	Farmers.		Stockmen.		Grand total.
	Number.	Total.	Number.	Total.	
\$1,500.....			1	\$1,500	\$1,500
\$1,200.....	24	\$28,800	5	6,000	34,800
\$1,100.....	2	2,200			2,200
\$1,020.....			1	1,020	1,020
\$1,000.....	16	16,000	7	7,000	23,000
\$960.....			1	960	960
\$900.....	70	63,000	11	9,900	72,900
\$840.....	23	19,320	2	1,680	21,000
\$800.....			1	800	800
\$780.....	17	13,260	4	3,120	16,380
\$720.....	30	21,600	2	1,440	23,040
\$660.....	1	660			660
\$600.....			1	600	600
\$540.....	1	540			540
\$300.....	6	1,800			1,800
Total.....	190	167,180	36	34,020	201,200

PAID FROM OTHER FUNDS.

Agency.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Total.	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Total.	
Blackfeet.....	1	\$900	\$900				Support of Indians of Blackfeet Agency, Mont., 1918.
Do.....				1	\$1,200	\$1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....				1	600	600	Interest on Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.
Cantonment.....	1	840	840				Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma, 1918.
Cheyenne River..	1	900	900	1	900	900	Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.
Do.....				1	540	540	Do.
Do.....	2	720	1,440				Interest on Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.
Coeur d'Alene....	1	900	900				Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.
Do.....	1	720	720				Interest on Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.
Crow.....	1	800	800				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Crow Creek.....	1	840	840	1	900	900	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, 1918.
Flathead.....	2	900	1,800				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Fort Apache.....				2	1,000	2,000	Do.
Do.....				1	900	900	Do.
Do.....				2	600	1,200	Do.
Fort Berthold....	1	900	900	1	720	720	Do.
Fort Hall.....	1	840	840	1	900	900	Support of Indians, Fort Hall Reservation, 1918.
Do.....	1	720	720				Support of Bannocks, employees, 1918.
Fort Peck.....	1	780	780				Support of Indians, Fort Peck Agency, Mont.
Keshena.....	1	1,100	1,100				Interest on Menominee log fund.
Do.....	2	780	1,560				Do.
Kiowa.....	1	840	840				Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund, support.
Do.....	2	780	1,560				Do.
Do.....	1	840	840				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	1	720	720				Support of Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.
Leech Lake.....	2	900	1,800				Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Do.....	1	720	720				Do.
Leupp.....	1	900	900				Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1918.
Do.....				1	900	900	Industry among Indians.
Do.....				1	480	480	Do.
Lower Brule.....				1	900	900	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees.
Mescalero.....	1	900	900	1	1,000	1,000	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Do.....							Do.
Navajo.....	1	780	780				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Osage.....	2	1,200	2,400				Do.
Do.....	2	1,000	2,000				Support of Pawnees, employees, Oklahoma, 1918.
Pawnee.....	1	720	720				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Pueblo Bonito....				1	480	480	Do.
Red Lake.....	1	900	900				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Rocky Boy.....	1	1,200	1,200				Chippewa in Minnesota fund, employees.
Rosebud.....	1	900	900	1	600	600	Support of Rocky Boy's Band, etc.
San Carlos.....	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,200	1,200	Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation.
Do.....				1	1,000	1,000	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Shoshone.....	1	720	720				Do.
Do.....	1	720	720				Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.
Sisseton.....	1	720	720				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Southern Ute.....	1	900	900				Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.
Do.....	1	720	720				Interest on Confederate Band of Utes 4 per cent fund.
Do.....	1	810	810				Do.
Do.....	1	720	720				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....				1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Tongue River....	1	720	720				Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.
Do.....				1	1,200	1,200	Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.
Do.....				1	900	900	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Truxton Canyon..	1	780	780	1	1,200	1,200	Do.
Utah and Ouray..	1	900	900				Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, employees.
Do.....	3	900	2,700				Interest on Confederate Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund.

PAID FROM OTHER FUNDS—Continued.

Agency.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	Num- ber.	Sal- ary.	Total.	Num- ber.	Sal- ary.	Total.	
Ute Mountain....	1	\$900	\$900				Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, employees. Interest on Ute 5 per cent fund. Interest on Confederate Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund. Indian moneys, proceeds of labor. Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. Indian moneys, proceeds of labor. General expenses, Indian Service. Indian moneys, proceeds of labor. Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Do.....	1	900	900				
Do.....				1	\$900	\$900	
Do.....				1	720	720	
Western Navajo..	1	900	900	1	1,000	1,000	
Western Shoshone				1	900	900	
Winnebago.....	1	720	720				
Yakima.....	1	900	900				
Zuni.....	1	1,000	1,000				
Total.....	57		48,980	28		24,240	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Position.	Fund.						Total.	
	"Industrial work and care of timber."		Other.					
			Tribal.		Gratuity.			
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.
Chief supervisor.....	1	\$3,600					1	\$3,600
Farmers.....	190	167,180	39	\$34,080	18	\$14,900	247	216,160
Stockmen.....	36	34,020	23	19,540	5	4,700	64	58,260
Total.....	227	204,800	62	53,620	23	19,600	312	278,020

EXPERIMENTATION.

"Provided further, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be used to conduct experiments on Indian school and agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grains, vegetables, and fruits."

The money to be expended for experimental work is largely for the purpose of continuing operations along this line already in progress and to inaugurate such work at other places where the need therefor becomes apparent. It is, of course, the general policy of the Indian Service (in line with the best agricultural practice of the day) to conduct experimentation and demonstration work on the farms of the Indians, so that they may not only see directly what can be accomplished on their lands but also take an active part in experiments and discoveries along agricultural lines. There is a certain amount of experimentation work being done which, because of the discouraging effect of failure upon the Indians, ought to be prosecuted at some central point under the direction of experts, and when definite and certain results are accomplished the adaptability of the various seeds, plants, and trees can then be brought to the attention of the Indians with more hope of success. The largest and most important station for such work in the Indian Service is at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, conducted under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Agriculture. Many useful plants have been developed, and these are beneficial not only to the Indians of the reservation but also to those on other reservations where similar conditions prevail, and to the whites as well. As a result of the experimentation work on this farm, a long-staple Egyptian cotton has been developed which sells for 70 cents per pound, and is now grown exten-

sively by both Indians and whites in that section. In addition, tests are being made with Peruvian alfalfa, Mexican June corn, Bermuda onions, fruits, nuts (particularly the pecan), trees, and forage plants.

At the San Juan School, in New Mexico, experimentation is being carried on under the direction of practical farmers, and excellent results have been accomplished. Various kinds of alfalfa, fruits, grains, melons, trees, and vegetables are being experimented with, and the Indians are furnished with seeds and cuttings from the varieties which the experiments show to be best adapted to local conditions.

FIELD MATRONS.

For the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary.

The following statement shows the number of field matrons now in the service and paid from this appropriation at the different salaries:

Field matrons paid from "Industrial work and care of timber."

Salary.	Number.			Amount.		
	Regular.	Additional.	Total.	Regular.	Additional.	Total.
\$900.....		1	1		\$900	\$900
\$840.....	1	3	4	\$840	2,520	3,360
\$780.....		2	2		1,560	1,560
\$720.....	11	30	41	7,920	21,600	29,520
\$660.....	3	5	8	1,980	3,300	5,280
\$600.....	6	4	10	3,600	2,400	6,000
\$360.....	2		2		720	720
\$300.....	8	2	10	2,400	600	3,000
\$150.....	1		1	150		150
Total.....	32	47	79	17,610	32,880	50,490

It is the duty of field matrons to visit the Indian women in their homes and to give them counsel, encouragement, and help in the general care of the house and surroundings, hygiene, and sanitation; the preparation and serving of food; the keeping and care of domestic animals, including dairy stock; the care of children and of the sick; the observance of the Sabbath; the organization of societies for building up character and for intellectual and social improvement; and anything else that will promote the civilization of the Indians, particularly with respect to their home life and surroundings.

The industrial progress of the Indians is largely dependent upon their health. Thousands of dollars are expended each year for promoting the education, civilization, and self-support of the Indians, and for physicians and hospitals for the treatment of disease among them. But all this vast expenditure will result in little permanent benefit to the Indians if they have not the health and strength necessary to do their part in carrying out this extensive industrial program, and if we do not remedy the conditions which breed disease on the theory that "prevention is better than cure." In this important work the field matron occupies a necessary and vital place.

Forty-seven new positions of field matron were established during the year from funds appropriated for that purpose, making a total of 79 such matrons now paid from this appropriation. The field-matron fund has been hypothecated for the present year as follows:

Name.	Regular.	Additional.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	\$15,390.00	\$43,450.00	\$58,840.00
Equipment and supplies.....	2,525.14	5,074.24	7,599.38
Traveling expenses and incidentals.....	10,075.00	4,699.00	14,774.00
Reserve.....	2,009.85	21,806.76	23,816.61
Total.....	30,000.00	75,000.00	105,000.00

The success of the field-matron work depends very largely upon proper facilities. There must be adequate quarters, a good team, and certain supplies, such as special food for the sick, etc., besides traveling expenses, which are necessarily incurred in many cases.

FORESTRY.

For the purpose of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests.

General supervision.

Position.	Number.	Salary.	Per diem and ex- penses.	Total.
Chief supervisor.....	1	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$4,000
Supervisor.....	1	2,000	1,400	3,400
Do.....	1	2,000	1,200	3,200
Deputy supervisor.....	1	1,700	1,000	2,700
Lumberman.....	1	2,250	950	3,200
Do.....	1	1,800	900	2,700
Forest assistant.....	1	1,400	800	2,200
Do.....	1	1,100	500	1,600
Total.....	8	15,250	7,750	23,000

Deputy supervisors.

Reservation.	Number.	Salary.	Expenses.	Total.
Colville.....	1	\$1,700	\$200	\$1,900
Flathead.....	1	1,600	200	1,800
Fort Apache.....	1	1,300	200	1,500
Jicarilla.....	1	1,300	200	1,500
Klamath.....	1	1,700	200	1,900
Total.....	5	7,600	1,000	8,600

Local employees.

Reservation.	Guards.				Assistants, rangers, etc.				Expenses.	Grand total.
	Number.		Salary.		Number.		Salary.			
	Employees.	Months.	Monthly.	Total.	Employees.	Months.	Monthly.	Total.		
Blackfeet.....	1	12	\$75	\$900						\$900
Cherokee.....	1	12	70	840					\$100	940
Coeur d'Alone.....					1	6	\$100	\$600	200	800
Colville.....	1	12	91½	1,100					100	1,200
Do.....	7	5	80	2,800						2,800
Flathead.....	1	12	100	1,200					100	1,300
Do.....	1	12	90	1,080						1,080
Do.....	2	12	75	1,800						1,800
Do.....	5	5	75	1,875						1,875
Fort Apache.....					1	12	108½	1,300	200	1,500
Do.....	2	12	75	1,800						1,800
Fort Lapwai.....					1	12	91½	1,100		1,100
Do.....	2	12	80	1,920						1,920
Do.....					1	12	100	1,200		1,200
Grand Portage.....	2	6	60	720						720
Hayward.....					1	12	90	1,080	200	1,280
Do.....	2	5	50	500						500
Hoopa Valley.....	1	12	100	1,200					200	1,400
Do.....	2	6	75	900						900
Jicarilla.....	1	12	75	900						900
Do.....	2	12	60	1,440						1,440

¹ Ranger.

² Assistant.

³ scaler.

Local employees—Continued.

Reservation.	Guards.				Assistants, rangers, etc.				Expenses.	Grand total.
	Number.		Salary.		Number.		Salary.			
	Employees.	Months.	Monthly.	Total.	Employees.	Months.	Monthly.	Total.		
Klamath.....					1	12	\$100	\$1,200	\$100	\$1,300
Do.....	1	12	\$917	\$1,100						1,100
Do.....	7	6	80	3,360						3,360
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	12	80	960						960
Do.....	1	6	60	360						360
La Pointe.....	1	4	70	280						280
Leech Lake.....	3	6	50	900						900
MacInnac.....	1	6	90	540						540
Mescalero.....					1	12	917	1,100	100	1,200
Do.....	2	12	40	960						960
Navajo.....	2	6	50	600						600
Nett Lake.....	2	6	40	480						480
Pine Ridge.....	1	12	75	900						900
Do.....	1	12	60	720						720
Pueblo day school.....	1	8	75	600						600
Red Cliff.....	1	12	60	720						720
Red Lake.....	3	6	60	1,080						1,080
Do.....					1	12	100	1,200	100	1,300
Round Valley.....	1	12	75	900						900
Shoshone.....	1	12	75	900						900
Do.....	1	5	75	375						375
Siletz.....	3	2	75	450					200	650
Do.....	2	5	100	1,000						1,000
Spo'ane.....	2	5	80	800	1	12	100	1,200	100	2,100
Taholah.....	3	4	80	960	2	12	917	2,200	200	3,360
Tul'lin.....					1	3	125	375	100	475
Tule River.....	1	12	60	720						720
Do.....	1	4	60	240						240
Uintah.....	1	12	50	600						600
Do.....	2	3	30	180						180
Warm Springs.....					1	12	100	1,200	200	1,400
Do.....	1	4	90	360						360
Do.....	6	4	80	1,920						1,920
White Earth.....	1	12	75	900						900
Do.....	3	2	60	360						360
Yakima.....	1	12	80	960	1	12	125	1,500	100	2,560
Do.....	5	5	80	2,000						2,000
Total.....	96			48,160	14			15,255	2,300	65,715

1 Assistant.

2 Lumberman.

3 Scaler.

SUMMARY.

Purpose.	Classification.				Total.
	Employees.			Supplies, upkeep, and re- pairs. ¹	
	Number.	Salaries.	Ex- penses.		
General supervision.....	8	\$15,250	\$7,750		\$23,000
Deputy supervisors.....	5	7,600	800		8,400
Local employees.....	110	63,415	2,300		66,715
Labor and material.....				\$33,800	33,800
Total.....	123	86,265	10,850	33,800	130,915

¹ Includes fire fighting, telephone lines, and road work.

In addition to salaries and wages, provision must be made for forage and other supplies; teams, harness, saddles, etc.; the construction and repair of telephone lines, roads, and trails; and for an emergency fire-fighting fund, as follows:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$97, 315
Equipment and supplies-----	10, 600
Telephone lines-----	8, 000
Road work and fire fighting-----	15, 000
Total-----	130, 915

The CHAIRMAN. For the year ending June 30, 1917, you only had \$425,000 under that appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you asked us for \$500,000 and the House decreased it, as I recall, \$50,000, making it \$450,000; the Senate gave you all you asked, \$500,000; then as a compromise, in conference, we agreed to \$475,000. Now, you have gotten along all right with that \$475,000, this year, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. We have gotten along the best we could under the limited appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$50,000 more than you had in the past?

Mr. MERITT. We have gotten along very well with the appropriation, and we have very materially increased the acreage of land under cultivation; there has been an increase of about 100,000 acres cultivated by Indians during the last fiscal year, which is a very material increase.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not get along as well during the next year with the same amount?

Mr. MERITT. We want to add to that showing and still further increase the land cultivated by Indians, and we are asking for \$25,000 to meet that increase.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, Mr. Meritt, that you have an unexpended balance of \$17,000, in round numbers. What have you to say about that?

Mr. MERITT. There may be outstanding obligations which will take up the amount of that unexpended balance.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know whether we will be able to get the information or not, but as long as I am a member of this committee I intend to try to have the committee furnished with full and up-to-date information before it makes its report. You ought to be able to tell us what disposition has been made of that balance; the only information we have about that balance is that there are outstanding accounts against it, and that is not sufficient for us to legislate intelligently. You ought to have your system of bookkeeping revised so that you can give to this committee just what has been done with that appropriation and just what the exact status of it is, at least up to the 1st of December, or at least by the 1st of December, because by the 1st of December five months have elapsed during which the appropriation could be contracted for.

Mr. MERITT. These figures are based on statements in the Indian Office as of October 1, because that is the close of the first quarter.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could you not revise your system of bookkeeping so that Congress would know exactly how much of that appropriation had been used? That is a very important thing for the committee, and it is a question which the man in charge of the bill and other members of the committee have to answer time and again

on the floor of the House; we do not have to answer it, but we are asked that question, and we can not answer it.

Mr. MERITT. We are putting in force now a new system of book-keeping and we hope by next year to be able to furnish the exact balances at the close of a quarter.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you done toward inaugurating this system of bookkeeping that was provided for in one of the Indian bills?

Mr. MERITT. That is in process of being established at the various schools and agencies throughout the Indian country.

The CHAIRMAN. When it is completed can you then give us up-to-date balances?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Would that contemplate also showing where the additional \$50,000 went?

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I want to get at.

Mr. SNYDER. Not only as to the unexpended balance, but it would assist the bureau, in my judgment, in getting increases if it could show what the former increase had been used for and what it had produced.

Mr. MERITT. As I stated to the committee a moment ago, we have used this increased appropriation in increasing the amount of acreage that is being cultivated by Indians. Our annual report will show that we have about 100,000 acres over the amount that was cultivated the preceding year, which is a very material increase.

Mr. SNYDER. If we had that report before us now, it would help me to convince myself that you had done something with the \$50,000, and that you were entitled to the additional amount you are asking for.

Mr. MERITT. We bring that to your attention in our justification and I am bringing it to your personal attention now; we have actually increased the amount of acreage cultivated by Indians to the extent of 100,000 acres, which is a very splendid showing.

The CHAIRMAN. In the year 1916 we appropriated \$425,000 for this purpose, to be used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. You ought to be able now to show us what was done, and your report does show what disposition has been made of \$407,000, in round numbers, of that amount, but your report is not complete because it does not show any disposition whatever of the \$17,000, except your general statement that it has been contracted for. So that does not give the committee the information it is entitled to have. It is true this is a small balance, but you recognize the fact that we have very large unexpended balances which we must handle in the same way, and the committee ought to have full information as to the disposition of every cent of that appropriation five months after the year has closed, and you ought to be able to show not only where the majority of the appropriation went but where all of it went and how it was expended, and you ought to be able to show also the exact amount that has not been expended.

Mr. MERITT. Since the list of expenditures was compiled, there has been expended from this appropriation, as shown by the following report, \$1,623.33:

Construction of buildings	\$80. 75
Traveling expenses	321. 60
Transportation of supplies	18. 14
Telegraphing and telephoning	23. 55
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, etc.	253. 00
Equipment	735. 08
Live stock	185. 00
Miscellaneous	3. 95

1, 022. 33

The CHAIRMAN. Next year, Mr. Meritt, if you can, I, as one member of the Indian Committee, would like to have you show the actual expenditures that have been made, all the amounts of that appropriation that have been contracted for and what the actual unexpended balance is.

Mr. MERITT. I think we will be able to give you those figures next year under our new system of bookkeeping.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that in line 12 the language "of which not less than \$75,000 shall be used for the employment of additional field matrons" is stricken out. Why do you propose to strike it out?

Mr. MERITT. It is necessary to strike that language out because that was carried in the bill last year and if we carry it in the bill this year we would have to expend an additional amount of \$75,000 over the two amounts that we expended heretofore. For instance, we expended about \$40,000 for field matrons prior to the enactment of this legislation; then we were required to expend \$75,000 additional under this legislation, and if we carry that same provision in this year's bill we would have to expend \$185,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Instead of doing that why not strike out the word "additional" instead of striking out the whole proviso, so that it will read "of which sum not less than \$75,000 shall be used for the employment of field matrons?"

Mr. MERITT. We would have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you explain to me what a field matron is?

Mr. MERITT. A field matron is a woman, usually about 40 years of age, who goes from one Indian home to another to teach the Indian women sanitary living, proper housekeeping, and the proper care of their children.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the purpose of striking out the words in line 17, "on or after January 1, 1917?"

Mr. MERITT. That is surplus legislation in this year's bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why not make it permanent legislation by providing that, "Hereafter no money shall be expended in the employment of any farmer or expert farmer at a salary of or in excess of \$50 per month, unless he shall first have procured and filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a certificate of competency," etc.

Mr. MERITT. If you wish to make that permanent legislation, that would be the proper way of handling it.

Mr. CHURCH. I notice a provision for the education of Indians in forestry. Do you really have any one educating them in forestry?

Mr. MERITT. We have on Indian allotments and tribal lands between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000 worth of timber, and we have foresters in charge of these extensive tracts of timber. We employ Indians to assist these foresters wherever we can. We have endeav-

ored to impress upon the Indians the importance of taking care of their timber because of its value and the necessity of keeping fires from the timber.

Mr. CHURCH. The foresters are employed for the purpose of looking after and protecting the forests?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and scaling the timber that is being sold. We are constantly selling Indians' timber, and they are aiding the Indians in getting the largest returns possible from the timber taken from their lands.

Mr. CHURCH. The education of the Indians in the proper care of forests consists in teaching them to keep down the fires, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. On page 11 you eliminate the words "herein provided for": Is that for the purpose of making it permanent legislation?

Mr. MERITT. That is for the purpose of not only applying this limitation to this particular proviso, but for applying it to the stockmen, farmers, and the others enumerated that may be employed out of other appropriations available.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then what you want to say is, "That the amount hereafter paid to matrons, foresters, farmers, physicians, and stockmen shall not be included within the limitation on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the act of August 24, 1912."

Mr. MERITT. That would make it permanent legislation, and we would prefer it that way.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why should they not be under that limitation?

Mr. MERITT. Because it is absolutely impossible to conduct these large allotted reservations under the limitation in question.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the nature of that limitation?

Mr. MERITT. It provides that not to exceed \$15,000 shall be expended at any one school or agency. That law was passed several years ago, and since that legislation was enacted we have allotted these reservations and we are selling and leasing the lands, and the actual work on these reservtions has trebled in some cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For *expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies. \$300,000: Provided, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of to exceed three warehouses in the Indian Service.*

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	<u>\$300,000.00</u>
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	300,000.00
Amount expended-----	229,325.16

Unexpended balance-----	<u>70,674.84</u>
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	\$30,604.86
Irregular employees	3,111.00
Rent of buildings	7,750.00
Traveling expenses	3,389.59
Transportation of supplies	178,695.43
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	3,239.20
Telegraphing and telephoning	719.37
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	441.89
Equipment	805.58
Miscellaneous	568.24
Total	229,325.16

NOTE.—\$50,957.55 of the total amount was expended on account of the warehouses.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, 1919.

Appropriated 1916	\$300,000
Appropriated 1917	300,000
Appropriated 1918	300,000
Estimated, 1919	300,000

No part of this appropriation is expended for supplies, except such equipment as may be required to operate the Indian warehouses. The fund is used, except as noted, in the payment of expenses incident to advertisement, purchase, inspection, and transportation of supplies for the Indians and for the Indian Service generally, including the cost of maintaining the Indian warehouses.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1917 was expended as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (the following figures are as of October 1, 1917):

Amount appropriated	\$300,000.00
Amount expended	384,179.73
Overdrawn	84,179.73

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	33,715.86
Traveling expenses	3,389.59
Transportation of supplies	333,550.00
Heat, light, and power (service) including fuel	441.89
Telegraph and telephone service	719.37
Printing, binding, advertising, stationery, and office supplies	3,239.20
Equipment, etc	805.58
Rent	7,750.00
Miscellaneous	568.24

Total 384,179.73

NOTE.—\$50,957.55 of the total amount was expended on account of the warehouses, and inspection and advertising of supplies, awarding contracts, etc.

It will be noted that to date this appropriation has been overdrawn to the extent of \$84,179.73. At this time last year there were outstanding indebtedness in the 1916 appropriation totaling about \$40,000, and it is probable that the indebtedness now outstanding against the 1917 appropriation total about \$30,000. This will make the total sum expended for all purposes approximately \$414,000, making a total deficit of about \$114,000. The deficit occurring annually in this appropriation for some years past has been covered by a deficiency appropriation for the payment of claims certified to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The largest item of expenditures, of course, is for the actual transportation of supplies, which for 1917 amounts to \$333,550 up to about October 1, 1917, with a number of bills outstanding.

A comparison of amounts expended for this purpose, for the last few years, is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Weight of supplies handled by Indian warehouses.	Approximate amount expended for freight charges.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1914.....	60,015,338	\$288,000.00
1915.....	73,383,584	306,770.97
1916.....	87,927,608	314,613.33
1917.....	90,008,853	333,550.00

¹ To October 1.

It should be noted that a large volume of supplies on which transportation charges are paid from this appropriation are handled by the field officers and not by the Indian warehouses, but the exact weight of these is not known. This would considerably increase the weights on which transportation charges were paid during the years named. While the tonnage shipped by the field officers is not included in the above totals, the cost of the transportation is included.

The amount specified for 1919, to cover the transportation of supplies, is \$246,300, but it is believed that at least \$370,000 will actually be required. There has been a general increase in freight rates during the past year and apparently further increases may be allowed, and if only the former amount is appropriated, there will probably be a deficit during 1919 of approximately \$125,000.

The other expenses chargeable to this appropriation are for the maintenance of the warehouses. Prior to the year 1915 these were five in number, but during that year the number was reduced to three. However, the two could not be discontinued until late in the fiscal year. The appropriation bill for 1917 provided that another warehouse should be discontinued during that year, leaving but two. In the bill for 1918 provision was made for three warehouses. The figures for the different fiscal years are not, therefore, strictly comparable:

Total expenditures for maintaining warehouses, etc.:

1913.....	\$66,905.75
1914.....	65,709.20
1915.....	65,993.47
1916.....	70,410.44
1917.....	55,666.20
Estimated for 1919.....	53,700.00

Salaries, wages, etc.:

1913.....	46,998.96
1914.....	47,488.99
1915.....	46,027.16
1916.....	45,691.13
1917.....	33,715.86
Estimated for 1919.....	36,000.00

Traveling expenses:

1913.....	4,400.00
1914.....	4,805.31
1915.....	¹ 1,730.55
1916.....	¹ 0,777.00
1917.....	3,389.50
Estimated for 1919.....	3,500.00

Telegraph and telephone service:

1913.....	764.84
1914.....	789.37
1915.....	1,025.71
1916.....	689.94
1917.....	719.37
Estimated for 1919.....	700.00

¹ Part of the traveling expenses for 1915 was paid from the 1916 appropriation.

Heat, light, and power (service) :

1913.....	\$338. 57
1914.....	310. 35
1915.....	221. 13
1916.....	183. 74
1917 (including fuel).....	441. 89

Estimated for 1919 (included in "Miscellaneous").

Printing and advertising:

1913.....	749. 56
1914.....	745. 67
1915.....	773. 67
1916.....	4, 057. 03
1917 (including stationery and office supplies).....	3, 239. 20

Estimated for 1919 (including stationery and office supplies)

Stationery and office supplies:

1913.....	804. 30
1914.....	1, 328. 77
1915.....	1, 384. 46
1916.....	2, 080. 10
1917 (included in "Printing and advertising").	
1919 (included in "Printing and advertising").	

Fuel:

1913.....	320. 93
1914.....	259. 80
1915.....	229. 38
1916.....	290. 31
1917 (included in "Heat, light, and power").	
Estimated for 1919 (included in "Miscellaneous").	

Equipment:

1913.....	529. 90
1914.....	204. 69
1915.....	194. 05
1916.....	485. 52
1917.....	805. 00
Estimated for 1919.....	400. 00

Rent of warehouses:

1913.....	11, 740. 00
1914.....	11, 475. 00
1915.....	13, 074. 96
1916.....	9, 300. 00
1917.....	7, 750. 00
Estimated for 1919.....	9, 000. 00

Miscellaneous:

1913.....	258. 09
1914.....	100. 35
1915.....	382. 27
1916.....	469. 71
1917.....	568. 24
Estimated for 1919.....	800. 00

Total expenditures:

1913.....	¹ 480, 756. 59
1914.....	355, 240. 74
1915.....	371, 814. 31
1916.....	384, 637. 80
1917 (exclusive of outstanding indebtedness).....	384, 179. 73
Estimated for 1919.....	300, 000. 00

The appropriations for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies from 1908 to 1911, inclusive, were each \$315,000, including expense incident to telegraphing and telephoning. In 1912 there was appropriated \$285,000 and a separate appropriation of \$14,000 for telegraphing and telephoning was made.

A most earnest effort has been made for several years to regulate the expenditures from this appropriation in such a way as to prevent a deficit, but the volume of freight traffic for the Indian Service is increasing so rapidly that this

¹ Includes about \$100,000 for wagon transportation of supplies.

could only be done by changing the entire policy of the service in the purchasing of supplies. It is not believed that any more supplies are purchased for the Indian Service than was the case in past years, but with increased attention to buying has come a complete reversal in the policy under which they are purchased, throwing a larger and larger proportion of the total cost of supplies on this appropriation, and a correspondingly less amount on the various support funds. Up to about 12 years ago the greater quantity of flour, forage, and fuel for the Indian Service was purchased f. o. b. destination; in fact, so much emphasis was placed on the desire to purchase in this way that very few bids f. o. b. other points were received. In 1899 the contract system of transportation was abolished and authority was given to ship supplies by common carriers at the regular commercial rates, less any reductions accruing to the Government in return for lands granted the different roads at the time they were constructed.

It was almost immediately found that we could ship supplies at rates which were not only much lower than we ever received after inviting bids, but much lower than the rates paid by private shippers. The significance of this fact, as applied to purchasing supplies, was not recognized immediately; however, each year we found it cheaper to buy more supplies at points of manufacture. Several years ago we finally recognized that, owing to the reduced freight rates we received, we can in almost every case buy cheaper at point of manufacture or production and ship to the various agencies than by buying the same articles f. o. b. delivery point. For example: A mill at Portland, Oreg., bidding on lumber for the Nevada Indian School, at Numana, Nev., would have to calculate its delivered price on the basis of a freight rate, Portland to Numana, of \$0.40 per hundredweight in carload lots. Their bill would be the Portland price plus freight to Numana, all of which would be payable from the Nevada School support fund. Reductions accruing to the Government in return for lands granted to the Southern Pacific Co. in Oregon bring the rate which we would have to pay down to \$0.086 per hundredweight in carload lots if we did the shipping on Government bills of lading. The saving in making the purchase f. o. b. Portland and doing the shipping ourselves is obvious; but as the freight on the purchase in this case would be charged against "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," and only the cost of the material at Portland charged to the support fund, there would be a charge of in the neighborhood of \$100 per car against the transportation appropriation which would not have been made had the lumber been purchased f. o. b. destination. Thus an actual net saving of nearly \$500 to the Government on the whole purchase increases the charge against this appropriation by \$100.

The recognition of this fact has led to ever-increasing efforts to save money by inviting bids f. o. b. points of manufacture all over the United States, and the acceptance of such bids has led to a constantly increasing volume of freight traffic on behalf of the Indian Service through the warehouses and otherwise, with corresponding increasing overdrafts in the "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies" fund. We estimate that we save at least \$100,000 annually on the total cost of our supplies delivered at destination by purchasing at point of manufacture or production and shipping at Government freight rates. That is, by paying \$350,000 from this appropriation for freight charges, we save at least \$450,000 from the various support funds. The reason for the constantly increasing amount spent on freight charges is shown most forcibly by the weights of supplies purchased through warehouses in the past few years:

	Pounds.
1911	37, 167, 594
1912	49, 857, 085
1913	58, 183, 679
1914	60, 015, 338
1915	73, 393, 584
1916	87, 927, 608
1917	90, 008, 853

It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the supplies used by the Indian Service are now purchased through warehouses, and that including those purchased f. o. b. shipping point by field superintendents we pay for freight transportation on about four-fifths of all the supplies purchased for the service, the remainder being delivered at destination by the firm or individual from whom we buy.

I might say that we now have three permanent warehouses in the Indian Service, and we are asking that those warehouses be continued. These warehouses are located at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no necessity for any others?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We formerly had warehouses at New York and Omaha, but they have been discontinued.

Mr. HAYDEN. What change do you make by adding the words "expenses incident to" and then saying "and all other expenses connected therewith"?

Mr. MERITT. We simply put that language in there to more clearly indicate the purpose of the appropriations. As it formerly read, it would appear that we paid for the goods actually purchased out of this appropriation, whereas we simply pay for the freight and for the incidental expenses of the warehouses. We do not pay for the goods purchased out of this appropriation. Those expenses are cared for out of agency and school appropriations. I might also say that there is almost always a deficit in connection with this appropriation, because it is impossible to anticipate the amount of freight that will be charged during the year. Freight have been constantly raised during the last few years, and it is becoming to be more expensive to carry on this work each year. I think it will be necessary next year, in order to avoid a deficit, to ask for \$400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You probably will not have a deficit this year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we will have a deficit, just as we have had deficits for a number of years past, but those deficits are taken care of by the Appropriations Committee as they are certified by the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that the financial report shows a balance on hand of about one-fourth of the appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. But before the close of the next quarter all of those funds will be used, and there will be outstanding obligations to be met by a deficiency appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	10,000.00
Amount expended	7,354.30
Unexpended balance	2,645.70
Analysis of expenditures:	
Telegraphing and telephoning	7,354.30

TELEGRAPHING AND TELEPHONING, INDIAN SERVICE, \$8,000.

The amount asked for under this heading is for the purpose of defraying the cost of telegrams between the Indian office here and the field, and to pay the tolls upon such messages and telephone conversations.

In view of the many urgent matters arising, it is necessary to act promptly and therefore many telegrams are sent to and from the Washington office which are paid for from this appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you find that whole amount necessary?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. You had \$10,000 for this purpose last year.

Mr. MERITT. There was \$10,000 allowed year before last, and it was cut to \$8,000 last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. You got along with the \$8,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For witness fees and other legal expenses incurred in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the question of title to lands allotted to them, or the right of possession of personal property held by them, and in hearings set by the United States local land officers to determine the rights of Indians to public lands, \$1,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of attorneys' fees.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification in support of this item:

Court costs in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$1,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	1,000.00
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Amount expended-----	832.78
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Unexpended balance-----	167.22
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Analysis of expenditures:

Traveling expenses-----	329.50
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	204.25
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Miscellaneous-----	299.03
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	832.78
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COURT COSTS, ETC., SUITS INVOLVING LANDS ALLOTTED TO INDIANS, \$1,000.

This item includes witness fees and other legal expenses in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the question of title to their allotted lands and also the right to possession of personal property held by them, and in hearings set by the United States land officials to determine the rights of Indians to public lands. However, no part of the item is used in the payment of attorneys' fees.

The claim of an Indian to an allotment or homestead on the public domain is frequently contested by whites who claim to have made prior settlement, necessitating a hearing before the local land office to determine the rights of the respective parties. Witness fees must be paid, traveling expenses incurred, etc., in order to determine the facts and properly protect the interests of the Indians. Sometimes it becomes necessary to request the Department of Justice to represent the Indians in suits based on contests of this character or in the States courts when title to an Indian allotment has been clouded by reason of attempted conveyances obtained fraudulently or otherwise, for which the Department of Justice has no specific fund available.

The CHAIRMAN. The item is the same as last year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners. \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Expenses of Indian Commissioners.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
Amount expended-----	8,780.41
Unexpended balance-----	1,219.59
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees-----	5,001.00
Irregular employees-----	407.50
Travelling expenses-----	2,820.30
Stationery and printing-----	120.08
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	79.35
Equipment-----	350.50
	8,780.41

EXPENSES OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, \$10,000.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is composed of a body of men appointed by the President, without compensation, whose duties are defined by existing law. In order to enable them to carry on their duties this fund is necessary.

The members visit the various Indian reservations and schools to make investigations, etc., and their expenses, the salary of their secretary, etc., are paid for from this sum.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For pay of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$50 per month each and privates at not to exceed \$30 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, for purchase of equipments and supplies and for rations for policemen at nonration agencies, \$200,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification in support of this item:

Pay of Indian police.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	200,000.00
Amount expended-----	190,968.14
Unexpended balance-----	9,031.86
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees-----	158,138.97
Irregular employees-----	375.12
Transportation of supplies-----	239.80
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	877.54
Drygoods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	30,008.70
Equipment-----	1,145.61
Miscellaneous-----	182.40
	190,968.14

PAY OF INDIAN POLICE, \$200,000.

This fund, as the language indicates, is for the payment of salaries of 664 Indian police on the several Indian reservations, consisting of 89 judges, 104

chiefs of police, and 471 privates, and to pay for their subsistence, clothing, equipment, etc.

These employees are in most instances the only means for maintaining law and order among the Indians on the reservations, and to do that and thereby assist in preparing them for taking over the full duties of citizenship, this item is necessary.

In view of the labor question throughout the entire country, we find it difficult to obtain good men at the present rate of compensation as fixed by law, and the time is not far distant when a larger rate of compensation must be allowed.

In order to accomplish the purpose for which the appropriation is made, it is advisable and necessary to obtain the best Indians possible who have the respect of the other members of the tribe and whose labors will bring about the desired results. This fund is very necessary and the employees are essential and helpful on the reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the same as the last annual appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, \$8,000: *Provided*, That no part of this, nor of any other sum, shall be used to pay any judge for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and that no such judge shall be appointed for such Indians by any United States official or employee.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification in support of this item:

Pay of judges, Indian courts.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	\$8,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated -----	8,000.00
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Amount expended -----	7,807.36
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Unexpended balance -----	192.64
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees -----	7,807.36
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PAY OF JUDGES, INDIAN COURTS, \$8,000.

On the several Indian reservations where tribal relations are maintained there have been established under authority of the Secretary of the Interior courts of Indian offenses for the purpose of assisting in maintaining law and order and to handle the minor infractions of the law and regulations.

That part of the item prohibiting the use of any portion of this fund for the pay of any judge of the Pueblos of New Mexico should be eliminated. It is believed that the enactment of this provision last year was due to a misunderstanding of the facts. Our justification last year indicated that we expended \$720 for pay of Indian judges in the Pueblo country, in New Mexico, and it was stated upon the floor of the Senate that this sum was used for the pay of one individual. However, the facts are that this sum of \$720 was used to pay 20 Indian judges, who served their people at the rate of \$3 per month each.

These courts, not only among the Pueblo Indians but among all other tribes and bands, have proven very helpful and beneficial, and the punishment meted out to offending Indians is accepted with much better grace when imposed by an Indian court than when given out by the superintendent or other white employee. These courts further serve to teach the Indians the ways of the white man and community and to assist in preparing them for their future duties as citizens of the Nation.

This item, including the provision applying to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, was insisted upon by a Senator from New Mexico and it was incorporated in the Senate. We will be glad to have that proviso eliminated if the committee will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For pay of special agents, at \$2,000 per annum; for traveling and incidental expenses of such special agents, including sleeping-car fare, and a per diem of not to exceed \$4 in lieu of subsistence, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, when actually employed on duty in the field or ordered to the seat of government; for transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Office of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; and for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available. \$135,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of this amount shall be immediately available.

Mr. MERRITT. I offer the following justification:

General expenses, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$130,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	135,000.00
Amount expended	128,871.26
Unexpended balance	6,128.74

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	83,371.89
Irregular employees	2,525.16
Traveling expenses	27,340.88
Transportation of supplies	483.06
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	539.90
Telegraphing and telephoning	1,020.66
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	2,083.46
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	2,889.14
Equipment	6,319.72
Miscellaneous	2,297.39

128,871.26

GENERAL EXPENSES, INDIAN OFFICE, \$135,000.

This item is the same as that for the last year and past several years, with the exception that the allowance of per diem in lieu of subsistence for the special agents has been increased from \$3 to not to exceed \$4 per day.

The appropriation is divisible into four parts: The employment of special agents, traveling expenses of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his office force, the employment of additional clerical assistance in the field where no other fund is available, and for the general expenses of the Indian Service where no other appropriation is available.

There are a number of special agents employed whose duty it is to visit and inspect the various schools and agencies, examine the accounts, instruct the field employees in matters of accounting, to make special investigations as directed, to assume charge of schools and agencies when changes are made in superintendents, and general work of this character.

Due to the increased cost of living and the amount of travel these employees are required to do upon trains, their per diem of \$3 per day is not sufficient to cover their actual expenses, and therefore in order to enable the office to allow them \$4 under certain circumstances, this change in the item has been made.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Assistant Commissioner, and clerical force make various trips to the field during the course of the year in order to obtain first-hand information on special subjects, and all their expenses are paid from this item.

At many of the reservations the appropriations are not sufficient to cover special emergencies where additional employees are necessary, and this appropriation is used in order to meet such conditions.

Likewise there are many other expenses not provided for in the Indian bill, and which often arise unforeseen, and are therefore met from this appropriation.

This item is one of the most important and essential in the entire bill, and should be allowed as asked for.

The only change in this item is in line 3 where we ask that \$4 per day instead of \$3 per day be allowed in lieu of subsistence. That will make the per diem uniform throughout the Indian Service.

Mr. HAYDEN. Can you find out for us what the ordinary per diem is in the other departments of the Government—in the Department of Justice, the Post Office Department, and other departments and bureaus? It ought to be not only uniform in the Indian Service, but it should be uniform with respect to other Government officials who have to travel on official duty.

Mr. MERITT. A per diem of \$4 is generally allowed traveling officials in the Department of the Interior and Department of Labor. The Department of Justice, Panama Canal, Treasury Department, Department of Commerce, and Interstate Commerce Commission do not have a limitation fixed by Congress but the per diem in lieu of subsistence is paid from a lump-sum appropriation. The Post Office inspectors are allowed a per diem of \$3 in lieu of subsistence.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice in this financial statement that there is an item under this appropriation for dry goods, subsistence, medical supplies, etc. Is that for the use of these inspectors or is it for some one that they find needing assistance?

Mr. MERITT. That is for the purpose of aiding Indians where no other appropriations are available. This is a general contingent fund, and we use this appropriation where it is necessary to provide for Indians and where there is no other appropriation available.

The CHAIRMAN The next item is as follows:

For pay of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum and actual traveling and incidental expenses, and not to exceed \$4 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field, \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Inspectors, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated -----	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated -----	30,000.00
Amount expended -----	20,282.42
Unexpended balance -----	9,717.58
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees -----	11,930.56
Irregular employees -----	92.90
Traveling expenses -----	7,857.28
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies -----	147.89
Telegraphing and telephoning -----	19.90
Miscellaneous -----	233.89
	20,282.42

INSPECTORS, INDIAN SERVICE, \$30,000.

It is the duty of the inspectors, as official representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to visit the several Indian reservations and other govern-

mental activity for the purpose of making a thoroughgoing investigation and inspection.

There are about 140 bonded officers in charge of schools and agencies, and about 30 disbursing officers, with functions of various importance. Inspectors are required also to carefully survey the work of all the officers, and especially the administrative functions of each. They are required to visit these activities as frequently as time will permit, and also to make such specific investigations as may from time to time be required.

The importance of these officers is manifest, in view of the manifold and complicated interests intertwined in matters of Indian administration.

The unexpended balance of \$9,717.58 was due to the fact that one of the inspectors was not appointed until late in the year and no appointment was made for the other. The amount, however, requested will be required so as to complete the inspecting corps as early in the current fiscal year as becomes practicable.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is where we strike the \$4 per diem. We allowed these inspectors a per diem of \$4 in the law last year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. And now everybody who is traveling in the Indian Service wants a like amount.

Mr. MERITT. All of them want to be treated alike.

Mr. HAYDEN. So that if we are not going to give everybody else a per diem allowance of \$4, we ought to reduce this to the same amount?

Mr. MERITT. I think it should be uniform.

Mr. CHURCH. Are these special agents and Indian Service inspectors under the civil service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The men employed under this particular item were required to meet certain regulations and requirements of the Civil Service Commission. They did not take a civil-service examination, but they had to make a showing that they were men of considerable ability and standing and especially qualified to meet the duties of these positions.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would you mind putting in the record the names and addresses of these Indian Service inspectors and the chief inspector?

Mr. MERITT. The names of these inspectors are as follows: Edward B. Linnen, chief inspector; Evander M. Sweet, jr., Henry S. Traylor, Walter S. Coleman, Clark M. Knight, John J. Terrill. These officers have no permanent address, but are moving about the Indian country on orders sent them from time to time, as indicated by the needs of the service.

Mr. SNYDER. In connection with this item, I notice that the traveling expenses of these inspectors are almost as large as the salary account of the regular employees. Do these men get this per diem allowance all the time while in the service or only when they are moving from one point to another?

Mr. MERITT. They get it all the time they are in the field because they are away from home or headquarters, and their expenses are going on.

Mr. SNYDER. They do not get it when at their homes or at their bases?

Mr. MERITT. The inspectors have no definite headquarters, but they are traveling all the time.

Mr. HAYDEN. So the \$4 per day goes on all the time?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would it not be a good idea to establish headquarters somewhere for them so that for at least a few days each year they would not draw this \$4?

Mr. SNYDER. It strikes me that would be a good thing to do.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say that these men must meet certain requirements of the Civil Service Commission, you are speaking of the six special inspectors?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that does not apply to the special agents.

The CHAIRMAN. The special agents are under the civil service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. My answer applied to the inspectors only.

Mr. SNYDER. If these men have no base, you are relatively in the same position when you want to address them as we are when we want to address one of the boys in France—that is, these men are somewhere in the United States?

Mr. MERITT. We keep track of them and know where they are from day to day. We have a man in the office who does that work. The office is constantly giving them instructions, and is charged with the duty of keeping close tab on their movements, and directing their work at all times.

Mr. SNYDER. I think it is perfectly justifiable to pay the men the per diem while they are actually in the field, but there should be some base or headquarters for each one of these men somewhere, and while they are at those headquarters the per diem expense ought not to be allowed. It would not be allowed in any commercial business.

Mr. MERITT. The very nature of their service requires them to be on the move all the time. We keep them constantly going from one place to another. They are the commissioner's personal representatives in the field and he makes considerable use of their services.

Mr. CHURCH. How many of these inspectors do you have employed all the year?

Mr. MERITT. Under this item here we employ 6 Indian Service inspectors.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees having any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$25,000 for the employment of additional clerks in the Indian Office in connection with the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, and examining their wills, out of the \$100,000 appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians, nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	\$100,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated -----	100,000.00
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Amount expended -----	98,912.32
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Unexpended balance -----	6,087.68
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	\$79, 115. 54
Irregular employees	3, 083. 00
Rent of buildings	358. 10
Traveling expenses	10, 547. 96
Transportation of supplies	80. 42
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	7. 80
Telegraphing and telephoning	20. 91
Equipment	629. 16
Miscellaneous	121. 93
Total	93, 912. 32

NOTE.—\$24,166.88 of the amount for regular employees was paid to clerks in the Indian Office.

DETERMINING HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIAN ALLOTTEES. \$100,000.

The appropriation of \$100,000, asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, to be used for the purpose of conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), is necessary to enable the department to continue the work required by the act above referred to.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, \$100,000 was appropriated and with this amount the Indian Office, through a corps of examiners of inheritance, has been able to make great strides in bringing this class of work up to date.

The mortality amongst Indians is very large and it will require the full amount of the appropriation asked for to carry on this work. There are at present 17 examiners of inheritance in the field, with the necessary clerical assistance in the way of clerks, stenographers, and interpreters. The examiners are lawyers trained in the work, who hold the hearings after giving due notice to all parties. The evidence of witnesses is taken at these hearings and submitted to the department, together with a recommendation in the case. The case is then adjudicated very much in the same way as is done by a probate court.

The wills of deceased Indians are submitted by the superintendents, with their recommendations as to whether they should be approved or disapproved.

It is very important to the Indians that the probating of the estates be brought up to date and kept up. Many of the Indian estates consist not only of lands but money deposited in bank, and in practically all cases the heirs are in need of the money or the land.

A fee of \$15 is charged the Indians for the probating of their estates and approving their wills. This fee is in the nature of a reimbursible fund, which is deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

During the last fiscal year 2,851 estates of deceased Indians were finally acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior, and in addition thereto 123 wills were approved and 49 disapproved.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, just state briefly to the committee what these funds are used for?

Mr. MERITT. Under the act of June 25, 1910, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the duty of determining the heirs of deceased Indians. Under this appropriation we employ what are known as heirship examiners, who go out on the reservations and take testimony as to who are the heirs of deceased Indians. They make up the record and submit that record to the Indian Office. All of these heirship examiners are lawyers who have been admitted to practice and who have had some experience in this line of work. Before we send them into the field, we give them a training in the Indian Office on this work under our immediate supervision. After the record is made up in the field, it is submitted to the Indian Office, and we then go over the record carefully and check it up and submit our recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior usually approves our recommendations, and the heirs are

then determined. The local superintendents are notified and the land is either partitioned or sold upon the application of the heirs, and the money is distributed according to the interests that they may have in the estate.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is the only appropriation made in the Indian bill that provides compensation for anybody who is a clerk in the Indian Office. Strictly speaking, we have no authority to make an appropriation of that kind. I was wondering why you did not go to the Committee on Appropriations and get this \$25,000 in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. MERITT. That is because we do not desire to have some of the funds for the field work paid out of an appropriation carried in the Indian appropriation bill and the office force carried in another bill, because it is all one lump sum and is reimbursable. It would cause complication if it were divided.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you provide that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. The reason you do that, I presume, is because you have a separate appropriation of \$85,000 there for probate attorneys who look after somewhat similar work.

Mr. MERITT. That is one reason. Another reason is that the act of June 25, 1910, which authorizes the determination of the heirs of deceased Indians does not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes or to the Osage Indians, over whom the probate courts of Oklahoma have jurisdiction.

Mr. HAYDEN. You say that this appropriation of \$100,000 is a reimbursable appropriation. The appropriations are not actually reimbursed to the United States, are they?

Mr. MERITT. A part of it is reimbursed, or as much as we can. All of it is reimbursable.

Mr. HAYDEN. Can you give us the figures for the last two or three years showing how much money has been returned to the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. During the last three years the following amounts have been reimbursed:

1915	-----	\$49,996.11
1916	-----	36,858.28
1917	-----	35,780.09
Total		122,634.48

The average yearly collection being \$40,878.16, or a little more than 40 per cent of the annual appropriation of \$100,000, which is a very good showing in view of the fact that a considerable number of the deceased Indians, whose heirs have been determined, have no trust funds to their credit, and the collection of the fee is necessarily postponed until the sale of their land or the receipt of trust funds from other sources.

Steps are now being taken to furnish the superintendents with a list of all decided heirship cases, in which it is shown from the records of this office that fees have not been collected, with instructions to take immediately such action as is necessary to collect the balance of fees due where possible.

Mr. SNYDER. What becomes of this money that is reimbursed?

Mr. MERITT. It goes into the funds of the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. It goes into the general funds of the United States and does not come back to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the department?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we are required to come here each year and get this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not a revolving fund?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would it not be well to put in the bill the same provision you have in the regulations; that is, that money paid out of this fund, if possible, shall be returned to the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. The item itself is reimbursable.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$400,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, which sum may be used for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States on or before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any one reservation or for the benefit of any one tribe of Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Industry among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$400,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated immediately available-----	300,000.00
Expended in 1916-----	3,892.41

Balance available-----	296,197.59
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Amount expended-----	262,151.02
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Unexpended balance-----	34,046.57
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Analysis of expenditures:

Irregular employees-----	5,884.33
Construction of buildings-----	7,877.61
Repairs and rent of buildings-----	2,034.10
Traveling expenses-----	756.43
Transportation of supplies-----	13,869.67
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	4.26
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	20,878.83
Equipment-----	86,949.02
Live stock-----	74,926.35
Seed-----	47,363.27
Miscellaneous-----	1,602.15

Total-----	262,151.02
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FOR ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY AND SELF-SUPPORT AMONG INDIANS, \$400,000.

This item under normal conditions very properly would be classed as a very important one, but in view of the urgent need for increased production of food products growing out of the war in which our country is engaged it becomes at once an exceedingly important if not absolutely necessary item.

The appropriation asked for is intended solely for the purpose of helping worthy Indians to become more active workers on their allotments and tribal land along industrial and agricultural lines.

Heretofore Congress has made appropriations for similar purposes in the following acts and in the amounts stated:

Acts of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat L., 70-83), and Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-795), for Fort Belknap, Mont-----	\$25, 000
Act of Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269-277), for Tongue River Reservation-----	15, 000
Act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1062), for general use at all reservations-----	30, 000
Act of June 30, 1913. (38 Stat. L., 77-80), for general use at all reservations-----	100, 000
Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-586), for general use at all reservations-----	600, 000
Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-594), for cattle for Tongue River Reservation-----	25, 000
Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-595), for cattle for Standing Rock Reservation, advanced from tribal funds in the Treasury-----	100, 000
Joint resolution of Mar. 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L., 1228), for general use at all reservations-----	600, 000
Act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 123-127), for general use at all reservations-----	300, 000
Act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 123-139), for Blackfeet Reservation, Mont-----	100, 000
Act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969-973), for general use at all reservations-----	400, 000
Total-----	2, 295, 000

The appropriations heretofore made by Congress have enabled the Indians to accomplish a vast amount of improvement work on their lands which would not have been possible without the assistance given them. On some reservations in the Northwest it probably will be unnecessary to extend further aid from reimbursable money, but at the majority of the reservations, especially those in the Southwest, there is great need for the extension of assistance such as is only possible through an appropriation of the character contemplated in this item.

It will be remembered that in previous hearings before the committee, attention was called to the fact that reports received a few years ago from all superintendents indicated that it would require between eight and ten millions of dollars to give the Indians a start in the industrial improvement of their lands. So far about one-fourth of that amount has been appropriated, and already the good effect is being observed at all jurisdictions where the money has been used.

The \$25,000 appropriation made specifically for the Fort Belknap Indians was all spent in the purchase of agricultural equipment, stock, seeds, etc., and in addition \$4,768.28 which was repaid by the Indians was again expended for the same purposes, making aggregate expenditures of \$29,768.28. The records show that nearly \$18,000 has been reimbursed by the Indians and it is the present belief, founded upon the attitude of the Indians, ascertained by personal consultations, that the balance due from the individuals will be largely, if not entirely, collected. The sum of \$4,948.99 of the amount due is chargeable to the tribe as a whole and will be repaid to the Government from tribal funds when a sufficient amount accrues. This reimbursement, perhaps, could have been made previously from receipts arising under permits for the grazing of cattle upon the reservation, but the industrial needs of this jurisdiction have been so great and the funds available so limited that the grazing receipts had to be used for improvements on the reservation. The tribal indebtedness arose through the purchase of agricultural equipment and incidental expenses in connection with the promotion of industries for the benefit of the tribe as a whole, rather than for particular Indians.

The \$15,000 appropriation made for the Indians of the Tongue River Reservation in the act of April 4, 1910, as has been heretofore reported, has been of great benefit to those Indians. The benefits derived from the appropriation are being reflected more and more by the industrial improvements in evidence on all parts of the reservation. This reservation is about 55 miles from rail and all freight must be transported to the agency and schools by Indian teams. In order that the Indians might take advantage of this market for their labor, good teams and wagons for freighting were provided from the reimbursable

funds. When not engaged in freighting the teams bought for the Indians have been utilized in farming operations. Stallions have been purchased for the upbreeding of the small type of horses owned by the Indians, and there is already a noticeable improvement along this line. Seeds and agricultural equipment have been purchased with the result that land which has previously lain uncultivated now is producing grain for the bread and seed for the Indians, and in but a few years it should be possible to withdraw assistance of this character from these Indians entirely. These Indians have also been furnished with cattle, and because of the excellent condition of the range, the start given the Indians in that important industry unquestionably in the future will contribute very materially toward their support. The range here is considered the equal or a little better than that found on any other Indian reservation, and it is desirable that more cattle be bought for the Indians so that the entire range shall be utilized by them instead of setting aside a portion for lessees, as is now necessary to utilize the entire range.

The entire appropriation was expended, repaid, and again expended, for agricultural equipment, live stock, seeds, etc., for the Indians. Under the provisions of the appropriation act the repayments made by the Indians were made available for reexpenditure again and again until June 30, 1916. By reason of the availability of the repayments made by the Indians for reexpenditure, property valued at \$34,296.79 was bought. Already \$23,598.22 has been repaid and it is anticipated a large amount will be returned by the Indians this fall from sales of grain, hay, and live stock.

This is a clear illustration of the accomplishment of the primary object of the appropriation, namely, to enable the Indians to gain self-support, because the Indians are paying back to the Government the amounts they owe, from the increase from the stock furnished and the products of the soil resulting from the seed planted and the use of agricultural equipment employed thereon.

The \$15,000 appropriation is no longer available, and further assistance given to these Indians must necessarily come from appropriations such as is contemplated by this item.

The act of March 3, 1911, provided that the repayments made by the Indians may be again expended in the same manner and for the same purposes as the original appropriation until June 30, 1917; and the act of June 30, 1913, provided that the repayments made by the Indians under its provisions may be likewise used until June 30, 1924. As both of these appropriations are available for the same purposes and subject to the same rules, they are combined on the books of the Indian Office. Seeds, trees, plants, agricultural implements, live stock, forage, etc., aggregating \$121,609.52 were bought from these two appropriations up to June 30, 1917. Approximately \$45,928.19 has already been repaid by the Indians. This is more than one-third of the amount expended, and it is believed the repayments from this time forward will be greater than in the past. This belief is based upon the fact that heretofore the money has been used largely in getting the Indians started and their incomes were extremely limited. Now, that their operations have reached the stage where actual production is beginning, the Indians will have an income available for the liquidation of their accounts.

These two appropriations, which aggregate \$130,000, are not as active now as they have been in previous years. The \$30,000 appropriation, made in the act of March 3, 1911, is not available for expenditure after June 30, 1917. The \$100,000 appropriation, made in the act of June 30, 1913, including the repayments made by the Indians, is available until June 30, 1924, and will be utilized to the best advantage. During the last fiscal year the sum of \$4,704.98 was expended from these two appropriations for the following purposes:

Transportation of supplies.....	\$203.66
Forage and other supplies.....	126.30
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	1,232.74
Live stock.....	1,632.55
Seeds, trees, etc.....	1,509.73
Total	4,704.98

The acts of August 1, 1914, and March 4, 1915, appropriated \$600,000 each, or a total of \$1,200,000, for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians, but this money was available for expenditure only during the fiscal years 1915 and 1916. Expenditures amounting to \$584,484.33 were made from the appropriation of August 1, 1914, and incomplete reports from the field indi-

cate that more than \$15,000 have been repaid to this fund. Expenditures amounting to \$567,539.13 have been made from the appropriation of March 4, 1915, and the incomplete reports received from the field indicate that more than \$29,813.97 has been repaid. While the amounts here shown as repaid appear to be comparatively small, it is proper to state that reports at this time are available from only 37 out of 78 agencies participating in the use of the money. Moreover, the reimbursement agreements covering the property bought from these funds give the Indians four years within which to make repayments, and most of the payments are not due until the years 1918, 1919, and 1920. Then, again, approximately \$646,315.58 of the \$1,200,000 appropriated by the two acts in question is invested in live stock, reimbursement for which is almost absolutely certain from the increase, but the income from this source will not be available for perhaps two or three years from now.

The appropriation of \$25,000 appropriated by the act of August 1, 1914, for cattle for Tongue River Reservation has been invested in the purchase of 472 heifers and 25 bulls. The appropriation was not sufficient to pay entirely for the heifers and bulls bought, and the deficiency was made up from the general appropriation for encouraging industry and self-support among Indians of all reservations. This herd of cattle unquestionably will be a great help in the future to the Indians in connection with their efforts to attain self-support. The range is most excellent and the cattle are thriving.

The sum of \$90,825.31 of the \$100,000 appropriation for the purchase of cattle for the Standing Rock Reservation was expended in the purchase of 1,800 heifers and 80 bulls. These cattle have been sold to individual Indians, subject to repayment within six years from the date of sale. The Indians are taking good care of their stock, and from present indications it is practically certain that the entire amount expended will be reimbursed. This reimbursement, of course, must come largely from the increase.

The sum of \$3,802.41 was expended during the fiscal year 1916 and \$262,151.02 was expended during the fiscal year 1917, aggregating \$265,953.43 from the appropriation of \$300,000 made in the act of May 18, 1916. This money was used for the following purposes:

Salaries of irregular employees, largely caring for cattle-----	\$6, 228. 50
Transportation of supplies-----	14, 029. 33
Live stock-----	76, 316. 35
Implements, wagons, harness, tools, etc-----	88, 563. 88
Fencing material-----	61. 95
Seeds, trees, plants, etc-----	49, 173. 19
Construction and repair of houses, barns, etc-----	9, 911. 71
Traveling expenses-----	756. 43
Forage and other supplies-----	20, 878. 83
Miscellaneous purposes-----	28. 26
Total-----	265, 953. 43

While this appropriation was used largely during the past fiscal year, a number of Indians already have made repayments. Incomplete reports from about one-half of the reservations participating in the use of the money show repayments of approximately \$2,820.37.

To meet the needs of the Indians which arose at a time when the books of the Indian Office failed to show a balance available in the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1917 additional expenditures were found necessary from the \$400,000 appropriation made in the act of March 2, 1917, before June 30, 1917. The act of March 2, 1917, made the appropriation immediately available upon the passage of the act, thus permitting such expenditures to be made during the fiscal year 1917, although the money was appropriated for the year 1918.

While the statement above shows expenditures of only \$265,953.43 from the \$300,000 appropriation, it is proper to state that the entire appropriation was allotted to various superintendencies and authorized to be expended. It is anticipated that claims now outstanding and chargeable to this appropriation will be later presented for payment, thus reducing the amount of the unexpended balance. There will, of course, be an unexpended balance after all claims are finally settled because, as frequently occurs, superintendents, for one reason or another, are unable to utilize an authority prior to the close of the fiscal year in which it is valid. The appropriation is not available after June 30, 1917, and consequently the balance will go back to the credit of the United States.

The sum of \$79,086.53 was used from the appropriation made in the act of March 2, 1917, for the benefit of Indians on 26 reservations for the following purposes:

Salaries of irregular labor.....	\$260. 13
Traveling expenses.....	63. 06
Transportation of supplies.....	1,499. 24
Forge and other supplies.....	2,356. 43
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	10,347. 71
Live stock.....	51,972. 50
Seeds, trees, etc.....	12,596. 46
Total.....	79,086. 53

No repayments have been made to this appropriation as its use has been only begun, and under the regulations prescribed by the department the Indians are usually given four years within which to make repayment.

The appropriation of \$100,000 made in the act of May 18, 1916, for the Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation has been used for the following purposes:

Irregular labor.....	\$4,989. 00
Rent of land.....	346. 00
Repairs to Indian houses.....	3,777. 40
Traveling expenses.....	150. 74
Transportation of supplies.....	1,362. 62
Advertising.....	18. 00
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	4. 87
Forge and other supplies.....	17,051. 00
Implements, vehicles, and tools.....	7,077. 08
700 head of helpers.....	40,187. 50
45 bulls.....	5,265. 00
Horses.....	990. 00
Miscellaneous.....	248. 51
Total.....	82,067. 78

No repayments have been made to this fund because payments under the contracts made with the Indians are not due and none of the increase from the cattle have as yet been sold.

As stated above, up to date reports have been received from only 37 of the 73 agencies participating in the use of reimbursable money, and these reports show collections from Indians and repayments to the Government of amounts aggregating \$134,515. 84, classified as follows:

Act of Apr. 30, 1908 (Fort Belknap).....	\$17,409. 90
Act of Apr. 4, 1910 (Tongue River).....	23,508. 22
Acts of Mar. 3, 1911, and June 30, 1913.....	45,928. 19
Act of Aug. 1, 1914.....	14,945. 19
Act of Mar. 4, 1915.....	29,813. 97
Act of May 18, 1916.....	2,820. 37
Total.....	134,515. 84

The amount repaid unquestionably will be greatly increased when all of the reports from the field are received, and it is possible the amount shown as repaid will be doubled.

As has been heretofore stated, there is still a great need on the majority of the Indian reservations for assistance such as can be given from appropriations such as is contemplated by this item. Thousands of Indians have been allotted lands fit for agricultural and stock-raising purposes, but many of them are without funds to buy farming equipment or stock so as to place them in a position to utilize their lands. It is an exceedingly difficult task at most places to clear, level, and place the raw land in a state of cultivation, and it is really remarkable that the Indians have accomplished as much as they have with the limited amount of equipment and usually inferior work stock at their disposal. The recent reimbursable appropriations are available only during the fiscal year for which appropriated, except, of course, the brief interim from the date of the appropriation to the beginning of the fiscal year, and the repayments made by the Indians are not available for reexpenditure as was the case when the first appropriations were made. The Indians appreciate

the assistance given to them and with but few exceptions they are using and caring for the property furnished to them, and the largest part of the amounts repaid have come from the products produced as a result of supplies and stock bought from the reimbursable appropriations.

Thus far about 20,000 Indians have been given assistance in amounts ranging from 50 cents worth of garden seed up to \$600 worth of equipment and stock. Under existing regulations not to exceed \$600 may be used for the benefit of any one Indian and this amount is found in practically all cases sufficient to give the Indians at least a start. When the Indians make repayment, further assistance is granted providing it is found necessary.

The Indians, as a rule, are cautious in requesting assistance from reimbursable funds, and restrict their prospective obligations to actual needs and in amounts which they feel fully capable of liquidating.

There is a vast amount of agricultural and grazing land leased which would be of greater benefit to the Indians if utilized by them rather than by outside farmers and cattlemen. The following statistical information is here inserted to show what the Indians have in the way of land and the use made of it:

Agricultural land:

Allotted-----	acres--	5, 313, 420
Unallotted-----	do----	981, 566

Cultivated by Indians—

Allotted-----	do----	539, 577
Unallotted-----	do----	137, 114

Leased—

Allotted-----	do----	2, 023, 788
Unallotted-----	do----	434, 961

Grazing land:

Allotted-----	do----	12, 701, 463
Unallotted-----	do----	35, 274, 890

Used by Indians—

Allotted-----	do----	7, 312, 663
Unallotted-----	do----	24, 518, 816

Leased—

Allotted-----	do----	3, 267, 193
Unallotted-----	do----	9, 042, 869

Number of able-bodied male adult Indians outside of Five Tribes---	42, 777
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Number of Indians farming and gardening-----	39, 498
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Number of Indians engaged in live stock-----	44, 874
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The prospects for the return of the appropriations to the Treasury are exceptionally good. The general attitude of the Indians toward the settlement of their obligations indicates that from this time forward repayments may be anticipated just as quickly as the production warrants. Moreover, the plan of requiring the Indians to pay for what they get, aside from the benefits which they obtain through the use of the equipment, gives them experience in business matters of this kind such as will be so vitally necessary when the Government withdraws its guardianship.

The crops throughout the Northwest during the past season have been comparatively poor, and in some places the Indians did not even get back the seed they planted in the spring. If these people are to go forward and continue their struggle to improve their lands and ultimately attain self-support, the proposed appropriation is necessary so that the much-needed assistance may be granted. In spite of crop failures the Indians are taking advantage of every opportunity to market their labor and are making payments on their accounts, even though in very small amounts.

The Indians have ample resources to guarantee the repayment of the amounts advanced by Congress. The value of the land and timber allotted to the Indians is about as follows:

Value of land exclusive of timber:

Allotted-----	\$351, 398, 172
Unallotted-----	102, 724, 636

Value of timber:

Allotted-----	10, 937, 166
Unallotted-----	73, 907, 611

From this it will be seen the Indians have ample resources to secure the advances made by Congress in reimbursable appropriations.

Whenever tribal funds or individual funds are available for use in carrying out industrial programs they are used to the fullest possible extent, but such funds are wholly inadequate to meet the needs existing at various reservations, and there are many reservations having no tribal funds at all at the present time because their resources have not been converted into money. The Indians are rapidly indicating a willingness to utilize their lands and become active workers in profitable industrial pursuits, but it is highly essential to provide them with equipment and stock before they can make a beginning.

Indians are being educated in schools at Government expense, but when they return home they have no equipment with which to practice what they have learned. Indians who have remained on the reservation and previously have doubted the wisdom of farming their lands are, through observation of the accomplishment of their neighbors, coming forward and indicating a willingness to go to work, but they have not the equipment or the funds to provide what is needed. A great many of the Indians are unable to go onto their allotments because they have no houses for themselves or barns for their stock or money with which to provide what they need. Large areas of agricultural and grazing lands which can and should be farmed by Indians or grazed by their own stock are being leased, and it is desirable that the Indians be given such assistance as may be necessary to utilize their land. This can only be done through an appropriation such as is contemplated in the proposed item.

The item is a reimbursable one and consequently should not be classed as a gratuity appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you will perhaps remember coming before the committee several years ago and stating to us that after live stock was placed upon these reservations this appropriation might be reduced. I think that was in 1916. For the year ending June 30, 1917, the appropriation was \$300,000, based, as I recollect it, on that statement. Last year they came back and said that they wanted an increase of \$100,000. We cut it back to \$300,000, but the Senate increased it to \$400,000, and insisted upon it. Now, what I would like to know is this: How long will it be before you will get these reservations supplied with live stock so that this appropriation may be curtailed?

Mr. MERITT. A few years ago we asked for reports from the superintendents throughout the Indian country as to the amount of funds that would be required to get the Indians of the country started on their allotments, to supply them with farming equipment, and to buy them the stock necessary for them to have in order to become self-supporting. The superintendents estimated that it would require anywhere from eight to ten million dollars for this work. There have been appropriated by Congress reimbursable funds up to the present time amounting to \$2,295,000. We have made splendid use of this fund and some of it has been reimbursed. It has enabled us to get the Indians started on their allotments and to cultivating their lands, which would otherwise have been unused.

The CHAIRMAN. With that part of it I am in full accord and sympathy, but it does seem to me that the time ought to come when we could begin to cease the appropriation of funds for community or tribal herds.

Mr. MERITT. I realize that the time is coming when it will not be necessary to expend as large an amount as we have been expending for tribal herds. I think that hereafter this fund will be more largely used for individual purposes than for the purpose of providing tribal stock.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have made some investigation of this tribal-herd business, and the net result is that there is not any more live stock on the reservations nor any more meat produced on the reservations

under that system than was produced under the leasing system. The net result, further, is that it is of no more benefit to the Indians to have tribal herds on the reservations than it is to have the lands leased to somebody for stock-raising purposes. There is a certain amount of grass and forage on the reservations, and the country generally is interested in that grass being used by some one. By providing tribal herds the Indian is not benefited any more than he would be by leasing out the land to white men who will employ the Indians as cowboys wherever they can to look after the stock. Under this plan there is no gain at all. We are simply appropriating money to buy cattle, making this big investment in live stock, under a paternalistic system that is not beneficial to the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a departure from the policy of the Indian Bureau, really, because it is the policy of the Indian Bureau to individualize the Indians as quickly as possible.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that has been the intent.

The CHAIRMAN. And in providing these tribal herds you are taking a step backward rather than forward. You are going back to the system of tribal ownership.

Mr. MERITT. These tribal herds are purchased with the ultimate view of dividing up the herds among the Indians and allowing them to own the stock individually. Of course on a number of reservations the Indians have not yet advanced to the point where they can take care of cattle.

Mr. HAYDEN. In that case the land might just as well be leased under the same old system without so great an expense to the Government. Wherever there is an individual Indian capable of taking care of cattle it is a perfectly simple matter to buy him a few head of stock, but this investment is a waste of money, and it is absolutely wrong in principle.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice in this statement an item of \$20,878 for dry goods, forage, etc., and an item of \$8,000 for equipment. I can not understand why this question of dry goods should come in here.

Mr. MERITT. We are requiring the Indian now to pay for what he gets whenever we can, rather than to issue him the things as a gratuity. These things were evidently purchased under the reimbursable agreements rather than to issue to the Indians out of a gratuity appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. This section reads:

Which sum may be used for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary.

I do not think that is broad enough to include dry goods.

Mr. MERITT. The first part of the section reads:

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. The language which I just read would seem to be a limitation upon that.

The CHAIRMAN. I can not see, Mr. Meritt, how the purchase of dry goods would encourage industry or self-support.

Mr. MERITT. It is encouraging industry and self-support when we make them pay for the things rather than to issue them as a gratuity.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will you please place in the record a statement of just what has been expended on these tribal herds in the last three or four years? Bring it down to the past fiscal year, and show what

you have done with the \$400,000; that is, bring it up to date and show where the herds are located.

Mr. MERITT. The following statements of the cost of tribal herds are based on reports submitted by superintendents, some of which are dated June 30, 1916, and some December 31, 1916.

Superintendents have been called upon to submit cost statements showing the cost of the herd from the beginning to June 30, 1917, together with an inventory of herd and valuation as of the date of the report. These reports have again been called for by telegram under date of December 14, 1917. These statements are due semi-annually, and proper steps will be taken to insure the prompt submission in order that complete cost statements may be available when desired.

The information called for will be available shortly for such use as may be required. The other information requested and not herein given will be found in our general justification.

Statement of cost of tribal herds.

FORT APACHE RESERVATION, ARIZ.

Herd established in July, 1917.

Five hundred head of 2-year-old heifers were purchased at \$48 per head, \$24,000, and 75 bulls for \$13,287.50.

(No report showing results yet submitted.)

SAN CARLOS RESERVATION, ARIZ.

Herd established in 1914.

Expenditures to December 31, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$104,132.00
Equipment	135.70
Supplies	2,705.76
Miscellaneous	213.34
Salaries	9,200.34
Maintenance	34.42
Total	116,421.56

Inventory on December 31, 1916:

Bulls	237
Cows	1,871
Heifers	556
Steers	543

Valuation not given.

FORT HALL RESERVATION, IDAHO.

Herd established August, 1914.

Expenditures from August, 1914, to December 31, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$42,918.72
Equipment	896.55
Supplies	5,809.42
Miscellaneous	260.85
Salaries	4,440.00
Total	54,325.54

Inventory on December 31, 1916:

Bulls	63
Cows	617
Yearlings	250
Calves	157

Valuation, including equipment, \$60,150.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT.

Herd established August, 1916.

Expenditures from August, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$145,424.10
Equipment	2,636.89
Supplies	27,403.76
Miscellaneous	465.60
Salaries	8,830.98

Total	184,761.33
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Inventory on December 31, 1916:

Cows	2,382
Calves	863
Bulls	78

Valuation, including equipment, \$215,568.19.

TRUXTON CANON RESERVATION, ARIZ.

Herd established November 17, 1913.

Expenditures to December 31, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$30,932.00
Equipment	2,793.21
Supplies	844.36
Miscellaneous	5,415.07
Salaries	8,567.78

Total	43,552.42
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Inventory on December 31, 1916:

Cows	497
Yearlings	390
Calves	210
Bulls	48

Valuation, including equipment, \$60,725.

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION, MONT.

Herd established June, 1915.

Expenditures to December 31, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$112,390.00
Equipment	1,643.57
Supplies	18,145.61
Miscellaneous	627.00
Salaries	9,448.96

Total	142,255.14
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Inventory on December 31, 1916:

Cows	1,411
Calves	524
Bulls	70

Valuation, including equipment, \$137,058.57.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, NEV.

Herd established in July, 1915.

Expenditures to June 30, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$31,650.18
Equipment	25.25
Supplies	2,502.68
Miscellaneous	82.90
Salaries	787.65

Total	35,048.64
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Inventory on June 30, 1916:

Cows and helpers	465
Bulls	25

Valuation, \$29,775.

JICARILLA RESERVATION, N. MEX.

Herd established in January, 1916.

Expenditures to June 30, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$61,670.00
Equipment	1,831.74
Supplies	2,235.49
Miscellaneous	1,514.87
Salaries	2,180.46
Construction and improvement	7,357.20
Total	76,789.76

Inventory on June 30, 1916:

Bulls	40
Cows	881
Calves	682

Valuation, including equipment, \$73,551.86.

CROW RESERVATION, MONT.

Herd established in 1914.

Expenditures to December 31, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$419,908.00
Equipment	10,575.75
Supplies	88,764.87
Miscellaneous	11,631.90
Salaries	29,576.06
Total	560,456.58

Inventory on December 31, 1916:

6,234 cows, at \$65	\$405,210.00
1,692 heifers, 2 years old, at \$50	84,600.00
2,073 heifers, coming yearlings, at \$35	72,555.00
1,005 steers, 3 and 4 years old, at \$75	75,375.00
1,603 steers, 2 years old, at \$55	93,115.00
2,072 steers, coming yearlings, at \$35	72,520.00
362 bulls, at \$100	36,200.00
Total	839,575.00
Equipment (buildings, fences, horses, etc.)	\$9,599.82
Subsistence on hand	35,378.04
	44,977.86
Sales, miscellaneous, stock, hides, etc	87,470.58
Total	972,023.44

MESCALERO RESERVATION, N. MEX.

Herd established in June, 1914.

Expenditures to December 31, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$65,590.00
Equipment	4,865.01
Supplies	3,192.61
Miscellaneous	955.44
Salaries	3,928.74
Total	78,529.80

Inventory on December 31, 1916:

Cows	1,192
Bulls	64
Calves	867
Yearlings	50

Valuation not given.

SHOSHONE RESERVATION, WYO.

Herd established in 1913.

Expenditures to June 1, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$70, 250. 2
Equipment	900. 6
Supplies	17, 062. 0
Salaries	10, 450. 1
Miscellaneous	2, 018. 1

Total	100, 708. 8
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Inventory on January 1, 1916:

Bulls	11
Cows	1, 807
Heifers	83
Steers	770

Valuation not given.

LOWER BRULE RESERVATION, S. DAK.

Herd established in fall of 1913; 55 heifers, \$2,750; 53 bulls and 500 heifers fall of 1914. \$31,490; 75 bulls in June, 1917.

Inventory on July 1, 1917:

Cows	375
Heifers	82
Bulls	118
Yearlings	170
Calves	147

Valuation not given.

TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION, MONT.

Herd established June 22, 1915.

Expenditures to December 31, 1916, as follows:

Investment	\$30, 375. 0
Equipment	19. 3
Supplies	7, 377. 5
Miscellaneous	18. 7
Salaries	1, 045. 5

Total	38, 836. 1
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Inventory on June 30, 1916: 688 head, including 25 bulls.

Valuation not given.

Mr. CHURCH. That will show the number of tribal herds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Commissioner Sells is very much interested in the cattle industry among the Indians, and he has taken a very active and personal interest in developing the herds.

Mr. HAYDEN. With all due respect to the Commissioner, I do not think that he is doing the individual Indian any good by managing a large tribal herd for him. It ought to be his policy and the policy of this committee and Congress to develop individual ability through the assistance of some good stockman. This tribal herd plan is absolutely at variance with the best judgment of those who have the real and permanent welfare of the Indians at heart.

Mr. CHURCH. How long has this tribal herd plan been in operation?

Mr. MERITT. There have been tribal herds purchased for the Indians over a period of a great many years. Ten or 15 years ago herds were purchased for the Blackfeet Indians and other Indians, but it was not a success at that time. The Indian Office thought that the Indians had developed to a point where they would appreciate

what was being done for them by the purchase of these tribal herds, later to be prorated and divided among the Indians so that they might handle them as their own personal property rather than as tribal property.

Mr. CHURCH. So the herds, except in a few instances, have been purchased how long?

Mr. MERITT. Within the last four or five years.

Mr. HAYDEN. In 1908 we appropriated \$25,000; in 1910, \$15,000; in 1911, \$30,000; in 1913, \$100,000; and in 1914, \$600,000. From that appropriation the first big purchases for tribal herds were made. In 1915 we appropriated \$600,000; in 1916 the appropriation was reduced to \$300,000, with an additional \$100,000 for the Blackfeet Reservation, and last year we raised it again to \$400,000.

Mr. SNYDER. On looking over the items in your justification, Mr. Meritt, the three items of dry goods, subsistence, etc., and equipment and seed, amount to upward of \$150,000, while the item for the purchase of live stock is only \$74,000. In other words, it costs twice as much to maintain the herds as it does for the herds themselves. That seems rather inconsistent.

Mr. MERITT. Those items are not used in maintaining the herds to any appreciable extent.

Mr. SNYDER. It is for that purpose, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. For example, we expended \$47,368.27 for seed.

Mr. SNYDER. Was not that for the purpose of maintaining the cattle?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that was for the purchase of seed to be planted by the Indians, so they might have a crop. They were not able to buy the seed necessary for planting purposes.

Mr. SNYDER. It was for the maintenance of the Indians and not for the maintenance of the cattle?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, December 6, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 6, 1917.

The committee met at 10 o'clock, a. m., Hon. Charles D. Carter (chairman) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MR. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Resumed.**

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

That not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of superintendents, farmers, physicians, field matrons, allotting, irrigation, and other employees in the Indian field service: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 may be used in the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$30,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and that such vehicles shall be used only for official service.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer for the record the following justification:

VEHICLES, INDIAN SERVICE.

By reason of legislation of Congress prohibiting the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles, it becomes necessary to procure special authority to use a portion of the appropriations made in the Indian bill for the purpose of purchasing horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

The Indian reservations as a rule are remote from towns and cities and cover large areas and therefore the question of transportation is one of importance. The superintendent should be able to visit all portions of his reservation in order to ascertain the condition, etc., of his Indians. The matron should likewise visit all portions of the reservation to assist Indian women in their homes, and the doctor of course is required to answer the calls of the sick at all times and at any place. A quick means of transportation in his case is therefore absolutely necessary. Farmers who assist the Indians in their agricultural and industrial pursuits have districts to cover and many Indians to visit. They also have their work to perform and therefore should have a quick means of getting about. The automobile is therefore very necessary in the Indian Service, and this item is for the purpose of authorizing the expenditure of a certain portion of our appropriations to be used for the purchase of new machines and to replace those worn out in the service.

It is also necessary in many instances to still use the horse and buggy because of lack of road conditions or because of the weather, and therefore it is necessary to purchase new buggies and other passenger-carrying vehicles.

The item also provides for the maintenance, repair, upkeep, and operation of these vehicles, and with the ever increasing prices of tires, gasoline, for labor, etc., the sum asked for is fully needed.

Expended during the fiscal year 1917 in the purchase and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles.

Total for motor-propelled vehicles, 1917, all funds.....	\$40,381
Paid from tribal and other funds not covered by 1917 act.....	22,324
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Paid from funds and appropriations named in 1917 act.....	18,057
Total for horse-drawn vehicles.....	9,880
Total for repairs and operation.....	80,441

Mr. SNYDER. I notice you are putting in \$30,000 for automobiles and \$15,000 for horse-drawn, passenger-carrying vehicles. It has only been since a few years ago that you commenced using automobiles to any great extent, I presume?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; for the past 8 or 10 years.

Mr. SNYDER. Since you have used automobiles, has there been a reduction in the cost of operating these schools?

Mr. MERITT. I do not know that there has been any reduction in the expense of passenger-carrying vehicles, but it has enabled the employees to get out over the reservation and make a more thorough supervision of their work and keep in closer touch with the Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. In other words, they have been able to cover much more territory since they have had automobiles than during the time when they used largely horse-drawn vehicles or went about on horseback?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the work has been more efficient. Some of these reservations covers hundreds of miles; as large as some of the New England States.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it not a fact that with the automobile they have been able to cover twice as much territory?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Then would it not be reasonable to expect that if you used automobiles largely the number of inspectors and whatever you call these people who use these vehicles could be reduced?

Mr. MERITT. We are giving closer attention to the needs of the Indians now than heretofore. For example, only within the recent years have we been providing field matrons, and only in recent years have we provided them with hospital and medical facilities ample to meet their needs on some of the reservations.

Mr. SNYDER. Then it is your belief that the additional expense caused by the purchase and use of automobiles is compensated for by the additional service that these men give the department?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and it is now really an economy for the Government to buy a cheap automobile in price rather than to purchase a team, because the machine can be maintained as cheaply as a team, in view of the high cost of feed, and the automobile will not cost any more than a good team.

Mr. SNYDER. It has occurred to me that since you are using automobiles and since you are covering twice the territory, if you had previous to the use of automobiles all the inspectors who were necessary it ought to be reasonable to expect that no more would be needed now, since we are getting so much more service on account of the use of the automobiles. That is the thought I am trying to convey.

Mr. MERITT. These automobiles will not mean that we will employ more inspectors, but we will simply equip the people who are now employed with better facilities with which to do their work on the Indian reservations.

Mr. SNYDER. There is only one theory you can proceed on, and that is that the men who were employed previous to the use of automobiles were not doing more than 50 per cent of the work that they are doing now; that is, provided we concede that with the automobiles they are doing twice as much as they used to do, so that we either ought to be able to get along, by reason of the use of automobiles, with less men, or at least we ought not to have put on any more men to do the service that we did before we put the automobiles in.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, we ought to do the same amount of work with a great many less men?

Mr. SNYDER. That is exactly the point I wished to make.

Mr. MERITT. The work is more efficiently done now with the automobiles than without them.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For reimbursing Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$50,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification, Mr. Chairman:

Suppressing contagious diseases among live stock of Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$75,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Unexpended balance from previous year	97,308. 43
Amount expended	57,239. 59
Unexpended balance	40,068. 84

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	\$1, 01
Irregular employees.....	14, 91
Traveling expenses.....	40
Transportation of supplies.....	
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	1
Drygoods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	1, 07
Equipment.....	22
Diseased horses killed.....	39, 51
Total.....	57, 23

One of the most important problems in connection with the supervising handling of the live stock of the Indians is the necessity of protecting the health of the stock and preventing the spread of contagious disease among them. Funds were appropriated for this purpose during the last two sessions of Congress. There is a reduction of \$25,000 from last year's appropriation for this item. It is believed that the proposed amount, together with the probable balance from last year's appropriation, will be sufficient to prosecute the work during the next fiscal year.

The work has been carried on with great diligence, and the territory of the northern agencies seems to have been successfully covered, unless, of course, more outbreaks of the disease appear. The number of cases in the Southwest is not so large, but, owing to the large area of territory to be covered and the exceeding wild nature of horses and ponies to be captured for the test, work in that section is difficult and expensive.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice you make a reduction of \$25,000 in the appropriation over the amount authorized last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do you think this amount will be sufficient.

Mr. MERITT. With the unexpended balance we will be able to carry on the work satisfactorily.

Mr. HAYDEN. The statement is made in the justification that dourine has been fairly well eradicated in the Northwest; but we know that in the Navajo country a great many horses are still infected.

Mr. MERITT. It is our purpose to center our efforts in the Southwest. We have been devoting most of our efforts heretofore in the Northwest because the disease was so prevalent there. Dourine is also the foot-and-mouth disease have caused considerable trouble.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice, Mr. Meritt, a rather unusual thing in the schedule of costs, namely, irregular employees \$14,919, and traveling expenses only \$465.98.

Mr. MERITT. We usually employ people to do this work in the immediate community where the work is to be done, and therefore traveling expenses are not very heavy.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us about how much of this was used for the disease of dourine and how much for other diseases?

Mr. MERITT. It would be difficult to segregate that on our books. Mr. Carter. Considerable of this appropriation was used in reimbursing Indians for diseased horses killed. You notice \$39,500 was used for that purpose.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt, can you tell approximately what was allowed to an Indian for a horse that you have been forced to kill?

Mr. MERITT. We allow him probably not as much as the horse would have sold for if it was not diseased; about 60 per cent of its real value before becoming diseased.

Mr. SNYDER. Can you give the approximate amount of what the average allowance would be per horse or pony, or whatever it might

be? I would like to know, for my own information, how many horses there were killed, for which this \$39,000 was paid.

Mr. MERITT. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, 667 horses afflicted with dourine were killed, and \$40,683 was paid to Indians for horses so killed. This is an average of about \$61 per horse.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, since you have \$10,000 of unexpended balance, do you not think you might get along with even less than \$50,000 next year?

Mr. MERITT. I notice from last year's bill that the amount is available until expended. We probably could get along with an appropriation of \$35,000, which, with the unexpended balance, would give us \$75,000 for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

That where restricted Indians are in possession or control of live stock purchased for or issued to them by the Government, or the increase therefrom, such stock shall not be sold, transferred, mortgaged, or otherwise disposed of except with the consent in writing of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the live stock belongs, and all transactions in violation of this provision shall be void. All live stock belonging to restricted Indians and grazed in the Indian country shall be branded with the I. D. or reservation brand of the jurisdiction to which the owners of such stock belong, and shall not be removed from the Indian country except with the consent in writing of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the live stock belongs, or by order of the Secretary of War, in connection with the movement of troops. Every person who violates the provisions of this act, by selling or otherwise disposing of stock, purchasing or otherwise acquiring an interest therein, or by removing stock from the Indian country, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or less than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year or less than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

PENALTY FOR PURCHASE OR SALE OF LIVE STOCK OF INDIANS.

There is need for a law imposing a penalty for the purchase or sale of live stock of Indians. Such a law would regulate the disposal of stock and other personal property issued to Indians by the United States or purchased for them with trust funds. Heretofore the superintendents have been unable to deal satisfactorily with such conditions for the reason that there is no definite regulation or law with penalty attached with which to prosecute the offender. Such cases usually stop on recovery of the property, and the recovery of the property in many cases is obtained at considerable expense to the Government.

It is often the case that an unscrupulous white man will purchase property of this class from an Indian for an insufficient sum or will loan money and take a chattel mortgage and then take the property in possession for failure on the part of the Indian to pay the mortgage when due. This necessitates action by the Department of Justice to recover the property, and its efforts have not always been successful, as the mortgagees have at times disposed of the property and they themselves are financially irresponsible.

Experience has seemed to indicate that some persons make a practice of acquiring this class of property from Indians, probably realizing sufficient from the transactions which are not discovered by the Government officials to more than offset the cases which are discovered, and in which the property is reclaimed. The Government also has found it impossible, under the present regulations, to prevent the Indians from disposing of this property among themselves.

If it were a misdemeanor for both the Indian and white man to engage in transactions of this kind, and sufficient penalty attached for violating the law, it would only be a short while until cases of this kind would be reduced to a minimum. (See act July 4, 1884, 23 Stat. L., 180.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, let me ask you what is the present law with reference to the disposal of such property.

Mr. MERITT. The present law is found in the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., p. 380). There may be some other laws on the subject that I have not a reference to; but the general provisions of the act permit one Indian to sell to another Indian. Then there is no restriction on a mixed-blood Indian who has had his restrictions removed from selling property to white people. Therefore under those conditions a mixed-blood Indian who is shrewd at trading can acquire the property of the full blood at considerably less than its value and then dispose of that property to a white man. As a result, the Indians are not able to protect the Indians who really need protection on the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. But can a restricted Indian make a legal transfer of such stock to an unrestricted Indian?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; he can, unless the United States takes a policy of sale for the property.

The CHAIRMAN. He can sell to an unrestricted Indian the same as he can to a restricted Indian?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think this situation would be covered by simply preventing the restricted Indian from selling to an unrestricted Indian? In other words, you already have a law to prevent the Indian selling to a white man.

Mr. MERITT. The laws are not clear on that, and there have been some court decisions which have not enabled us to protect the restricted Indians as we should protect them.

The CHAIRMAN. I am in sympathy with what you are trying to do for the restricted Indians. If the Government spends restricted funds for property for him, I think the restrictions ought to go with the property, but I think you may have made it a little too drastic here. There are probably some cases which deserve such treatment as that, but you might get an innocent fellow whose intentions are perfectly proper and throw him in jail for a year, which would be a very unjust thing to do.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, contained this provision:

That where Indians are in possession or control of cattle or their increase which have been purchased by the Government, such cattle shall not be sold to any person not a member of the tribe to which the owners of the cattle belong or to any citizen of the United States whether intermarried with Indians or not, except with the consent in writing of the agent of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the cattle belongs. And all sales made in violation of this provision shall be void and the offending purchaser on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$500 and imprisoned not less than six months.

The law now makes it a crime for a member of a tribe to sell to any one who is not a member of the same tribe.

The CHAIRMAN. It makes it possible for a restricted Indian to sell to an unrestricted Indian if he is a member of his tribe. It seems to me the only thing necessary is to provide against restricted Indians selling to unrestricted members of his tribe.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then there is another provision, section 2138 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

Every person who drives or removes, except by authority of an order lawfully issued by the Secretary of War, connected with the movement or subsistence of troops, any cattle, horses, or other stock from the Indian country or the purposes of trade or commerce, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

These cattle, if they are purchased by an unrestricted Indian from restricted Indian, are still in the Indian country, and you can prevent their removal. If the purchaser can not remove them, he can not make any profit out of the transaction. It seems to me that the Indian Service, therefore, controls the matter without any necessity or enacting this law.

Mr. MERITT. A great many reservations have been allotted and opened up. They are not like they are in the Southwest, in the Navajo country.

Mr. HAYDEN. But it has been declared that allotted lands constitute Indian country.

Mr. MERITT. So far as the introduction of liquor is concerned. We very much need a law along this line and we would like to have it as stringent as Congress will enact it.

The **CHAIRMAN.** The next item is as follows:

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

SEC. 2. For support and civilization of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, including pay of employees, \$330,000.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	\$330, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	330, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	314, 717. 16

Unexpended balance.....	15, 282. 84
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	138, 510. 81
Irregular employees.....	16, 305. 53
Travelling expenses.....	6, 815. 67
Transportation and supplies.....	15, 415. 58
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	416. 24
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	594. 73
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	10, 365. 73
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	65, 165. 42
Equipment.....	55, 384. 45
Live stock.....	725. 00
Water.....	1, 323. 30
Seed.....	1, 836. 50
Miscellaneous.....	1, 858. 20

Total.....	314, 717. 16
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This is the general appropriation for the support and civilization of the Indians in the States of Arizona and New Mexico, and the amount asked for (\$330,000) is the same as was appropriated last year. There are 20 superintendencies in the States named which share in this fund, with a total area of approximately 23,343,035 acres, and a total Indian population of 65,470, divided as follows:

Superintendency.	Area.	Population.	Superintendency.	Area.	Population.
	<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>	
Camp Verde.....	238	439	San Carlos.....	1,831,240	2,500
Colorado River.....	210,699	1,207	San Xavier.....	135,954	500
Fort Apache.....	1,681,920	2,609	Truxton Canon.....	730,940	1,000
Havasupai.....	518	173	Zuni.....	215,040	1,000
Jicarilla.....	761,112	645	Leupp.....		1,000
Kaibab.....	131,210	95	Navajo.....		12,000
Mescalero.....	471,210	627	Pueblo Bonito.....	13,310,338	2,000
Mojave.....	2,472,320	4,200	San Juan.....		6,000
Pima.....	341,653	6,253	Western Navajo.....		6,000
Pueblo Day.....	873,832	8,700			
Salt River.....	71,061	1,232	Total.....	27,343,035	65,000

The Indians under the above superintendencies are scattered over a large territory and are chiefly engaged in the raising of cattle and sheep. While some reside in villages or on their allotments and cultivate the soil, a large number are nomadic and are constantly moving their herds from place to place in search of pasturage. Of the many needs of these Indians at the present time, some of the most important are the improvement of the grade of the stock by the introduction of high-bred rams, bulls, and stallions; instruction and training in more scientific handling and care of their herd and the production thereof; the introduction of improved agricultural implements and methods of farming; and completion of the fencing of a number of reservations for their protection and control of the Indian grazing lands.

This appropriation is further used for the payment of salaries to employees including Indians, in positions which they are competent to fill satisfactorily; physicians and hospital assistants in treating diseases and improving sanitary conditions among the Indians; and carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, sawyers, millers, and other tradesmen in teaching and performing work for the Indians referred to; and for the purchase and transportation of supplies,istence, clothing, medical supplies, etc., for needy Indians; forage for agency stock; implements, tools and sundry supplies; fuel and illuminants for the agency; labor in lieu of rations; traveling expenses; etc.

This is the same language and the same amount that has been appropriated for a number of years. It covers the administrative expenses for the Indian agencies in Arizona and New Mexico.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are not asking for an increase?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we could use an increase to advantage, but we have kept the items down to the lowest possible amount.

Mr. SNYDER. You could not use a decrease?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we could not get along with a decrease without crippling the service.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Fort Mojave, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$41,300; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,800; in all, \$45,100.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Fort Mojave, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... \$35,200.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated..... 35,100.00

Amount expended..... 27,708.40

Unexpended balance..... \$7,391.60

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	\$10,118.55
Traveling expenses	458.70
Transportation of supplies	941.08
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	204.99
Telegraphing and telephoning	29.00
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	5,392.72
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	9,618.23
Equipment	914.91
Miscellaneous	30.18
Total	27,708.45

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$3,800.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	3,800.00
Amount expended	1,555.41

Unexpended balance	2,244.59
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Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings	1,555.41
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Statistical statement of year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$83,525
Number of buildings	29
Number of employees	16
Total salaries	\$10,680
Average attendance of pupils	141
Average enrollment	147
Capacity	200
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	\$197
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	\$205
Area of school land	1,040 acres
Area of school land cultivated	30 do
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)	\$783
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)	\$397
Expended of miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Fort Mojave School	\$481
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:	
Support	\$38,100
Repairs and improvements	3,800
Indian School, Fort Mojave, Ariz., 1919, for improving irrigation system	4,000
Total	45,900

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Fort Mojave, Ariz., and superintendent's salary	41,300
Repairs and improvements	3,800
Total	45,100

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² The per diem capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of April 30, 1903 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741.)

³ 1916 report did not include 1,000 acres unused land.

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent-----	\$1,300	Seamstress-----	\$
Financial clerk-----	720	Laundress-----	
Disciplinarian-----	720	Cook-----	
Teacher-----	720	Farmer-----	
Teacher-----	720	Engineer-----	
Teacher-----	660	Assistant-----	
Matron-----	600	Laborer-----	
Assistant matron-----	500		
Nurse-----	720	Total-----	10.

This school is located on the Fort Mojave Reservation, which contains 31 acres none of which is allotted.

The amount necessary for the support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Fort Mojave School, Arizona, and for the salary of the superintendent (\$1,300) is \$41,300. The amount has been increased over that for the fiscal year 1918 because of present conditions and the increased cost of supplies. The rate is uniform with estimates presented for all schools except a few of the larger boarding schools.

The item of \$3,800 requested for repairs and improvements is the same as a number of years, and is necessary to keep the plant in repair and to prevent its deterioration. The boilers in the power house need new tubes; pumps and engines must have repairs; painting of buildings can not be deferred; and floors and porches will have to be repaired, and sidewalks will need to be mended. There are 29 buildings which, with improvements, are valued at \$83,525. The amount requested for repairs is a little more than 4.5 per cent of the total value.

You will note we are asking for a small increase for the support and education of 200 Indian pupils, the amount being increased from \$35,200 to \$41,300. That is because we are asking for an increase in the per capita from \$167 to \$200 where there is an enrollment of less than 500 pupils. Where there is an enrollment of 500 or more we are only asking for an increase from \$167 to \$185. That will be found throughout the bill and I will explain those small increases at the proper time.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thought you stated the other day that the great difficulty in getting along on a per capita of \$167 occurred in schools in the northern country where it was necessary to have more money for fuel and clothing to keep the children warm. I do not think that reason would apply to this school, which is located in a warm climate.

Mr. MERITT. That would not apply to this school. I made that statement in connection with the closing of certain schools where it was absolutely impossible to conduct them throughout the school year, and the schools we closed were located mostly in the northern country.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have heard that there has been some effort made to remove Indians from the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation to the Colorado River Reservation farther south. Has there been a considerable transfer of Indians from this reservation to the Colorado River Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Very few Indians have gone from this reservation to the Colorado River Reservation. The Indians living on the Fort Mojave Reservation, however, are entitled to an allotment on the Colorado River Reservation, if they will move there.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that you have increased the population of the Colorado River Reservation from 500 to 1,300. If that increase has actually taken place, the Indians must have come from somewhere, and I wanted to know if they came from this reservation.

Mr. MERITT. They have come from along the valleys of the Colorado River Reservation. Under the law Indians living within the

alleys of the Colorado River Reservation are entitled to allotments on that reservation provided they will move there.

Mr. HAYDEN. If they have actually moved from Fort Mojave to the Colorado River Reservation, there will not be as many children to attend this school.

Mr. MERITT. This is a boarding school and we will have no difficulty in filling it to its capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and education of seven hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$132,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$12,500; in all, \$144,500.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification, Mr. Chairman:

Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$119,400.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	119,400.00
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Amount expended	117,172.72
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Unexpended balance	12,227.28
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	43,940.80
Irregular employees	1,573.15
Traveling expenses	142.70
Transportation of supplies	1,589.24
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	2,614.53
Telegraphing and telephoning	451.63
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	8,238.51
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	48,211.27
Seed	574.08
Equipment	8,869.50
Live stock	58.64
Dental work	341.50
Water	277.43
Burial expenses	90.00
Miscellaneous	379.74
Total	117,172.72

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$12,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	12,500.00
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Amount expended	12,461.63
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Unexpended balance	38.37
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings	539.87
Repair of buildings	11,904.96
Travelling expenses	16.80
Total	12,461.63

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

The amount asked for support of the Phoenix school will provide for the salary of the superintendent and a per capita of \$185 for 700 pupils. The Indian school capacity in Arizona, and in fact a much larger capacity, needed to provide educational facilities for the Indian children of the State.

The school plant, exclusive of the East Farm Sanatorium, is valued \$492,031. Many of the buildings are old and worn and constant repairs are required. The \$12,500 asked for repair is the amount previously allowed for the purpose and is very reasonable.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant; real property	\$620,
Number of buildings	
Number of employees	
Total salaries	\$44,
Average attendance of pupils	
Average enrollment	
Capacity	
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	18
Cost per capita based on average attendance	
Area of school land	acres
Area of school land cultivated	do
Value of products of school	\$5,
Value of agricultural products	\$0,
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV"	\$6,

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support	\$119,
Repairs and improvements	12,
New buildings	40,
Total	171,

Amount requested in proposed bill, 1919:

Support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Phoenix Indian School and superintendent's salary	\$132,
Repairs and improvements	12,
Total	144,

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2,500	Assistant matron	\$
Clerk	1,300	Do	
Do	900	Do	
Assistant clerk	780	Do	
Do	900	Housekeeper	
Physician	1,600	Do	
Disciplinarian	1,000	Nurse	
Assistant disciplinarian	300	Seamstress	
Principal teacher	1,200	Teacher of domestic art, \$72	
Teacher	900	per month	
Do	810	Assistant seamstress	
Do	810	Tailor	
Do	780	Laundress	
Do	750	Assistant laundress	
Do	750	Baker	
Do	720	Cook	
Do	720	Domestic science teacher, \$72	
Do	690	per month	
Do	660	Hospital cook	
Do	660	Farmer	1,
Matron	840	Laborer	

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

² This does not include 67 acres of pasture at school and sanatorium.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and school pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, dairy, garden, floriculture, and stock.

ryman	\$750	Assistant engineer	\$900
dener	1,000	Do	300
sician, two months	125	Band instructor	780
erintendent of industries	1,200	Laborer	600
penter	1,060	Do	600
nter	1,000	Do	600
nter	780	Assistant	300
cksmith	780	Teacher	600
ner	840		
ineer	1,100	Teacher	44,865

We are only asking for an increase from \$167 to \$185 per capita at this school because of its enrollment being above 500 pupils. We have 700 pupils at this school.

Mr. HAYDEN. I talked with the superintendent of this school before I left Phoenix, who informed me that he is having great difficulty in keeping the kind of teachers and other assistants he wants and in doing the work that ought to be done at this school with the appropriation which has been heretofore made. He asked for an increase in the per capita to \$200 per pupil, but I notice the bureau only allowing him \$185.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the reason he is not entitled to \$200 if the others are? Is not this a good school?

Mr. MERITT. As I explained yesterday, we believe we can get along at these large schools which have an enrollment of 500 or more with a per capita of \$185. It will necessarily mean the closest economy, but we did not want to ask for a dollar that we could get along without this year on account of the war conditions.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Meritt, you are not asking for any new construction of any kind?

Mr. MERITT. We are not asking for the construction of any buildings of any kind at these schools.

Mr. HAYDEN. For none of the schools?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I do not recall a single place where we are asking for new construction.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and education of one hundred pupils at the Indian school at Truxton Canyon, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$21,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000; in all, \$24,500.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Truxton Canyon, Ariz.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated \$18,200.00

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated 18,200.00

Amount expended 16,965.31

Unexpended balance \$1,234.69

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees 8,400.21

Irregular employees 176.74

This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Traveling expenses.....	\$10
Transportation of supplies.....	1
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	13
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	74
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	6.81
Equipment.....	56
Miscellaneous.....	1
Total.....	16.96

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....\$3.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....3.00

Amount expended.....2.84

Unexpended balance.....15

Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings.....2.84

Telegraphing and telephoning.....

Total.....2.84

The amount of \$21,500 is requested for the fiscal year 1919 for the support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Truxton Canyon School, Arizona, for the superintendent's salary (\$1,500). This amount is based on \$200 each for 100 pupils, and is uniform with estimates presented for all except a few of the larger boarding schools.

The plant is estimated at \$117,250, and the sum of \$3,000 requested for repairs and improvements is therefore less than 2.6 per cent of the total value, which is a conservative estimate as compared with up-keep in general. This money is to be used for employment of mechanical labor, and for purchase of material such as lumber, hardware, paint, cement, etc., in addition to work on the pupils in keeping the plant in repair and making necessary improvements.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant—real property.....	\$117
Number of buildings.....	
Number of employees.....	
Total salaries.....	\$8
Average attendance of pupils.....	
Average enrollment.....	
Capacity.....	
Cost per capita based on average enrollment.....	1
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	
Area of school lands (acres).....	
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils).....	
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock).....	\$1
Expended of "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, school, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Truxton Canyon School".....	

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support.....	\$25
Repairs and improvements.....	4

Total.....29

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 70, 72) and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (35 Stat. L., 741).

requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Truxton Canyon, Ariz., and superintendent's salary-----	\$21,500
Repairs and improvements-----	3,000
Total-----	24,500

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent-----	\$1,500	Laundress-----	\$600
Principal clerk-----	720	Cook-----	600
Teacher-----	720	General mechanic-----	900
Teacher-----	600	Engineer-----	900
Wardgartner-----	630	Laborer-----	540
Iron-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Assistant matron-----	300		
Matress-----	600	Total-----	9,510

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the number of pupils actually in attendance at Truxton Canyon?

Mr. MERITT. The average attendance of pupils, 101; the average enrollment, 105; the capacity, 140.

Mr. HAYDEN. I passed by that school two years ago, and, to my surprise, the superintendent said he could get along very well with the amount then appropriated. He was not asking for any increase. That was the only place where such a statement was made during my visit to any of the Indian educational institutions in Arizona. But I notice you are estimating now for an increase in the per capita cost from \$167 to \$200.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are of the opinion that this school could not get along with \$185 per capita the same as the others?

Mr. MERITT. I do not believe they could get along under present prices.

Mr. HAYDEN. Did the superintendent at Truxton Canyon ask for this increase, or did you just make it on general principles?

Mr. MERITT. We made them uniform throughout the Indian service. At all schools with less than 500 enrollment we asked for \$200. In the schools with an enrollment of 500 or more we asked for \$185 per capita.

Mr. HAYDEN. Did you do that regardless of the fact of whether or not the superintendent himself asked for an increase?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do you happen to know whether this superintendent has his estimates asked for more money?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent requested \$25,360 and we allowed him \$21,500.

Mr. HAYDEN. So he has changed his mind?

Mr. MERITT. The present high prices have changed the minds of a number of the superintendents.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For continuing the work of constructing the irrigation system for the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton, on the Gila River Indian Reservation, within the limit of cost fixed by the act of March 3d, 1917, nineteen hundred and five, \$5,000; and for maintenance and operation of the pumping plants and canal systems, \$10,000; in all, \$15,000, reimbursable as provided in section two of the act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page five hundred and twenty-two), and to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer for the record the following justification:

Maintenance and operation, irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$10,000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated ----- 10,000

Amount expended ----- 4,090

Unexpended balance ----- 5,910

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees ----- 2,800

Irregular employees ----- 220

Traveling expenses ----- 100

Transportation of supplies ----- 900

Heat, light, and power, including fuel ----- 450

Equipment ----- 400

Miscellaneous -----

Total ----- 4,090

Indian tribes, Pima.

Number of Indians, 1,000.

Area of reservation, 360,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 4,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 3,960 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 7,780 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 3,960 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, none.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$440,561.70.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$21,260.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$180,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$78.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$200.

Average annual precipitation, 9 inches.

Source of water supply, wells and Gila River.

Market for products, local and general; excellent.

Distance from railroad, 8 to 15 miles.

Recently quite an area of new land has been leased, and it is proposed to extend the laterals over this land. The \$5,000 required for construction purposes will be used for this work. Ten thousand dollars will be required for maintenance and operation, including the purchase of electricity, which is supplied from the Salt River reclamation project, necessary canal patrol and operation, and for the purchase of necessary supplies and machinery for the upkeep of the system.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice you reduce the amount required for construction from \$10,000 to \$5,000. Is that by reason of the fact that you are about through with all the construction work which is necessary to be done?

Mr. MERITT. We thought we could get along for the next fiscal year with that amount. The project, of course, is not complete. It is expected the project will require about \$180,000 to complete to construct all of the laterals, etc. The Indians on that reservation as you know, Mr. Hayden, are making splendid use of the water and the irrigation facilities which have been supplied them. They are growing what is known as Pima cotton and they are getting as high as 80 cents a pound for it.

Mr. HAYDEN. And that is the project about which there was so much complaint some years ago in reference to the alkali in the water pumped from the wells?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What is that you say they are getting 80 cents a pound for?

Mr. MERITT. That is what is called Pima cotton.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that Egyptian cotton?

Mr. MERITT. Under this appropriation of \$15,000 for experimental work, the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Indian Bureau, started an experimental farm on the Pima Reservation, and they have developed this cotton. It is now known as Pima cotton because it was first introduced on the Pima Indian Reservation, and the automobile tire people are going into that country and buying lands by the thousands of acres and spending millions of dollars in developing work and in cotton growing. It is getting to be one of the great industries of the southwest.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you know anything about the staple of the cotton? Is it long and silky?

Mr. HAYDEN. This variety of cotton was brought from Egypt about 10 years ago by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who selected the best seed obtainable in Egypt. They planted it at the Sacaton experiment station and bred it up until they obtained a uniform staple an inch and a half long. That was known as the Yuma variety of Egyptian cotton. Then, in the last two years they continued to breed it up until they obtained the Pima variety, which has a staple $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. This improved type of cotton is better than anything ever grown in Egypt and is the result of years of selective breeding at Sacaton.

The CHAIRMAN. The staple is more than the average length of cotton grown in the South.

Mr. SNYDER. That is about seven-eighths of an inch.

The CHAIRMAN. When it is seven-eighths inch long it gets to be staple cotton. Under seven-eighths inch cotton is not staple cotton.

Mr. HAYDEN. The introduction of Egyptian cotton has been of immense benefit to the whole Southwest. In the Salt River Valley this year about 40,000 acres of that cotton was planted and next year the acreage will increase to approximately 100,000 acres. This new industry has been of immense benefit to the Indians. They not only have planted it on their own lands, but many Indian families from the Pima, Papago, and other reservations go into the Salt River Valley to pick this cotton for the white farmers. They are receiving 3 cents per pound for picking it, and the ordinary person can pick from 90 to 100 pounds per day, so that the Indians get good pay for this work. It has done more to promote the prosperity of the Indians in Arizona than anything ever done before.

The CHAIRMAN. That is almost as much as the southern farmers used to receive from the sale of their cotton. What is it used for? Is it used for thread?

Mr. HAYDEN. Some of it is used by the thread companies. It is used where great tensile strength is required, as in automobile tires and fire hose. The automobile-tire manufacturers are unable now to obtain this grade of cotton from Egypt owing to the activities of

the German submarines in the Mediterranean Sea, so they have got to Arizona and done everything possible to promote the cultivation of this cotton.

Mr. SNYDER. The staple has great strength, has it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average production per acre?

Mr. HAYDEN. It will run close to three-fourths of a bale per acre. That is for the average farmer, but there are some farmers who are growing a bale to the acre.

Mr. SNYDER. When we used to pay 6 or 7 cents per pound for southern cotton, we paid 16 cents per pound for Egyptian cotton.

Mr. CHURCH. Is it grown anywhere else?

Mr. HAYDEN. This variety of cotton was first developed in Egypt and it will only grow in a very warm climate under irrigation. It can be grown at Yuma, in the Salt River Valley, in the Gila Valley and in the Imperial valley of California, and on the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it confined to the valleys?

Mr. HAYDEN. I was told that some of it was planted at an altitude 2,000 feet higher than the Sacaton experiment station, but that they did not get a full crop because of the season being shorter at the higher altitude.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the boll weevil attacked it?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, sir; and every precaution possible is being taken to prevent the introduction of that insect.

Mr. SNYDER. It is a very important product and it ought to be encouraged in every possible way.

Mr. HAYDEN. The people of the entire Southwest are under the greatest obligations to the Federal Government for the money expended in conducting the experiments that have developed this new industry.

Mr. CHURCH. Is the fact that this cotton grows so well in Arizona due to the fact that it grows in a section where nothing else grows?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. Upon the other hand, it is having an ill effect on other industries. For instance, the dairy industry, which grew in great proportions in that country, is being greatly handicapped because the people, on account of the enormous profits to be made, are plowing up their alfalfa fields and planting the land to Egyptian cotton.

Mr. MERITT. We are making arrangements now to lease quite a large area of these lands on the Indian reservations for cotton-growing purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that on the Gila Indian Reservation some people propose to spend considerable sums of money in attempting to develop an underground water supply so that they may grow the cotton while it is bringing a war price. When the leases expire the wells and improved lands will be turned over to the Indians as agricultural allotments.

Mr. MERITT. Commissioner Sells was on this reservation this summer and gave this matter his personal attention, and Farm Supervisor Thackary has also given it considerable attention, and I hope to get an increased acreage in cultivation on that reservation next year.

the CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

the construction of necessary channels and laterals for the utilization of water in connection with the pumping plant for irrigation purposes and for installation of additional pumping machinery on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the act of April fourth, nineteen hundred and seven (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page two hundred and seventy-three), for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, and for the conduct of surveys, preparation of plans and estimates for a complete irrigation system to apply the aforesaid area, which plans and estimates shall be embodied in a report with recommendations as to the most feasible and desirable irrigation system, and submitted to Congress prior to December first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, \$100,000, to be immediately available, and for maintaining and operating the pumping plant, canals, and structures \$20,000; in all, \$120,000, reimbursable as provided in said act, and to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

1 year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
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1 year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous years-----	806.56
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Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
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Total-----	15,806.56
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Amount expended-----	15,466.33
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Unexpended balance-----	340.23
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	5,430.21
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Irregular employees-----	4,882.17
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Repairs and rent of buildings-----	105.34
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Traveling expenses-----	101.05
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Transportation of supplies-----	1,535.36
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	1,131.21
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Drygoods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	1,703.95
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Equipment-----	574.34
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Miscellaneous-----	2.70
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Total-----	15,466.33
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IRRIGATION COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, \$120,000.

Indian tribes, Mohave and Chemehuevi.

Number of Indians on reservation, 1,300.

Area of reservation, 240,640 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 3,500 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 2,432 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 10,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 1,427 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 1,005 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$117,469.18.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$50,480.18.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$150,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$27.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$150.

Average annual precipitation, 4 inches.

Source of water supply, Colorado River.

Market for products, local and general, good. Distance from railroad, 1 to 2 miles.

The present irrigation system consists of a pumping plant, with a capacity of 10,000 acres and a contemplated maximum capacity of 10,000 acres. The

land is very valuable, because of its adaptability for the growth of Pima cotton. Recently long-term leases have been closed for 3,000 acres of the allotment minors, with a view to having the land brought under cultivation at the earliest practicable date. The irrigation of all the irrigable lands on the reservation totaling 150,000 acres, contemplates a gravity system of large proportions. Inasmuch as the reservation comprises a part of the very limited area within the United States where Pima cotton can be grown, and because of the necessity of making an early appropriation of the necessary water from the Colorado River, it is desirable to bring it under cultivation as early as practicable; hence the provision in this estimate of funds for the conduct of surveys and preparation of plans and estimates for this work. In the meantime it is desirable to install an additional pump and engine in order to bring the aforesaid 150,000 acres under irrigation, and to provide against the calamity to farmers under the project which could ensue should a serious breakdown occur while there is but one unit available. Funds are also required for the purchase of fuel, supplies for the operation and maintenance of the power plants and the canal system, comprising some 39 miles of laterals and ditches. The maintenance cost of the ditches is comparatively high, owing to the great amount of silt suspended in the Colorado River which, being deposited in the ditches, necessitates frequent cleaning.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am glad to see that the Indian Office has at last found it possible to make a recommendation in the estimates looking to the development of the resources of this reservation. For the past five years I have been trying to induce the Indian Bureau to develop some feasible plan whereby the lands of the Colorado River Indian Reservation might be brought under cultivation. There is a no doubt a very fertile area in the whole United States, but practically no use is being made of it. Lands which will produce Egyptian cotton and other crops of like value are now so important that they ought to be allowed to remain uncultivated. I am glad indeed to see that the department has at last realized the necessity for taking some action in that direction. Mr. Meritt, how much of this \$120,000 is to be expended for the installation of additional pumping machinery, and how much for investigations, surveys, the preparation of plans, and for the completed project? How do you propose to divide the money?

Mr. MERITT. That has not been definitely divided yet, but we think that probably \$15,000 or \$20,000 will be expended for pumping machinery and the other for the investigations.

Mr. HAYDEN. Well, if there are 150,000 acres in the project and you use \$75,000 for investigations, that would be at the rate of about 50 cents per acre. You will probably need that much money. Do you think you will need more than that amount?

Mr. MERITT. I think we can get along with the amount that is requested.

Mr. SNYDER. You can get along with it and push it as fast as you think it is expedient to do it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are going to begin active development work on this reservation and try to get as much of the land under cultivation as possible.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am glad the Commissioner of Indian Affairs went out and looked at this project himself, because no man can go there without seeing the valuable resources that are now going to waste. He saw a body of rich land on the bank of a great river and he has now recommended that an appropriation be made to ascertain the most practicable plan that will bring this area under cultivation. I want to ask another question. You state in this tabulation that

There are 1,300 Indians on the reservation. Are you positive that there are that number of Indians living there now?

Mr. MERITT. They may not be living on the reservation, but they are entitled to live there. There may be some not on the reservation now who are living elsewhere temporarily, but we expect to have at least that number on the reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many acres do you allot to each Indian?

Mr. MERITT. I think we are allotting 10 acres.

Mr. HAYDEN. That would mean that you propose to allot the Indians 13,000 acres of land on the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Thirteen thousand acres of land. We propose to allot each Indian who is entitled to allotment 10 acres on that reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. And you estimate that there will be 1,300 Indians entitled to allotments?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that heretofore provision has been made for 500 Indians who are actually living there. Where are the additional Indians to come from?

Mr. MERITT. There are a number of Indians in the Colorado Valley who are entitled to allotments on this reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are you allotting them without their consent?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. I know, as a matter of fact, that a number of the Indians who reside on the Colorado River and its tributaries would not live in the lower part of the valley. The Wallapais were once not there as prisoners of war, but they all escaped as quick as they could. It would be a vain and useless thing to give them allotments at they will not use. It is as hopeless to expect a pine tree, transplanted from a high altitude, to grow at the agency near Parker as it to keep an Indian from the mountains on the reservation.

Mr. MERITT. There have been only about 500 Indians on that reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was told at Yuma that certain Cocopah Indians, residents and citizens of old Mexico, who came into the United States to work on farms in the Yuma Valley, were approached by the Indian superintendent and told that he would see that they were allotted lands on the Colorado River Reservation, which is about 75 miles from where they were then working. I was told that some of these Mexican Cocopahs were induced to accept allotments.

Mr. MERITT. I have no information on that subject.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that we have plenty to do to take care of the Indians now in the United States without going into old Mexico to find other wards for the Government. I shall be very much obliged if you would look into the facts and let us know the truth about this matter.

Mr. MERITT. I shall be glad to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For improvement and sinking of wells, installation of pumping machinery, construction of tanks for domestic and stock water, and for the necessary structures for the development and distribution of a supply of water, and for maintenance and operation of constructed works, for Papago Indian villages southern Arizona, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification

Water supply, Papago Indian villages, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... \$20, 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated..... 20, 00

Amount expended..... 19. 0

Unexpended balance..... 98

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees..... 3, 5

Irregular employees..... 2, 7

Construction of buildings..... 3, 6

Repairs and rent of buildings.....

Traveling expenses..... 2

Transportation of supplies..... 1, 3

Heat, light, and power, including fuel..... 5

Equipment..... 6, 8

Miscellaneous.....

Total..... 19. 0

Indian tribes, Papago:

Number of Indians on reservation, 5,000.

Area of reservation, 2,926,080 acres.

Estimated number of cattle owned by Indians, 20,000.

Number of villages already benefited, 14.

Number of additional villages requiring a water supply, 9.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$65,788.17.

Cost of maintenance and operation to June 30, 1917, \$7,355.86.

The principal requirement of the Papago Indians, whose occupation is farming, is an adequate supply of water for domestic and stock purposes. The present system of water supply, which is based upon the sinking of wells to supplant the undependable and unhealthful pools, upon which they have been obliged to depend. The annual drying up of these pools has caused extensive losses of cattle. This requirement is being met by the sinking of wells to the distribution of water therefrom.

You will note from the justification that we have been supplying 14 villages already with water and expect to supply 9 additional villages.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many wells have been sunk altogether?

Mr. MERITT. Fifteen.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that there is practically no unexpended balance.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we have utilized practically this entire appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. I judge from the analysis of expenditures that you have purchased a well-drilling outfit, and that the outfit travels from place to place sinking wells?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do you keep the well drillers busy all the time?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are very active in that work.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provision of the sixth article of the treaty of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, between the United States and the Navajo Nation or Tribe of Indians, signed August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, whereby the United States agrees to provide school facilities for the children of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the said Secretary may expend said fund in his discretion, in establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools,

MR. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Navajoes, Schools, Ariz.

1 year ending June 30 1918:

Amount appropriated..... \$100,000.00

1 year ended June 3, 1917:

Amount appropriated..... 100,000.00

Amount expended..... 47,777.81

Unexpended balance..... ¹ 52,222.19

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees..... 325.00

Irregular employees..... 2.50

Construction of buildings..... 38,509.66

Repairs and rent of buildings..... 3,906.95

Traveling expenses..... 383.30

Telegraphing and telephoning..... .28

Dry goods..... 56.86

Equipment..... 4,539.31

Miscellaneous..... 53.95

Total..... 47,777.81

The \$100,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 was used largely in commencing increases in capacity begun during the previous year. Work on the territory at Leupp was completed; also the dairy barn at Navajo. Equipment made necessary by the enlargement of the Pueblo Bonito and Western Navajo schools was supplied. A day school having a capacity of 30 pupils has been erected and equipped under the jurisdiction of the Pueblo Bonito school, a new schoolhouse with a capacity of 300 pupils has been constructed at Hatch under the Navajo jurisdiction. A corresponding increase in the capacity of the other departments of this school from 1918 funds is contemplated.

Plans for providing additional educational facilities for Navajo children during 1917 included an increase in the capacity of the Pueblo Bonito boarding school from 180 to 300 pupils; however, contract for this work was not executed prior to the close of the fiscal year, and almost the entire amount included, \$53,780, lapsed, it being too late to expend the funds elsewhere. It is intended to do this work from 1918 funds.

The following table shows the number of children on the various Navajo Reservations who are eligible for attendance at school, the capacity of all schools, including Government, mission, and public schools, and the number of eligible children not in school. The table does not include the Navajo children under the jurisdiction of the Moqui school.

School.	Eligible children.	Capacity of schools.	Eligible children not in school.
Pueblo Bonito.....	574	183	425
Navajo.....	4,064	1,076	2,871
Western Navajo.....	820	373	569
Pueblo Bonito.....	¹ 903	210	705
Navajo.....	2,383	230	2,072
Total.....	8,744	2,072	6,642

¹ Estimated.

With over 6,000 children out of school on the Navajo Reservation, the need for additional school facilities is apparent. On account of the character of

This amount represents a contract for buildings at the Pueblo Bonito School which was not executed prior to the close of the fiscal year. There may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against this balance.

the country, and the fact that the main industry is sheep raising, it will be necessary in most cases to provide boarding schools. The families follow their flocks in search of pasture and water, and the children must either go with them or be left in a boarding school. A complete and accurate census has not been taken, and the figures as to population are largely estimated.

This is the same amount and the same language that has been carried in the bill for several years.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is a treaty item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I might say that we have 8,744 eligible Indian children, and we have school capacity for only 2,072, leaving 6,642 children not provided with school facilities.

Mr. HAYDEN. To my personal knowledge, there are no Indian children in the United States who are in greater need of school facilities than the Navajos, and I am glad to see money expended in that direction.

Mr. SNYDER. There is no increase here?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it is a treaty item, and they make the amount the same. There has been some delay in starting this work; they are catching up now, and the sooner they do it, the better it will be for the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For continuing the development of a water supply for the Navajo Indians, \$30,000, to be immediately available, reimbursable out of any funds of the Indians now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification for the record:

Water supply, Navajo Indians, Arizona (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$25,000
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous years	6,744
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Amount appropriated	25,000
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Total	31,744
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Amount expended	31,200
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Unexpended balance	544
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	6,000
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Irregular employees	14,100
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Rent of buildings	200
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Travelling expenses	300
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Transportation of supplies	1,000
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel	900
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Equipment	8,900
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Miscellaneous	31,200
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Indian tribes, Navajo and Hopi.

Number of Indians on reservation, 27,711.

Area of reservation, 11,976,983 acres.

Estimated number of sheep, goats, horses, and cattle, 2,000,000.

Number of wells drilled, 189.

Cost of operations to June 30, 1917, \$171,347.39.

The Navajos are essentially sheep raisers, but the precarious supply of water has hindered them in the development of this industry and there are yet large areas of their immense reservation which are almost useless for grazing purposes because of the lack of water. It is the purpose to overcome this condition by drilling wells throughout the reservation. So far 189 wells have been drilled.

ot all of them satisfactory in quantity and quality of water. Nevertheless, the Indians have increased their herds from 300 per cent to 400 per cent within the past five years and are taking such an interest in this work, because of the promise held out to them through the increasing water supply, that it is taxing the service to supply wells as rapidly as the necessity for additional range arises. The funds requested will be used for the drilling of more wells and the operation and maintenance of those already provided.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the purpose of striking out this language, "On the Navajo Reservation"?

Mr. MERITT. That refers to the entire Navajo country and not to the Navajo Reservation. There is only one part of the Navajo country that is technically known as the Navajo Reservation. We have the San Juan Reservation, the Western Navajo Reservation, the Moqui Reservation, and the Navajo Reservation proper, and this is for the purpose of broadening it out so that we can drill wells in all parts of the Navajo country rather than within what is technically known as the Navajo Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then, we ought to amend this provision by saying, "For continuing the development of a water supply for the Navajo and Moqui Indians."

Mr. MERITT. That would accomplish it.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that until you supply the Indians living on the reservation you ought not to go outside of it and drill wells.

Mr. MERITT. That is not our purpose at all.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then, if we make it read, "for developing a water supply for the Navajo and Moqui Indians, the Navajo Reservation and the Moqui Reservation"——

Mr. MERITT (interposing). There are the San Juan Reservation and Pueblo Reservation also.

Mr. HAYDEN. What sections of the country are not included in the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. We have five or six reservations there—the Pueblo Reservation, the Navajo Reservation, the San Juan Reservation, the Western Navajo Reservation, and the Moqui Reservation. If you name all of these reservations it will be entirely acceptable.

Mr. HAYDEN. In that connection I want to ask you whether the Indian Office has considered the advisability of creating a reservation solely for the use of the Hopi Indians. They have been provided with a reservation in the middle of the Navajo country which is called the Moqui Reservation, but the Executive order creating that reservation stated that it was for the use of the Moqui and other Indians. As a matter of fact the greater part of that area is occupied by Navajos. When I visited the Hopi country two years ago the Indians complained to me that the Navajos were using their lands. The Navajo is a more aggressive Indian than the Hopi. They have been continually crowding these inoffensive Hopis off the range and depriving them of the use of lands that they have heretofore occupied with their herds and flocks. It was stated to me by the Hopi Indians that they wanted their own reservation, comprising the original Hopi country, and that they wanted it to be definitely understood that the Navajos would be kept away from them. It seems to me that it would be perfectly feasible to delineate that area in a presidential proclamation and make it a Hopi reservation and thus prevent these

continuous conflicts between the two tribes of Indians where they now have rights in common.

Mr. SNYDER. In other words, put up a notice to keep off the grass.

Mr. HAYDEN. Grass is a scarce article there, and water, too. The Hopi are timid Indians—not a warlike tribe at all. They live there on the most inaccessible mesas. They drive their flocks and herds down into the valleys during the day and take them back to corrals under the cliffs each night. They are intelligent Indians and worthy of anything that the Government can do for them. They make excellent students in the Indian schools. It seems only fair and just that the Hopi be given a definite area of land and have it understood that it is their own land, so that if the time ever comes to allot them in severalty it can be done from such lands, and not have them mixed up with another tribe of Indians who have been their hereditary enemies. I want to know whether the Indian Office has considered the advisability of carrying out the plan that I have just suggested!

Mr. MERRITT. We know about the complaint of the Moqui Indians and about the aggressive attitude of the Navajo Indians, but we have not considered seriously the question of excluding the Navajos from the area set aside primarily for the Moqui Indians; but we will be glad to take the matter under consideration and see what can be done.

Mr. HAYDEN. The reservation was not set aside primarily for the Moqui Indians. The proclamation said “for the Moqui and other Indians,” so the Navajo have a right under the law to go in there, which has caused a great deal of conflict and trouble between the two tribes. It seems to me that after the matter has been properly investigated and both tribes are consulted an agreement might be reached which can be carried out by a new Executive order. The President in his proclamation can determine which is Moqui country and which is Navajo country in the future. It is a matter that will require some negotiation, but I believe that it ought to be undertaken. The longer it is put off the more difficulty there will be about it.

Mr. MERRITT. I will take that suggestion up with the office and have the matter thoroughly investigated and looked into and see what can be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Moqui Indians are very good, frugal, prosperous Indians, are they not?

Mr. HAYDEN. The only limit to their prosperity is the scarcity of water in their country. They are very industrious. There are no better workers anywhere among any of the Indian tribes in the Southwest. They are more intelligent than many of the other tribes of Indians. They really deserve the fullest encouragement by the Government and certainly ought to be protected in their rights. I say this without any desire to see the Navajos deprived of anything to which they are justly entitled, but there ought to be a line drawn between what is Navajo and what is Hopi country and have the matter settled once for all.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For repairs, betterments, and construction of the Ganado irrigation project, Arizona, \$20,000; and for maintenance and operation, \$3,000; in all, \$23,000: Provided, That the limit of cost of \$60,100 specified in the act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seven Statutes at Large, page five hundred and eighteen), is hereby changed to \$80,100, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer for the record the following justification:

Maintenance and operation. Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	3,000.00
Amount expended	2,795.93
Unexpended balance	204.07
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	601.67
Irregular employees	1,923.23
Transportation of supplies	19.98
Equipment	251.05
Total	2,795.93

GANADO IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	\$20,000.00
Amount expended	11,740.78
Unexpended balance	8,259.22
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	2,717.88
Irregular employees	8,056.60
Traveling expenses	162.07
Transportation of supplies	133.12
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	2.10
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	22.11
Equipment	646.90
Total	11,740.78

Indian tribes, Navajo.

Number of Indians on reservation, 24,606.

Area of reservation, 9,503,765 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 500 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 200 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 1,587 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 40 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by whites, 120 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$76,063.75.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$74,794.27.

Estimated additional cost to complete—this estimate considered sufficient to complete.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$53.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$100.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Rio Pueblo Colorado

Market for products: Local. Distance from railroad, 50 miles.

This project contemplates the construction of a reservoir about 3 miles from Ganado, Ariz., on the Navajo Reservation, and the necessary diversion structures and canal system for conserving and distributing the waters of the Rio Pueblo Colorado. The original estimate of cost was \$60,100, but the project has suffered unusual misfortunes through flood and ice, so that an additional sum of \$20,000 will be required to complete it. The sum of \$3,000 is required for maintenance of the work now in place. The large number of Navajo Indians and the

limited area that may practically be supplied with water for agricultural purposes demands the development of every possible facility for irrigation.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the nature of the injury to the project by floods and ice?

Mr. MERITT. They washed out some of the irrigation works.

The following is taken from the annual report of Superintendent of Irrigation H. F. Robinson for the fiscal year 1917, with the view to showing the cause of injury to the Ganado irrigation project:

Heavy floods, both from the stream and cloud bursts, enlarged both the main stream and side drainage so that a large flume was entirely washed out after being constructed. From a combination of these causes the money appropriated was not sufficient to complete the project. * * *

The Indian appropriation bill for 1917 contained an item of \$20,000 to complete the project, and it was expected that this work would be done during the past fiscal year.

Work was just under full swing when, on the evening of July 30, a flood came down the Rio Pueblo Colorado that did considerable damage. The upstream wing wall at the head gate was carried away as was most of the spillway lip. The head-gate structure and the bank of the ditch were overtopped by this flood. The upstream bank of the supply ditch was breached in two places, and all the riprapping in the ditch adjacent to the head gate structure destroyed for all practical purposes.

The crest of the flood completely covered the head-gate structure and deposited thereon a log about 2 feet in diameter and nearly 30 feet long. At times the water in the channel of the wash was slopping over the crib dam threatening its destruction. A considerable amount of water flowed around the east end of the crib dam.

The auxiliary crib immediately below the main crib was undermined and all the rock filling carried away. This was caused by the water pouring over the end of the concrete wing wall flanking the crib dam, and from the backwash from the main channel.

The flood, after breaching the banks, deposited from 1 to 3 feet of silt and debris in the supply ditch connecting the headworks and the reservoir. This ditch was bank full and running over, and in three hours, the duration of the flood, raised the reservoir level 1 foot. The camp buildings had from 1 to 2 feet of water in them and some of the cement stored in the shop was spoiled.

On the ditch line from the reservoir to the farms damage was confined to two places. At about station 15, where the ditch closely followed the bank of the wash, the protective riprap was partially carried away and the bank of the wash eroded, part of the latter developing a slip or slide. The ditch itself was not breached, but a protective cribbing and riprap are necessary here.

At flume No. 3 the flood lowered the channel of the wash about 3 feet. The protective crib around the piers supporting the lower or south end to the truss was carried away. It seems that the battering of the great number of logs and trees carried by the flood has shifted one of the piers very slightly. The footing of the piers should be carried down farther and another protective crib built.

Temporary repairs were made immediately sufficient to allow water to run in the ditch, and work was resumed on the storage dam, which was to be finished to the 19-foot elevation and the entire inner slope riprapped. Earthwork was continued until the end of November, when the ground froze too hard to do any further work, but a force was continued quarrying rock and placing the riprap. * * *

During the night of February 27 the outlet tower and gate of the reservoir were wrecked by ice.

The damage was not done by broken ice, but the entire ice sheet of the lake which was over 12 inches in thickness became detached from the shore line its entire circumference by melting, and during the night this entire mass was moved by a high wind against the dam and the tower, entirely wrecking the latter. Great blocks of ice were crowded up the banks to a height of over 3 feet above the water elevation. The escaping water did some damage, but nothing material.

Some movement of the ice around the tower was anticipated, and to prevent any damage the ice was kept cut away from the vicinity of the tower for a number of feet, but after the ice mass became detached from the shore the tower was standing in open water.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice you say part of the injury was caused by ice. Do they have much ice out in that country?

Mr. HAYDEN. This project is located in a high altitude.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it is up in the mountains, and it is probably 3,000 feet there.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; practically that; and it gets very cold in winter.

Mr. MERITT. I was in Arizona last May, and was very much surprised to find snow on the ground along the Santa Fe road.

Mr. SNYDER. This is an increase of \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that increase is made necessary by reason of the injury the project has received by those floods.

Mr. HAYDEN. You could have completed the project within the amount of the original estimate but for the flood damage?

Mr. MERITT. Yes sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. And without this additional expenditure, will what we have done be worth anything?

Mr. MERITT. It will be practically worthless without the increased appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For completing the construction by the Indian Service of a dam with a bridge superstructure and the necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River for the irrigation of Indian land and Indian allotments on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as recommended by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army in paragraph two hundred and seventeen of its report to the Secretary of War of February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen (House Document Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-one), \$50,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, reimbursable as provided in section two of the act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page five hundred and twenty-two): *Provided*, That the limit of cost of the said dam and bridge fixed by the act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and thirty), is hereby changed from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, the following justification is offered in support of this item:

Diversion dam, Gila River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$125,000.00
	=====

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	75,000.00
Amount expended-----	554.40

Unexpended balance-----	74,445.51
	=====

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	545.28
Traveling expenses-----	6.70
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	2.51

Total-----	554.40
	=====

This item represents the balance of the sum which is estimated to be necessary for the construction under present conditions of a bridge and diversion dam across the Gila River, near Sacaton, Ariz., as authorized by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-130). Since the original plans and estimates were made the river has extensively widened its banks and the prices of material and labor have increased very largely. These conditions, which are beyond our control,

have forced an increase of 25 per cent over the original estimate. Owing to the nature of the soil through which the Gila River flows, the engineers regard it as impracticable and likely to imperil the entire structure to begin work before funds are available for rushing it to completion. Therefore, although an appropriation of \$75,000 was made by the act of May 18, 1916, and a further appropriation of \$125,000 was provided by the act of March 2, 1917, no work with the exception of preparing plans, has been undertaken.

There is no bridge over the Gila River within 100 miles of the proposed site of this one, the one at Florence, 23 miles above, being now impassable. The river bed is extremely treacherous when there is even a small amount of water flowing, and the sand renders travel very difficult when the bed is dry. Only a bridge having such protective works as are contemplated for this one is likely to be of lasting service. The additional works required by the dam afford much greater security and a material saving in the cost of two separate structures. The dam will render useful a distributing system on the north side of the river, which was constructed by the Reclamation Service at considerable cost, but owing to changed conditions can not now receive water from the Gila River. Ten thousand acres can eventually thus be served; also the dam will permit of the diversion of sufficient water from the Gila River to irrigate about 30,000 acres on the south side, of which at present about 18,000 acres are being farmed.

About a year ago I was at the site where this proposed dam and bridge is to be constructed and the bed of the river at that time had been materially widened because of the floods, and because of the increased price of materials it will be necessary for us to get a raise over the original estimate of cost for this project.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is a rock abutment on the north side of the stream to which the dam and the bridge is to be tied. Beginning at that abutment the Reclamation Service constructed a canal intended to irrigate about 10,000 acres of land by the diversion of flood waters. That canal has been but little used because of the difficulty in getting the water out of the river. The Gila River went on a rampage last year; one of the largest floods ever known occurred. This flood cut out a large area of land on the south side of the stream, thus materially widening the bed. As this report states, it will be impracticable to build a dam part way across the channel without tying on to the high ground on the other side of the river.

Mr. SNYDER. What would be the possibility of the Gila River going on a rampage again and widening it still further at the same point?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is bound to be a limit to the width of a river. There has never been a larger flood than this last one and the river channel is now ample to carry all the water, so the possibility of further cutting is greatly reduced.

Mr. SNYDER. At that particular point on the river what is the real necessity for the dam; in other words, how large a body of people does it cut off on both sides of the river?

Mr. HAYDEN. There are about 4,000 Pima Indians on this reservation, and I am quite sure that at least a fourth of them live on the north side of the river, the bulk of the tribe being on the south side. The agency is located on the south side of the stream, but when this river is up it is absolutely impassable not only on account of the flood waters but on account of the quicksand. There are months at a time when there can be no communication with any kind of a conveyance from one side of the river to the other. Therefore the Indians can not get to the agency or to the agency school, and the business of the reservation can not be properly handled. In designing the bridge, the foundation of the dam being already there, it was

mere question of setting piers on top of the dam and connecting them with a superstructure. The combined structure is consequently an economy in every respect.

Mr. SNYDER. What I was trying to get at was the real basic necessity for a bridge at all.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is absolutely necessary. It is not on the line of the State highway, but is needed absolutely for Indian purposes.

Mr. SNYDER. It is simply for better communication between members of the same tribe?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians have ample property to reimburse the Government for this expenditure.

Mr. HAYDEN. And I do not think there is any doubt about their willingness to do that. They are not asking for this as a charity, but they want an opportunity to cultivate their lands and become civilized like white people.

Mr. SNYDER. I have no disposition to keep them from doing that, but I just wanted to get the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For additional installments of the charges for providing water rights for six thousand three hundred and ten acres of Salt River Indian allotments provided in the act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and for the extension of canals and laterals and for the construction of other necessary irrigation facilities to supply the said lands with water, \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Water rights, Salt River Indian allottees, Arizona.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated-----	\$15,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	20,000
No expenditures for 1917.	

This item is required for the purpose of paying the third installment for water rights for 6,310 acres of Salt River Indian allotments, as provided for in the act of May 18, 1916, and for the extension, repair, and maintenance of canals and laterals on these lands, which are divided into farm units of only 10 acres, which are smaller divisions than are constructed and maintained by the Reclamation Service under the rules and laws pertaining to the general construction of the Salt River project. The Indians of this reservation have made excellent use of all opportunities which have been afforded them to carry on agriculture.

We are simply paying to the Salt River Water Users' Association the cost of this water in installments.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is similar to the appropriation which we made last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the same language and the same amount as was carried in the Indian appropriation act last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was told that when the Indian Commissioner visited Arizona he made some suggestions about the development of an additional water supply for this reservation. I wondered if he has any definite plan to suggest at this time.

Mr. MERITT. That proposition is under consideration at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is still a large area on this reservation which could be irrigated if water could be obtained for it. I know of no Indians anywhere who make better use of the limited water supply they now have than the Indians residing on this reservation. They had the finest wheat crop on that reservation last year that was grown

in Arizona. These Pimas are willing to work and are progressive, a real asset to the community in which they reside. I am heartily in favor of giving them every opportunity to develop their lands. If possible, I would like to see some plan provided whereby they could irrigate all the lands there are on the reservation suitable for cultivation. It would have to be done by a community of effort between the Indians and the white people, because the total amount of water now available has been appropriated. If new storage works could be constructed on the Verde River, these Indians might well contribute their share of the cost and thereby obtain an additional supply of water.

Mr. MERITT. The office is trying to work that plan out at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For continuing the construction of the necessary canals and structures to carry the natural flow of the Gila River to the Indian lands of the Gila River Indian Reservation and to public and private lands in Pinal County, as provided in the Indian appropriation act approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, \$75,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Diversion dam, Gila River, above Florence, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$100,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	75,000.00
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Amount expended-----	5,109.87
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Unexpended balance-----	69,890.13
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	2,057.96
Irregular employees-----	1,185.00
Repairs and rent of buildings-----	97.23
Traveling expenses-----	460.82
Transportation of supplies-----	107.34
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	224.60
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	13.60
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	7.71
Equipment-----	363.88
Live stock-----	572.98
Miscellaneous-----	18.75

Total-----	5,109.87
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The acts of May 18, 1916, and March 2, 1917, appropriated, respectively, \$75,000 and \$100,000 for the construction of a diversion dam and necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River at a site about 12 miles above Florence, Ariz., for the irrigation of Indian lands on the Gila River Indian Reservation and public and private lands in Pinal County, and the latter act appropriated also \$75,000 for beginning the construction of the necessary canals and structures to carry this water to the aforesaid lands. The item now under consideration is requested as a further installment of the amount which will be required.

I might say that the legislation heretofore enacted required the Secretary of the Interior to settle the water controversies between the white owners and the Indians under this project, and that has been in process for some time, and they have about reached an agreement, and we hope to begin soon the construction work authorized by Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am glad to hear that, because there have been any complaints made to me about the dilatory tactics of the officials of the Interior Department in carrying on this work. The water has been there, the land has been there, and there has been an enormous demand for agricultural products. If this work is promptly carried on it will be possible to greatly increase the productivity of the Gila Valley, particularly in the way of growing Egyptian cotton, about which we have been talking, as well as foodstuffs. I do not see much excuse for the long delay which has taken place. It seems to me there has been a great deal of considering done when there should have been action on this project. I sincerely hope that it will be possible to begin the construction work on this plan at once. The money has been available for nearly two years.

Mr. MERITT. We had some difficulty in reaching an agreement and in settling the various controversies existing in regard to who were entitled to receive the water. Even now there are some differences among the white land owners which we have tried to adjust, and we have reached an agreement on the basis of irrigating 60,000 acres under the project, about 35,000 acres to be Indian land and the balance white lands. It is expected the cost will be about \$20 per acre for irrigation purposes, which is exceedingly low in view of the great value of the land when irrigated.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no question about the feasibility of the project and about the low cost per acre. The only complaint I have heard is that the Indian Office has been very slow about doing anything. Somebody from the Indian Office would stray into that country and talk in a general way to the settlers about something that ought to be done, and then go away. They would hear nothing about it for several months, and then somebody else would come again, but without a definite plan. Evidently there has not been sufficient energy used in pushing the work to a conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that the estimate is decreased \$100,000 from the appropriation last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. The explanation of that is simple—\$100,000 was appropriated for the completion of the diversion dam. That will be done and then this \$75,000 will be used to carry on the construction of the canal.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it will take very much argument to convince the committee that that ought to be done.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it now the policy of your office to go right ahead with this work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And your agreements are such that you now can take up the work immediately?

Mr. MERITT. I think we can begin the construction work this winter.

Mr. SNYDER. You say you think you can?

Mr. MERITT. I am quite sure we will begin construction work at a very early date.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, this is an irrigation project; are these funds reimbursable?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and there is ample property.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the word "reimbursable" ought to be in the appropriation, although I presume the act makes it reimbursable.

Mr. HAYDEN. The language is "as provided in the Indian appropriation act approved May 18, 1916."

The CHAIRMAN. I think perhaps we should insert the word "reimbursable" after the figures "75,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Or else have it read "reimbursable as provided in the Indian appropriation act approved May 18, 1916."

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

(The committee thereupon took a recess until Friday, December 7, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Monday, December 10, 1917.

The subcommittee this day met, Hon. Charles D. Carter. (chairman) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MR. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Resumed.**

Mr. HAYDEN. The next item is:

For enlarging the irrigation system for the irrigation of Indian lands, for protective works to prevent damage to irrigable lands by floods, and for development of domestic water supply on the Papago Indian Reservation, in Arizona, in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the chief engineer of the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and substantially as described in Senate Document Numbered Nine hundred and seventy-three, Sixty-second Congress, third session, \$40,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the cost of said project shall be reimbursed to the United States in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That the total cost of said project shall not exceed \$150,000,

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

IRRIGATION, PAPAGO RESERVATION, ARIZ., \$40,000.

Indian tribes, Papago.

Number of Indians on reservation, 700.

Area of reservation, 69,200 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 1,250 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 1,250 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 3,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 1,250 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 00.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$150,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$60.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$150.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Wells and Santa Cruz River.

Market for products, local, excellent.

Distance from railroad, 1 to 4 miles.

The need of an irrigation system for this reservation is very urgent. The floods of 1914-15 so widened and deepened the channel of the Santa Cruz that it is no longer possible to divert water by means of a dam. A levee for the control of floods has been built, thus rendering the lands safe from flood damages.

It will be necessary to develop water for this reservation by means of wells to augment the limited gravity supply, and about 3,500 acres will be required to provide a 5-acre allotment for each Indian.

These Indians at present depend almost entirely on wood cutting for a living. The wood is cut in the Santa Cruz bottom lands on the reservation and sold in

ucson. The returns for the labor expended are very small, and if present conditions continue to exist it can not be expected that these people will make any advancement whatever. That they are inclined to be good farmers when they have the opportunity is shown by the fact that in a corn-growing contest in 1914, in which contestants from the entire State of Arizona participated, a Navajo boy from this reservation won first prize, while another boy from the same reservation won second prize. Were they given an ample supply of water that would be available when required there is every reason to believe that they would equal the Pimas as an agricultural people.

A very complete investigation and report has been made upon the proposed works for this reservation, and the project is described completely in Senate Document 973, Sixty-second Congress, third session.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to inquire whether there has been any understanding reached between the Indian Service and the other appropriators of water on this stream with respect to the work proposed to be done under this item?

Mr. MERITT. I do not think there has been any understanding, but it is our belief that the development that we will make there will not deprive other users of water.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Indian Service has recommended this legislation for the last three or four years, but I understood that it was the claim of other appropriators of the water from the Santa Cruz River that the construction of this work would deprive them of water which they are now using on their lands. Whether that is true or not, I do not know. I should like to ascertain the facts in that regard. If there is an ample water supply for all concerned, of course, this work should be undertaken. If, on the other hand, the construction of this work would dry up lands already cultivated, the Government would be doing wrong. It seems to me that the best way to ascertain the facts is to get the interested parties together and have some understanding. I am told that no effort along that line has ever been made. There has been a new superintendent appointed on this reservation and it would seem to me that the first thing for him to do would be to meet with the people who are now diverting water from this stream and talk the matter over with them. If an understanding is reached we could then act properly on an appropriation of this kind.

Mr. MERITT. Our irrigation engineers tell us that this project will not deprive the white owners of that community of any water.

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be their report, but why not submit the proposition to the white owners and see what they have to say. There are always two sides to every case. It would not be much trouble to get them together. To just go in and take the water and use it for the benefit of the Indians, without consulting the people who have expended many thousands of dollars and who have productive lands in cultivation, would not be right. If they believed that their lands were going to be dried up they would have a right to object. If on the other hand, they were assured that there would be ample water for everybody, it might be entirely satisfactory to them to have this project undertaken.

Mr. MERITT. We shall be glad to do that.

Mr. SNYDER. This is a new project?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. How much of a river is the Santa Cruz River?

Mr. MERITT. It is quite a river during some seasons of the year and there is very little to it at other seasons.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you know how far above or below this proposed project they now take water from the river, about how many miles?

Mr. HAYDEN. The diversion made by the white people is right at the edge of the reservation line. They divert water from the stream when at flood by a dam and when the stream runs down they have a large pumping plant to take the water from the underground flow. They claim if the installation of this proposed plant is authorized that the water would be diverted above their land and their land would dry up. Whether that is true, I do not know. The engineers of the Indian Service in their report indicate that there is an ample supply of water for everybody.

Mr. MERITT. We have sunk a number of wells on this reservation, supplementing the water supply from the flood waters of the river. I was on the reservation two years ago, when the Indians appealed very strongly for additional water. They said if they could have an additional water supply, a certain water supply, that they would soon become self-supporting. I saw the crops of the Indians suffering because of a lack of water.

Mr. SNYDER. This proposition is different from a water-power proposition. The water taken out of the river never gets back again?

Mr. MERITT. Sometimes a part of it does.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course, you have to exercise more care when you take water from the river than you use in the case of a water-power proposition?

Mr. MERITT. This proposed irrigation project is a project to develop an underground water supply by means of wells and pumping them by electric power.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not think there is any doubt but what the Indians could make excellent use of any water supply developed there. They are industrious Indians, progressive, and willing to work. It is better to assist them to become self-supporting and a credit to the community than it is to leave them in a poverty-stricken condition.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Meritt says that the large part of this development would be from wells and would not affect the river so much.

Mr. HAYDEN. But if the underground water supply is limited and a battery of wells is placed upon the reservation above the existing series of wells it will reduce the supply of water that is now being developed by the white people. That is what the controversy is about.

Mr. SNYDER. It is not so much with regard to water taken out of the river as out of the soil.

The next item is:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make an investigation as to the necessity, suitability, and feasibility of constructing for the use of the Indians of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation in Arizona a bridge across the Gila River on said reservation, \$1,000, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause plans, surveys, and reports to be made, together with an estimated limit of cost of said bridge, and to submit his report thereon to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the record:

INVESTIGATION BRIDGE ACROSS GILA RIVER ON GILA BEND INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The building of a bridge over the Gila River on the Gila Bend Indian Reservation is said to be essential for the development of the agricultural lands of the Indians on the reservation. There are approximately 450 Papago Indians living rights on the Gila Bend Reservation. Practically all of their agricultural lands are on the north side of the Gila River. These lands are as yet undeveloped. A small part of the reservation lies upon the south side of the river, and it is upon this portion that these Indians have their homes. The Indians, on account of flood conditions, have been unable to maintain their cattle headings in the Gila River for some years, and consequently they have been compelled to secure employment in the surrounding country for their livelihood, so that although there are about 450 Indians belonging to this reservation there are probably not to exceed two or three hundred residing there at any one time. The building of a bridge over the Gila River on the reservation would be of material advantage to these Indians as soon as their agricultural lands on the north side of the river are developed by means of irrigation, and such development is essential for the future support of these Indians. It is understood that the taxpayers of the county in which this proposed bridge would be located are willing to bear their proper share of the expense. No information is at hand showing what this expense would be or how it should be divided among the Indians and whites, nor is any information available at this time as to what kind of a bridge is advisable or where it should be located. The appropriation asked herein, if made, will provide funds for the securing of full information on the subject and the making of proper survey, plans, and estimates of cost.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make an investigation as to the necessity, suitability, and feasibility of constructing, for the use of the Indians of the Salt River Indian Reservation in Arizona, a bridge across the Salt River on said reservation, \$1,000, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause plans, surveys, and reports to be made, together with an estimated limit of cost of said bridge, and to submit his report thereon to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the record.

INVESTIGATION BRIDGE ACROSS SALT RIVER, ON SALT RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ.

Representations have been made from various sources during the past year tending to show that the construction of a bridge across the Salt River on the Salt River Indian Reservation in Arizona was essential not only for the benefit of the Indians on the Salt River Reservation, Camp McDowell, and Lehi Reservations, but also for the benefit of the white settlers in surrounding country. It has been stated that the construction of such a bridge would be one of the greatest benefits that could possibly be conferred upon these Indians. It is understood that the taxpayers of Maricopa County, Ariz., are willing to bear a proper share of the expense. No information is at hand showing what this expense would be or how it should be divided among the Indians and whites nor is any information available at this time as to what kind of a bridge is advisable or where it should be located. The appropriation of \$1,000 asked herein, if made, will provide funds for the making of proper surveys, plans, and estimates of cost and the securing of full information on the subject.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many Indians are there who would be benefited by the construction of this bridge?

Mr. MERITT. There are about 1,200 Indians on the Salt River Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many Indians are there at Fort McDowell?

Mr. MERITT. About 250.

Mr. HAYDEN. And how many on the south side of the river?

Mr. MERITT. About 500.

Mr. HAYDEN. This bridge would be entirely within the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. That is my understanding. It is simply a request for an appropriation to make an investigation and submit a report at the next session of Congress for action.

Mr. SNYDER. The same as the previous section?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. The next item is:

For the construction of a bridge across the Little Colorado River at or near the town of Winslow, Arizona, \$2,000, in addition to the \$15,000 appropriated for this purpose by the act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and thirty-one); such additional amount to be expended in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided in the act aforesaid.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

BRIDGE ACROSS THE LITTLE COLORADO RIVER, NEAR WINSLOW, ARIZ.

The Indian appropriation act, for the fiscal year 1916, provided funds in the amount of \$15,000 as the Government's share of the cost of a bridge across the Little Colorado River, near Winslow, Ariz. Navajo County to pay the balance of the total cost of the bridge, estimated to be \$30,000. Certain supervisory expenses, aggregating \$2,000, will have been incurred by the Government in connection with the construction of this bridge, which will reduce the amount actually available to pay the Government's share to approximately \$13,000. The appropriation asked for herein will supply the additional funds necessary to cover such supervisory expenses. Failure to provide same will work great hardship upon the county taxpayers, who are putting about \$30,000 into this project. Upon undertaking the work it was found necessary to add an additional 120-foot steel span on account of the widening of the river channel. The county is paying the greater part of this additional expense, and will be unable to bear the burden unless the Government's share of the cost can be increased to \$17,000, including the \$2,000, required for supervision, requested herein.

Mr. HAYDEN. With respect to the construction of this bridge, how far has the work proceeded?

Mr. MERITT. My understanding is that the bridge has been very largely constructed.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understood that the material was on the ground, but I did not know whether the bridge was completed or not. Navajo County is paying half the cost.

Mr. SNYDER. As I understand, this is largely for an additional span; evidently something that has come up since the first appropriation was made.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was a terrific flood in the Little Colorado River which widened the channel.

Mr. MERITT. Without this appropriation two-thirds of the bridge will not be any good.

The next item is:

For the repainting and reflooring of the Government suspension bridge over the Little Colorado River near Tanners Crossing, Arizona, \$4,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

REPAIRS TO GOVERNMENT BRIDGE OVER THE LITTLE COLORADO RIVER, NEAR TANNERS CROSSING, ARIZ.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1912 made an appropriation of \$90,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Little Colorado River,

near Tanners Crossing, Ariz. The bridge was constructed immediately after the funds became available, at a cost of \$84,000.

On September 27, 1915, a supervisor for the Indian Service who inspected the bridge, reported as follows:

"The large suspension bridge across the Little Colorado River will be in need of repainting at an early date, and the matter should by all means be attended to on account of the large investment of Government funds in this bridge. If the property is allowed to deteriorate it will result in great loss, and this bridge should be kept in a proper state of preservation."

It subsequently developed that the bridge is in need of new flooring.

No funds are available for this work. There is no question but that it will be economy to keep this bridge in proper condition by reflooring and repainting it as soon as possible. For this reason the funds should be made immediately available.

The estimated cost of this work is \$4,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is this the bridge that is used to cross the Little Colorado River to get to the agency at Tuba City?

Mr. MERITT. I think so.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is wholly within the Indian reservation and is wholly used by the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. That bridge was originally constructed out of a Government appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it an amount that is reimbursable?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no reason why it should not be made reimbursable in the ordinary way, as these Indians have coal, timber, and other valuable resources?

Mr. MERITT. It could be made reimbursable, but the Indians have no funds available at this time to do this work.

Mr. HAYDEN. Nevertheless, they have one of the largest reservations in the United States, rich in coal and timber?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is true. I see no objection to making it reimbursable.

Mr. HAYDEN. The next item is:

For the construction of a fence along the international boundary line between Mexico and the Papago Indian Reservation, in Arizona, created by Executive order of January fourteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$10,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

The Papago Reservation consists of 2,700,000 acres of land lying along the Mexican border, in southern Arizona, between the Baboquivari Mountains on the east and the Ajo Mountains on the west. Though in general it is the most desert region in the United States, there are parts of it where there is considerable grazing and browsing, and the Indians' stock range over the entire area.

There are 5,600 of these Indians living within this area and they own approximately 40,000 head of stock. This stock frequently wanders from its range, especially in time of drouth or scarcity of feed. Not only is this true but stock belonging to Mexican cattlemen from across the line and also stock belonging to white cattlemen whose ranges adjoin the reservation on this side frequently wander into the Indian country and become mixed with Indian stock.

Controversies arise in recovering stock thus lost, especially stock which has crossed into Mexico, and it has not always been possible for us to get permission from the Mexican authorities for our cattlemen to go into that country and bring out their stock. This has not been because the State Department has been unwilling to take the matter up and secure the authority, but because the delay necessary in getting action has necessarily been such as to defer action

until a rainy season had set in and the cattle had again scattered until it was hardly possible to again get them together.

The lay of the country is so fortunate, being between two mountain ranges that only a small amount of fence will be required, considering the area to be benefited. Only a few passes in the mountains will need to be fenced, but the boundary line on the south should be fenced entirely across the range. There are 56 miles of this fence required on the south and the remainder is to be used on the east and northeast.

Request is made only for funds believed to be sufficient with which to buy the wire, as the Indians agree to cut and haul the posts and build the fence without compensation if only provision can be made for the wire.

The need for such a fence has long been keenly felt both by the Indians and whites, and its early construction is very much desired in order to guard against confusion and annual loss of stock now being experienced by stockmen in that locality.

The CHAIRMAN. What Indians are these?

Mr. MERITT. The Papago Indians in Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they tribal herds?

Mr. MERITT. They have individual cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they any tribal herds?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Would that item be reimbursable?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. The Papago Indians have no tribal funds in the Treasury and are quite poor people. While they have a large area of land, the land is in a desert country and is not very valuable.

Mr. HAYDEN. The necessity for this fence is very evident, particularly on account of the sad state of affairs in Mexico. If there was any orderly government on the other side of the line, it might be easy to recover cattle that wander across, but at present there is no way of avoiding considerable losses except by the construction of this fence. The white cattlemen of Pima County, wholly out of their own funds, have built a fence to divide themselves from the Indians.

But where the reservation itself joins onto Mexico, there is no possibility of securing help from the white people, because there is nobody interested, except the Indians themselves. When the Indian cattle get over the line they are likely to lose a good many of them, because meat is rather scarce in Mexico just now. The white stockmen, on the other parts of the border, in order to protect their herds, have had to build fences along the international line in the same way as is here proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for the purpose of buying the wire and posts?

Mr. SNYDER. Just the wire.

The CHAIRMAN. How many miles of fence?

Mr. MERITT. Fifty-six miles.

Mr. SNYDER. About 56 miles, and they want \$10,000 for the wire.

The CHAIRMAN. How many wires?

Mr. MERITT. About three or four wires.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That so much of article two of the agreement with the Indians of the San Carlos Indian Reservation, concluded on February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, accepted, ratified, and confirmed in the act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, reading "and that said money shall be paid to them in cash from time to time as the same shall become available, pro rata, share and share alike, to each man, woman, and child of the tribes now living upon and entitled to the privileges of the said reservation," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read, "and that said money, as the same be

comes available, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid or expended for the benefit of the Indians entitled thereto in such manner and for such purposes as he may prescribe."

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the record:

The object of the proposed legislation is to make the money deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation in payment for their lands available for the purchase of live stock, agricultural equipment, seeds, and other supplies beneficial to the Indians.

Up to the present time the sum of \$12,433.63 has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians. The money has been in the Treasury since September 30, 1914, and draws no interest. Under the provisions of existing law it is necessary to pay the money to the Indians in cash from time to time as it becomes available, pro rata, share and share alike, to each Apache, Mojave, and Yuma man, woman, and child living upon and entitled to the privileges of the San Carlos Reservation. It is estimated that there are approximately 2,700 Indians entitled, and were the amount available divided pro rata among that number each would receive about \$4.50, an amount clearly inadequate to enable the Indians to accomplish permanent improvements or obtain equipment for their industrial advancement. Experience in the past has shown that per capita payments of small amounts have a pauperizing influence upon Indians, as it encourages them to diminish or to cease entirely any industrial activity in which they might be engaged and causes the incurrence of debts and living in expectation of the payments.

It is believed that the best results will be obtained by using the money in question for the purchase of agricultural equipment, wagons, harness, and cattle for the Indians so as to enable them to utilize their lands to the fullest possible extent. The reservation is unallotted and consists of about 1,834,240 acres of land. While the largest portion of this land is fit only for grazing purposes, there is approximately 2,000 or more acres adapted for gardening and farming.

Under date of July 26, 1910, the business committee of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation submitted a petition to the Indian Office, expressing a desire that the money in question be made available for expenditure in connection with the industrial advancement of the Indians, primarily in the purchase of cattle to be held as a tribal herd for the common benefit of all the Indians entitled. The business committee consists of nine members, three being elected in each of the three districts into which the reservation has been divided. This committee is authorized to act for all the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation in all matters pertaining to Indian and reservation business. Seven members of the committee, representing a majority thereof, signed the petition.

The Indians themselves have requested that this item be enacted.

Mr. HAYDEN. Did they have a council?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The **CHAIRMAN.** The next item is:

CALIFORNIA.

SEC. 3. For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, \$50,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the record:

Support of Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$42,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	42,000.00
Amount expended	40,370.50

Unexpended balance	1,429.50
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	\$17,4
Irregular employees.....	7
Traveling expenses.....	2,4
Transportation of supplies.....	6
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	4
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	3,3
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	9,7
Equipment.....	4,9
Miscellaneous.....	8
Total.....	40,5

SUPPORT OF INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA, \$50,000.

This is the regular appropriation for the support and civilization of the Indians in the State of California, and involves an increase of \$8,000 over the amount appropriated last year. This appropriation is very heavily drawn for the necessary expenses connected with the administration of their affairs. In fact, it will be noted from the statement given above that the unexpended balance for the fiscal year, 1917, was only \$1,429.50 (which, no doubt, was practically all taken up when outstanding claims have been settled); while at present, the reserve for the fiscal year 1918 has been reduced to \$351. This appropriation covers all emergency needs chargeable to this appropriation for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

In the southern part of the State are located the Mission Indians, and they are under the jurisdiction of but six superintendents, they are located over 30 small reservations, which require regular attention and supervision. These small reservations are distant from each other and much travel is therefore necessary on the part of superintendents and other employees. Many are located off the railroads, and it often becomes necessary to travel entire days in a vehicle, which consumes several days' time; furthermore, because of the number of small reservations and the limited funds available, some of the Indians and reservations are practically without supervision.

The live-stock interests of these Indians are considerable, and matters of grazing, leasing, etc., call for constant action and supervision on the part of the Government. The California Indians are perhaps the poorest in the capita wealth of any Indians in the United States; they have no tribal money in the Treasury and very little individual funds; and many cases of emergency must necessarily remain unprovided for unless the appropriation is increased. Specifically, there should be mentioned in this connection the fact that several gasoline pumping plants have been installed at different places on the Mission reservations, as crops can not be produced without water, and gravity systems are impracticable, which makes it necessary that the water be pumped from the land. It has thus far been possible to allot only \$500 for this purpose during the present fiscal year, which will soon be exhausted, and it is very likely that additional funds can be found therefor, although every effort should be made to that end. It will thus be seen that there is grave danger of the plants having to be shut down, which will result in crop failures and the consequent loss of foodstuffs to the country so badly needed in the present emergency.

Funds will also be required during the next fiscal year for the extermination of ground squirrels and prairie dogs which infest the Indian land and cause the loss of thousands of dollars every year, as a State law has recently been enacted requiring all landowners to bear the expense of this work on their property. However, the work of extermination will not be effective unless the Indian land can also be covered, for which no funds are now available. The following statement shows in a condensed form the industrial status of the Indians on the different California reservations:

Agency.	Population.			Area (acres).							Total income. ¹
	Self-sup- porting.	Receiv- ing ra- tions.	Total.	Agricultural.			Graz- ing.	other.	Total.		
				Culti- vated.	Other.	Total.					
Bishop.....	1,581	19	1,600	1,200	12,800	14,000	67,520	.....	81,520	\$21,812
Campano.....	213	20	233	237	598	835	18,374	19,870	29,079	23,466	
Digger.....	282	17	299	63	93	158	368	4	530	19,000	
Fort Bidwell.....	701	55	756	1,200	4,950	6,150	32,000	13,550	51,700	20,901	
Fort Yuma.....	908	25	933	1,318	6,862	8,180	2,000	31,611	41,791	118,739	
Hoopa Valley.....	1,188	111	1,299	2,760	.....	2,760	4,600	120,782	128,142	63,589
Maliki.....	595	34	629	1,821	11,565	13,386	24,749	7,168	45,303	64,408	
Pala.....	998	25	1,023	2,664	2,511	5,175	10,132	23,171	38,478	110,872	
Round Valley.....	1,671	29	1,700	1,672	3,716	5,388	36,718	.....	42,106	60,438
Soboba.....	878	43	921	1,220	2,043	3,263	18,745	47,615	69,623	73,032	
Tule River.....	414	26	440	260	.....	260	34,000	14,291	48,551	16,301
Total.....	9,329	404	9,733	14,417	45,138	59,555	239,206	278,062	576,823	601,561	

¹ Average per capita, \$68.90.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you ask for an increase of \$8,000?

Mr. MERITT. Because we have found it exceedingly difficult to get along with the appropriation heretofore made by Congress. We have about 10,000 Indians on the Indian reservations in California and more than 15,000 Indians within that State, and we find it very difficult to meet the calls of those Indians with the appropriation provided by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. How many regular employees have you there?

Mr. SNYDER. \$17,000 worth.

Mr. MERITT. We pay out of this appropriation \$17,436 for regular employees and \$746.25 for irregular employees.

Regular employees paid from the appropriation "Support of Indians in California, 1917."

Agency and position.	Salary.	Paid from "Support of Indians in California, 1917."
Bishop:		
Financial clerk.....	\$600	\$300
Physician.....	720	360
Fort Bidwell:		
Financial clerk.....	1,000	500
Physician.....	600	300
Do.....	480	480
Fort Yuma: Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
Hoopa Valley:		
Financial clerk.....	1,000	1,000
Physician.....	1,200	600
Sawyer.....	840	840
Carpenter.....	480	480
Laborer.....	480	480
Apprentice.....	240	240
Ferryman.....	120	120
Maliki:		
Financial clerk.....	1,000	1,000
Physician.....	480	480
Do.....	300	300
Do.....	300	300
Laborer.....	600	600
Engineer.....	150	150
Do.....	150	150

Regular employees paid from the appropriation "Support of Indians in California, 1917"—Continued.

Agency and position.	Salary.	Paid "Support of Indians in California, 1917"
Pala:		
Financial clerk.....	\$720	
Physician.....	1,200	
Laborer.....	600	
Engineer.....	900	
Round Valley:		
Clerk.....	1,000	
Physician.....	1,000	
Stableman.....	480	
Soboba:		
Financial clerk.....	1,000	
Physician.....	600	
Engineer.....	600	
Laborer.....	600	
Physician.....	1,200	
Do.....	1,200	
Laborer.....	600	

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$50,000. Last year we gave \$42,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you gotten along with the \$42,000?

Mr. SNYDER. There is a balance of \$1,429.50.

Mr. MERITT. There have been a great many calls for assistance those Indians that we were not able to meet.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you say at the bottom of the table on the last page of the justification, "Average per capita, \$68." Does that mean that you have spent that much for every Indian on the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. That means the average per capita income of the California Indians for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the purchase of lands for the homeless Indians in California, including improvements thereon, for the use and occupancy of said Indians, \$20,000, funds to be expended under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Purchase of lands for landless Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... \$20,000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated..... 10,000

Amount expended..... 1,900

Unexpended balance..... 8,100

Analysis of expenditures:

Travelling expenses.....

Equipment.....

Purchase of land..... 1,700

Miscellaneous.....

Total..... 1,900

It is conservatively estimated that there are at least 2,700 homeless Indians in California for whom no land has been provided. Through various appropriations by Congress homes have thus far been provided for about 4,771 of these Indians, covering an area of 8,422 acres, for which aid the Indians are deeply appreciative. As there are many of these Indians still without homes and who should receive assistance from the Government, the sum asked for, viz, \$20,000, will enable additional options on land to be taken with a view to ultimately losing further purchases and otherwise extending them needed relief. These Indians are scattered throughout many counties of the State of California, and the work of providing homes is slow, inasmuch as much travel is required by the agent detailed for the purpose of finding suitable sites and entering into negotiations with intending sellers.

Mr. SEARS. Why was not the appropriation made last year expended?

Mr. MERITT. We are in the process of expending that appropriation now. We have a special agent doing that work. It requires considerable time, however, to expend this money. We have to get an option on the land and then submit the title to the Department of Justice under the existing law for examination. It requires considerable time before we can pay out the money for the land after option is procured.

Mr. SEARS. I know, but if the appropriation is urgent, does it take 18 months to go through that red tape and expend it?

Mr. MERITT. It takes considerable time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that unexpended balance still available for expenditure?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it remains available for three years after the appropriation expires?

Mr. MERITT. Under the ruling of the comptroller we have three years in which to expend the money after contract is made.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have three years after the date of the expiration of the appropriation or three years from the beginning?

Mr. MERITT. This money is available for one year from the beginning of the fiscal year for which appropriated. However, payments from the appropriation for obligations contracted for during the fiscal year can be made three years after the beginning of the fiscal year for which appropriated.

Mr. SEARS. You asked for \$20,000 over 18 months ago and have only spent \$1,750 of the \$20,000. Then you come back and ask Congress for an additional \$20,000, when it has taken over 18 months before you can begin to spend the first \$20,000 appropriated. Do you not think that it would be better to spend the appropriations as Congress gives them to you, would there not be less objection to these bills if that were done?

Mr. MERITT. Undoubtedly, there would be less objection. We have a special agent in California doing this work, but it has not been done as rapidly as we should like to see it done.

Mr. SNYDER. From what appropriation does this special agent that you speak of draw his salary?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Terrell, who was designated to look after this work as special agent to investigate land matters, was paid from this appropriation, and as special agent to negotiate with Indians of California; he was paid from "General expenses, Indian Service, \$120,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. The last field agent that you had working on that I heard about spent a large part of the appropriation for traveling expenses, without buying any land.

Mr. MERITT. The services of that agent were dispensed with a new man has been employed.

Mr. SNYDER. He does not seem to be doing much better than other fellow.

Mr. MERITT. I will have the matter called to the attention of special agent and urge him to expedite his work in that connection.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of seven hundred Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, including pay of superintendent, \$132,100; for real repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$147,100.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the request:

Indian school, Riverside, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$119,500
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	119,500
Amount expended	118,300
Unexpended balance	1,200
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	43,500
Irregular employees	500
Traveling expenses	500
Transportation of supplies	500
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	1,900
Telegraphing and telephoning	400
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	10,400
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	44,900
Medical service	500
Lease of land	100
Water	600
Equipment	13,300
Live stock	300
Seed	300
Miscellaneous	1,000
Total	118,300

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$15,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	10,000
Amount expended	9,900
Unexpended balance	100
Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction of buildings	4,000
Repairs to buildings	5,900

9,900

The amount requested for support, \$132,100, has been based on a rate of \$185 per pupil for 700, with the superintendent's salary added thereto.

ate is uniform with that adopted for several of the larger nonreservation schools in the estimates for 1919. This estimate for support is the minimum which will permit of creditable operation of the school under conditions now prevailing.

No estimate is presented for new construction or unusual improvements; 15,000 requested for general repairs and improvements is the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1918. As cost of materials and labor is increasing, the amount is conservative for a school of its size and value.

Expenditures are required for the central heating system and some extensions hereof which will be made from the repair and improvement fund.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$326,881
Number of buildings	57
Number of employees	63
Total salaries	\$46,220
Average attendance of pupils	577
Average enrollment	680
Capacity	650
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	\$183
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$216
Area of school land (acres)	150
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	110
Value of products of school, including both material and labor of employees and pupils	\$6,798
Value of agriculture products, including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock	\$16,387
Expended from "Miscellaneous receipts class 4" and "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Sherman Institute"	\$666
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:	
Support	\$142,600
Repairs and improvements	20,000
New buildings	30,000
Total	192,600

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal. and superintendent's salary	\$132,100
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Total	147,100

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2,600	Music teacher	\$720
Clerk	1,200	Domestic science teacher	600
Do	1,200	Industrial teacher	720
Assistant clerk	800	Superintendent of Industries	1,000
Do	800	Outing matron	800
Physician	720	Matron	900
Disciplinarian	900	Assistant matron	660
Assistant disciplinarian	600	Do	600
Principal teacher	1,400	Do	600
Teacher	720	Do	600
Do	900	Do	520
Do	720	Dining room matron	600
Do	690	Nurse	780
Do	660	Seamstress	660
Do	660	Assistant seamstress	600
Do	660	Laundress	660
Do	600	Baker	500
Do	600	Cook	800
Do	600	Cook (School Farm)	660

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

Cook	\$500	Assistant	
Farmer	950	Do	
Carpenter	800	Do	
Do	720	Do	
Tailor	800	Do	
Shoe and harness maker	600	Laborer	
Blacksmith	800	Do	
Mason	800	Do	
Gardener	1,000	Do	
Engineer	1,000	Do	
Assistant engineer	600	Outing agent	
Printer	600		
Band and musical instructor	800	Total	45,

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the total investment of the Government this school?

Mr. MERITT. The estimated value of the school plant and real property is \$326,831. There are 57 buildings and 63 employees.

Mr. HAYDEN. Did the superintendent ask for this increase?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent asked for \$200 per capita, amounting to \$142,600; repairs and improvements, \$20,000; and new buildings, \$30,000, making a total of \$192,600, whereas we estimated only \$147,100 altogether.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is in a southern climate where they do not have any difficulty about heating the buildings, do not have the fuel cost as they do in the northern countries, nor is there as much heavy clothing required for the children?

Mr. MERITT. They require heat there about four or five months during the year.

Mr. SEARS. Last year there was appropriated \$134,500, and you only spent \$128,394.74, leaving approximately \$6,000 unexpended and yet you are asking for an increase this year?

Mr. MERITT. Last year the cost of materials and everything pertaining to maintaining a school materially advanced. It is necessary that we ask for a small increase. We consider \$185 per capita per pupil very low in view of present prices.

Mr. SEARS. With your balance for next year you would have \$153,000?

Mr. MERITT. That balance, however, is not available for next year. It is only available during the fiscal year for which appropriated.

Mr. SEARS. Each year, in going through the reports, I see items of equipment. Last year you expended \$13,446.21 for equipment, and this year \$12,000, approximately the same amount. Does not the equipment, some of it, last more than a year? What is the equipment?

Mr. MERITT. We are constantly being required to replace equipment at these various schools. Of course, the equipment lasts more than a year. We must replace some equipment each year.

Mr. SEARS. With 700 pupils is not that a very large expense for replacing equipment?

Mr. MERITT. They have 57 buildings at that school, and naturally the equipment is quite a large item.

Mr. SEARS. For instance, the desks should last for 10 or 15 years if the superintendent would properly look after them. They do not have to be replaced. If they are plows they should last four or five

ears without being replaced, unless they are careless and break them. can not understand it.

Mr. SNYDER. This equipment has nothing to do with repairs?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Is that the item on the next page, Indian School, Riverside, Cal.—that has nothing to do with the item on the previous page?

Mr. MERITT. On the first page is the support item and the next item is for repairs and improvements.

Mr. SNYDER. In last year's appropriation the \$15,000 was a part of the \$134,500?

Mr. MERITT. The equipment comes out of what is known as the support item.

Mr. SNYDER. What about the other item, \$15,000?

Mr. MERITT. That has nothing to do with the equipment.

Mr. SNYDER. Last year for this same item you had appropriated \$134,500. This year you are asking for \$147,100, but last year your table shows that you spent \$118,398.14.

Mr. MERITT. That was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. The appropriation for the current year does not expire until the 30th of June of next year. Therefore, we are unable to show the balance at this time.

Mr. SNYDER. That is not shown here?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because the money has not yet been expended.

Mr. SEARS. I notice that they spent \$500 for telegrams and telephones. Is not that quite a sum to pay for telegrams, when you can use the mails?

Mr. MERITT. Of course, a good part of that is for telephone service as well as telegrams.

Mr. SEARS. What are the arrangements; they have only one telephone, and possibly two?

Mr. MERITT. I think you will find that they have more than one or two telephones. They have to connect the different departments with telephones. This is quite an extensive school plant.

Mr. SNYDER. How many buildings did you say there were in this plant?

Mr. MERITT. Fifty-seven buildings.

Mr. SEARS. It might be well to suggest that they adopt a system that is used in some modern cities like the one I live in of 5,000, and that they have just the telephone system in the building and that the teachers step down to the main office and use the telephone when they want to talk. We have that system in our schools.

Mr. SNYDER. Not with 57 buildings. I would suggest, however, that it might be advisable to have in a school of that magnitude, a system such as they have in the large factories and business organizations, have one operator to take care of the telephoning—it reduces the cost tremendously—rather than to have a separate telephone in every building, as I take it you have there.

Mr. MERITT. They have a telephone system for the school and the superintendent can telephone to any building on the campus. I judge, however, that they have only a limited number of phones for the outside service.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course, we do not know how much of this was for telephones and how much for telegrams, and so that is way to determine that.

The CHAIRMAN. This is one of the most thoroughly organized schools in the service and I think they have a telephone service running to every branch.

Mr. MERITT. They have a complete telephone system at the school.

Mr. SNYDER. It is about \$34, and I should consider that a very conservative amount.

Mr. MERITT. I think this school is run along reasonably economical lines and that there is very little waste there.

The CHAIRMAN. It is about the most highly organized school in the service?

Mr. MERITT. It is one of the best organized in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. And is one of the best equipped schools in the service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The surroundings are beautiful.

Mr. SNYDER. As I understand, the only item in which you are asking for an increase is the difference between the per capita of \$100 and \$185?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For reclamation and maintenance charge on Yuma allotments, \$15,000 remain available until expended and to be reimbursed from the sale of surplus lands or from other funds that may be available, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the rec-

Irrigating allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$15,000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated ----- 10,000

Amount expended ----- 10,000

Analysis of expenditures:

United States Reclamation Service, for construction, operation, and maintenance charges ----- 10,000

Indian tribe, Yuma.

Number of Indians on reservation, 761.

Area of reservation, 54,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 4,075 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 3,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 7,500 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 1,500 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 1,500 acres.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$200.

Average annual precipitation, 6 inches.

Source of water supply, Colorado River.

Market for products, general, good.

Railroad through project.

This appropriation is requested as a further installment of the amount for the Reclamation Service for building and maintenance charges, that service having constructed this system.

The Indians of this reservation have within the past four years quadrupled the area farmed by them and give every indication of making good use of the irrigation system and becoming good farmers.

Mr. HAYDEN. This money is paid directly over to the Reclamation Service to recoup the reclamation fund for money heretofore spent.

Mr. MERITT. It is.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is the amount annually due on the construction?

Mr. MERITT. We are paying about this amount each year, paying in 20-year installments. This appropriation includes both construction and maintenance. About 40 per cent has already been paid for the construction work.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$21,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,500; in all, \$25,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$18, 200. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	18, 200. 00
Amount expended-----	18, 165. 15

Unexpended balance-----	34. 85
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	9, 586. 82
Irregular employees-----	1, 139. 00
Traveling expenses-----	98. 90
Transportation of supplies-----	374. 09
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	309. 44
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	7. 79
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	284. 90
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	4, 985. 02
Equipment-----	1, 184. 50
Miscellaneous-----	194. 69

Total-----	18, 165. 15
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$3, 500. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	3, 600. 00
Amount expended-----	3, 596. 03

Unexpended balance-----	3. 97
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings-----	2, 334. 50
Repair of buildings-----	1, 261. 53

Total-----	3, 596. 03
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The amount requested for support, \$21,500, is based on a rate of \$200 per pupil for 100 pupils, but with the superintendent's salary added thereto. The rate is uniform with that adopted in the estimates for all of the similar boarding schools, and is fully justified by present market and general conditions.

No estimate is presented for the new construction for the ensuing year. The amount asked for repairs and improvements, \$3,500, is the same as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1918. The school did not heretofore have a suitable school building and one is now being constructed. The sum appropriated for repairs and improvements will have to suffice for any remodeling to be done in the old buildings; repairs to the water or sewer system, if any;

painting, and other miscellaneous repairs. The present dairy barn is dated and insanitary. Possibly it can be repaired to some extent for present.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$3
Number of buildings	
Number of employees	
Total salaries	
Average attendance of pupils	
Average enrollment	
Capacity	
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	
Area of school land (acres)	
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	
Value of products of school, including both material and labor of employees and pupils	
Value of agricultural products, including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock	
Expended from miscellaneous receipts, class 4, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Fort Bidwell School	
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:	
Support	\$2
Repairs and improvements	
New buildings	1
Total	3
Requested in proposed bill:	
Support and education of 100 pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School and superintendent's salary	\$2
Repairs and improvements	
Total	2

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$1,500	Laundress	
Physician	600	Cook	
Teacher	600	Carpenter	
Do	600	Engineer	
Laborer	600	Laborer	
Matron	600	Do	
Assistant matron	500		
Seamstress	500	Total	
Clerk	720		

Mr. SNYDER. In reading that paragraph you used the term \$3 you mean \$3,500?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; \$3,500 is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the per capita cost at this school the year ending June 30, 1916?

Mr. MERITT. The per capita cost on average attendance was

The CHAIRMAN. And for the last fiscal year it was \$193?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So you reduced that cost about \$80?

Mr. MERITT. We did.

The CHAIRMAN. In the last year?

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

² Besides 2,848 acres used for pasture.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you manage to do that?

Mr. MERITT. We changed superintendents—put a new man in.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that was a very important thing to do.

Mr. MERITT. It was.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$21,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,500; in all, \$25,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Greenville, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$18,200.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	18,400.00
Amount expended	18,398.31

Unexpended balance	5.69
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	9,146.38
Irregular employees	681.50
Traveling expenses	129.80
Transportation of supplies	241.53
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	105.06
Telegraphing and telephoning	52.49
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	462.57
Drygoods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	5,828.23
Equipment	1,506.56
Live stock	97.00
Miscellaneous	147.19
Total	18,398.31

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$3,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	8,000.00
Amount expended	8,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings	222.41
Repair of buildings	1,775.91
Telegraphing and telephoning	2.58
Land	6,000.00

Total	8,000.00
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The sum of \$21,500 for the support of the Greenville school will provide for 150 pupils, including the superintendent's salary, salaries of employees, subsistence and clothing of the pupils.

The item for repairs and improvements of \$3,500 is the same as that for last year as this school. This sum is reasonable, inasmuch as the buildings are constantly needing repairs and improvements to keep them in proper condition and to withstand the climate of this locality.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$3
Number of buildings	
Number of employees	
Total salaries	
Average attendance of pupils	
Average enrollment	
Capacity	
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	
Area of school land (acres)	
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	
Value of products of school, including both material and labor of employees and pupils	
Value of agricultural products, including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock	
Expended from miscellaneous receipts, class 4, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Greenville, Cal.	

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support	\$2
Repairs and improvements	
New buildings, steam heating and water systems, etc.	1

Total ----- 4

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, Cal., and superintendent's salary	\$2
Repairs and improvements	

Total ----- 2

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$1,500	Nurse	
Clerk	1,000	Seamstress	
Physician	400	Laundress	
Disciplinarian	600	Cook	
Principal teacher	720	Engineer	
Kindergartner	600	Laborer	
Matron	600		
Assistant matron	520	Total	8

The CHAIRMAN. Does that bring your per capita cost within \$200 limit?

Mr. MERITT. It does.

The CHAIRMAN. You figure that at \$200?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that the cost last year was \$206.

Mr. MERITT. Based on the average attendance—\$206.

The CHAIRMAN. What was it in the year ending June 30, 1916?

Mr. MERITT. \$236.

The CHAIRMAN. You reduce that \$30?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you changed the superintendent there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Speaking again about telephone and telegraph penses, I notice that at Greenville the item is \$53.49. The amount involved is \$18,000. Referring to the Riverside Sch

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

re the item was \$432, the ratio is higher at the Greenville School, the amount involved, than at the Riverside School, although it is \$53.

he CHAIRMAN. The ratio per pupil?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes, sir.

he CHAIRMAN. I think that would be natural in the smaller pool.

Mr. SNYDER. I think it would.

Mr. MERITT. The Greenville School has certain agency duties to perform besides those of conducting the school.

he CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

or beginning the enlargement and improvement of the irrigation project in the Torres Indian Reservation, California, for the irrigation of approximately 3,000 acres of Indian land in accordance with the plans and estimates submitted by the chief engineer in the Indian Service, and approved by Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, \$25,000, remain available until expended and to be reimbursed to the United States in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the total cost of said irrigation project shall not exceed \$150,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, TORRES RESERVATION (REIMBURSABLE), \$25,000.

Indian tribe, Cahuilla.

Number of Indians, 286.

Area of reservation, 35,870 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 200 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 200 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 200 acres.

Area of whole project, 2,750 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$23,203.09.

Cost of maintenance, operation, and miscellaneous, \$1,652.35.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$125,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation, \$55 per acre.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$200 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 2½ inches.

Source of water supply, wells.

Market for produce, local and general (excellent).

Distance from railroad, 5 to 8 miles.

The irrigation work here proposed is to supply eventually about 2,750 acres of very fertile desert land in the so-called Coachilla Valley in southern California. The Indian reservation at this point consists of alternate sections of land caused by the fact that the reservation was set aside after the railroad land grant had been made. This has permitted white settlers to occupy the away land and has caused extensive water development upon the white lands, reducing the flow of the small artesian wells drilled some years ago for the Indians to such a point that they are no longer of use for irrigation. It is proposed to drill large wells and install pumping plants of the same type which are very successfully used by the whites on the adjoining land and distribute the water through impervious pipe lines in order to preserve to the greatest extent possible the valuable water supply. The fact that the ground-water line of the deep wells proposed will either be just about the surface of the ground, or even above it, makes the expense of pumping comparatively light, and the development which has already been made by the white people proves the value of the proposed work, which will permit the industrious Indians of this reservation to become entirely self-supporting. It is proposed to give to each individual not to exceed 10 acres, which, with the luxuriant growth obtained in this locality and the ready market for all crops, makes the project one of unusual merit. A slight excess in the acreage proposed to be irrigated has been allowed in order to provide against a possible error in number of Indians entitled to allotments.

This matter is one which has been under consideration for some time, and it is felt that there should be no longer delay in supplying the funds for the work. The total cost for the whole system is estimated to be \$150,000, but \$25,000 here requested will enable one or more units to be constructed, as the project is intended to be divided up corresponding to the rather isolated location of the Indian sections.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the use of this underground water supply interfere in any way with previous development? In other words, will anybody now using the underground water be deprived of it by reason of the construction of these wells?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. It will not deprive anybody of water. Unless we begin the construction work, if the white people keep on developing, they will gradually draw the water from under the Indian land.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there an unlimited water supply, or is it so limited that it is absolutely necessary to begin this work, otherwise the underground water will all be appropriated by white people?

Mr. MERITT. It is necessary to begin this work soon.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that there is a decision by some California court in regard to underground water, to the effect that if a man puts down a well and develops a water supply and a second well is drilled which interferes with the supply, the owner of the first well can enjoin the taking of water from the second well. I would like to know if you are going to run into any legal complications here?

Mr. MERITT. If we can get this appropriation and do this work within a reasonable time, we will be able to save the Indians' water rights without at the same time interfering with the water already developed by the white owners adjoining the Indian land.

The CHAIRMAN. What decision was that, Mr. Hayden?

Mr. HAYDEN. I can not cite the case, but there has been a good deal of litigation in southern California with respect to underground water. Where it can be demonstrated by engineers that the construction of a second well interferes with the flow of another well, the pumping of water from the second well can be prevented.

The CHAIRMAN. The courts do not apply the same principle to irrigation that they do to oil and gas.

Mr. HAYDEN. Much difficulty is experienced in making the necessary engineering proof, but where it can be demonstrated clearly, a man who has spent his money and made the first development can not be deprived of the water by somebody else who comes in later.

The CHAIRMAN. Under all the oil and gas decisions that I recall, a man can drill a well right along the line of another man's well property without any fear of being stopped by the courts.

The next item is:

For the improvement and construction of roads and bridges on the Yuma Indian Reservation in California, \$10,000, to be immediately available, reimbursable to the United States by the Indians having tribal rights on said reservation.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the record:

Roads and bridges, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- \$10,000.

1 year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Amount expended-----	9,991.87

Unexpended balance-----	8.13
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	301.89
Irregular employees-----	9,627.00
Traveling expense-----	33.25
Transportation of supplies-----	2.23
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	.75
Equipment-----	27.25

Total-----	9,991.87
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This is an appropriation for continuing the work of constructing roads and bridges on the Yuma Reservation, Cal., commenced under an appropriation of \$10,000 in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917. The act for the fiscal year 1918 made an appropriation of \$10,000 to continue the work.

At the time the original appropriation was made it was estimated that \$10,000 would be required for the improvement of two trunk-line roads across the reservation, to say nothing of the other roads needed. In a report dated June 26, 1917, the superintendent stated that the work accomplished with the funds would permit the completion of the grading work outlined within the estimates made by the engineering department which was embodied in the report of the superintendent of irrigation dated December 14, 1916, and approved by the chief engineer on December 21, 1916.

Travel upon reservation roads was light previous to the construction of the wagon bridge across the Colorado River at Yuma, which was completed in the spring of 1915, and only occasional heavy loads were hauled to damage fairly good roads. Since the construction of the bridge rapid agricultural development has been accomplished and the greater part of the irrigable lands are in cultivation, producing abundant crops of alfalfa, milo maize, cotton, etc., which causes continual heavy traffic.

Previous to the agricultural development the roads followed winding trails through the brush and timber where the best road materials were found. Through necessity these roads were abandoned as the fields were put in cultivation and the roads placed upon section lines. The rainfall in this section is practically none and about nine months of the year the light silt was reduced to dust from 6 inches to 1 foot in depth. The other three months the roads were practically impassable owing to seepage water from the Colorado River rising in the sloughs and rendering them boggy.

With the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1918 the leveling and grading of the main trunk lines will be completed so that they can be watered. The driveway is divided into two driveways by a border extending lengthways in the middle and one side may be used for travel while the other is being watered and prepared for use. By this method the soil becomes solidly packed and remains in under heavy traffic.

Yuma County, Ariz., lying on the opposite side of the river has expended \$10,000 upon the main roads leading to the bridge; 30 miles being of bituminous concrete construction which cost about \$11,000 per mile.

In November, 1916, a bond issue of \$15,000,000 was voted in California to continue the construction of concrete highways which will connect the county seats within the State and extend this construction to the reservation line on the west.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you paid for irregular employees \$9,627 of the \$10,000. I presume that was for the actual road work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is one instance where practically all the money went for the purpose for which appropriated and very little was taken up in overhead charges?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are the Indians employed to do this work?

Mr. MERITT. Quite largely. Wherever we could get the Indian labor that was done. It is the policy of the office to employ Indians wherever Indian labor is available.

Mr. HAYDEN. I know that these Indians are in great need of good road facilities in order to reach the railroad and the agency. They have had excellent crops this year and are making good progress generally.

Mr. MERITT. I went over this reservation two years ago. It is my firm belief that if the present superintendent stays on that reservation and is as progressive as he has been during the last two years, within the next five years the Indians on that reservation will be absolutely self-supporting.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, Mr. Kettner, of California, is present this morning and desires to be heard on some California items.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM KETTNER, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.**

Mr. KETTNER. Mr. Chairman, during the year 1915 California was visited by floods, and the bridge leading over to the Soboba Indian Reservation was washed out. A year ago when the committee intended to visit California I made arrangements to show them the conditions as they exist there at present. I felt certain that when the committee saw how the Indians were situated and how hard it was to get to their reservation they would assist them. However, the committee was prevented from visiting the reservation, but I hope I will be able to convince them of the necessity for the bridge. I have a few letters which I think will explain conditions better than I can.

Here is a letter from Mr. Wadsworth, the Indian superintendent at Soboba:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
San Jacinto, Cal., June 22, 1916.

HON. W. E. KETTNER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. KETTNER: The matter of rebuilding the bridge across the San Jacinto River between this reservation and the town of San Jacinto, our nearest railway point and post office, has been under consideration between Mr. J. Shaver, of San Jacinto, representing the board of supervisors of Riverside County, and myself for a number of months. Mr. Shaver, for the board, offered to cooperate in this construction if the Interior Department (through the Indian Office) were able to supply its proportion of the funds necessary. I am now in receipt of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the effect that he will have no funds available for this project during the coming fiscal year, but states that he will be glad to cooperate in procuring a Federal appropriation to handle the same.

For your information I will say that Mr. Shaver and I have very carefully gone over the whole matter on the site of the bridge, and the proposition submitted to the Indian Office contemplated an extension of the present structure across the river bed to high ground not generally affected by high water, a distance of 400 feet. This extension was planned to be 10 feet in width instead of the present width of the bridge of 16 feet, in order to bring the total expenditure somewhere within reach of the funds available by the county—

The center of the bridge is still there, but both ends have been washed out.

An estimate of \$4,000 was made as the cost of such an extension, this sum to be provided by the Indian Office and the county of Riverside, half and half. This proposition was merely to provide a crossing that would relieve the present

terable condition of affairs, as we were in hopes that at no distant date the Government would appropriate sufficient funds to build a suitable and permanent structure. In view of the commissioner's letter, quoted above, it is now evident that no help can be expected from this department by funds already appropriated. It therefore becomes necessary to ask Congress for an out-and-out appropriation for this purpose. I believe it would be well to ask for a sufficient amount to build a suitable structure without reference to the county Riverside, as they have immense demands upon their resources for road work every part of the county, made necessary by the unprecedented flood conditions of something over a year ago—

When most of the bridges of the country were washed out. Every road and every bridge in southern California was washed out. I think Mr. Hayden knows that.

A short time ago I had some photographs taken of the bridge site, which accompanied my report to the Indian Office. These papers will be of some assistance to you in presenting the matter to the House committee, if you will visit the Indian Office for that purpose.

I was very sorry the committee did not find it possible to make us a visit this morning, as I understood was their intention, but believe we will be able to present the matter in such a light as to show them the great necessity for action at an early date, to the end that the work may be done between now and the coming of the next rainy season.

Permit me to thank you in anticipation for your assistance, and believe me,

Very truly, yours,

H. E. WADSWORTH,
Superintendent.

I have not had the time to obtain the photographs, but I would like to have the committee ask Mr. Meritt to produce those photographs, because they will make it very plain to the committee why this is necessary.

Here is a letter from Mr. Cato Sells, the Indian Commissioner, addressed to me:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 15, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. KETTNER: Permit me to invite your attention to a subject with which I understand you are familiar, namely the condition of the bridge across the San Jacinto River between the town of San Jacinto, Cal., and the Soboba Indian Reservation.

During the heavy rains of last year the approaches to this bridge were washed away and the bridge, which is a wooden structure 200 feet long, now stands near the center of the stream, its floor being 8 feet above the bed of the river. Across the entire river bed the sand is several feet deep and very fine in quality and passage across this wash, in the summer time when there is no water in the river, is almost impassible for teams and automobiles. Last winter after the bridge was washed out, the Soboba Indian Agency was shut off from the world for over two weeks, a crossing of the river being impossible during that time for any kind of vehicle or even persons on horseback. This condition is likely to be repeated at any moment as the river is rising.

The bridge is used by but few whites in addition to the Indians of the reservation and undoubtedly the Indians would be most benefited by putting the bridge in proper condition. The county authorities state that on account of the immense damage done to roads in this county last year by rains and floods the demands upon their appropriations for road work are greatly in excess of the amounts available and that it will be impossible for the county to do anything to relieve this bridge situation for several years. They take the position that they should expend their funds in localities where the taxpayers will be most benefited and that this bridge project being so largely for the benefit of the Indians should be cared for by the Federal Government.

I can do nothing in this matter on account of lack of jurisdiction, the bridge lying off the Indian reservation. No funds under the control of this department are applicable for the work.

Possibly your familiarity with the situation will enable you to suggest a way out of the difficulty.

Sincerely, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner*

HON. WILLIAM KETTNER,
House of Representatives.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the commissioner say whether this bridge is on the reservation?

Mr. KETTNER. Yes; it is off the reservation; but it is the only way the Indians can get to and from the reservation.

Here is a letter from the cashier of the bank at San Jacinto:

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
San Jacinto, Cal., January 8, 1917.

HON. WILLIAM KETTNER, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KETTNER: We write you with reference to the overflow of the San Jacinto River, with an earnest request that you use your influence to secure for us an appropriation to augment the amount which we have contemplated raising here to confine the river into its regular channel.

In its present condition it is liable to do hundreds of thousands' worth of damage to the property in and around San Jacinto and to the Indian lands belonging to the Soboba Indian Reservation.

At the present time the bridge which has heretofore spanned the river is standing 400 feet from the southwest bank and 200 feet from the northeast bank, so that with very little high water it would be absolutely impassable. Quite a number of families living on the northeast side of the river and the Indians living in the Indian village will find it impossible to get across provisions, etc., during the high water. We believe some help from the Government in controlling this river would be a perfectly legitimate expenditure and would certainly be greatly appreciated by your constituents.

Respectfully,

C. L. EMERSON, *Cashier*

Mr. SNYDER. At what do you estimate the amount that will be required?

Mr. KETTNER. I think it is \$12,000. I believe you have the figure from Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. I will have to look it up in the records of the office.

Mr. KETTNER. I also have here a letter from Mr. H. B. Jones, which I would like to submit:

HEMET, CAL., August 11, 1917

HON. WILLIAM KETTNER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As one of your constituents, residing at Little Lake, in Hemet Valley, I desire to urge upon you the very great need of an appropriation by Congress to assist Riverside County in building a bridge across the San Jacinto River at a point between the Soboba Indian Reservation and the city of San Jacinto.

There are four "fords" or crossings across this river between San Jacinto and Villa Vista which are available in dry weather, though hardly passable for automobiles on account of wide stretches of loose sand.

There is not a single bridge.

There are numbers of white residents living on that side of the river, as well as the entire population of the Indian reservation, who have no other possible outlet or trading point than San Jacinto and Hemet and must look to these points for schooling for their children, for railroad and shipping facilities, local trading, mail, and, in fact, everything necessary in their living.

We ourselves have a fruit ranch of over 100 acres, employing a number of people, and there is the Nat. Goodwin ranch, the Soboba Springs resort, besides many other ranchers, all the marketing for which must go across the river, which in wintertime is often impassable for considerable periods.

Mr. Wadsworth, the agent on the reservation, had hoped to be able to get financial assistance through the department, but now informs us that there are no funds available for the purpose.

urgently request that you make every effort to secure an appropriation in Congress of not less than \$10,000 to assist Riverside County to provide a bridge, they being unable to provide the funds necessary. I shall be glad to furnish any additional information relative to this matter if you may deem necessary. May we not hope for your earnest endeavors in this matter?

Very respectfully, yours,

H. B. JONES,

Vista Bonita Groves, Little Lake, Hemet, Cal.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I want to say that it is necessary that the bridge should be rebuilt. It is impossible for the Indians to go back and forth in winter and during high water, and in summer time the only way they can cross is on burros. They can not haul a load. They can not pull a wagon across on account of the soft white sand on the river bed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why not connect up with the old bridge which is standing in the middle of the channel instead of building a new one?

Mr. KETTNER. That could be done. You could put in new abutments.

Mr. HAYDEN. That would be very much less expensive?

Mr. KETTNER. That would cost about \$8,000. The old one was a very good bridge.

Mr. SNYDER. How wide is this river?

Mr. KETTNER. Now, it is something like 1,800 feet. You understand all of the abutments on both sides were washed out, which left the center of the bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a real river or an arroyo?

Mr. KETTNER. It is dry during the summer but in winter it is very high and dangerous.

Mr. CHURCH. In case the Government thought it best to repair the bridge by putting in new abutments, would your people contribute the \$4,000 of the \$8,000?

Mr. KETTNER. I think so.

Mr. HAYDEN. What was the original cost of the bridge?

Mr. KETTNER. I am sure I do not know.

Mr. SNYDER. What kind of a bridge was it?

Mr. KETTNER. It was a wooden structure.

Mr. SNYDER. Was it a covered bridge?

Mr. KETTNER. No; we do not have covered bridges in California.

Mr. HAYDEN. We might ask Mr. Meritt to bring up whatever data he has at the department.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kettner, when was this original bridge built?

Mr. KETTNER. It was built in the nineties.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know on what authorization; the date it was built?

Mr. KETTNER. No. It was built, I think, by the influence brought to bear by people operating the Hot Springs.

The CHAIRMAN. It was not a Government bridge, was it?

Mr. KETTNER. No; the people operating the Hot Springs at one time thought they could do something with the Springs, and they had the bridge built.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kettner, of course I have explained to you in the past the policy of the committee and of the House about building bridges on Indian reservations. It has always been the policy of the

committee, since I have been here, not to build any bridges except of Indian funds. Have any of these Indians any funds?

Mr. KETTNER. I can not say, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they any lands?

Mr. KETTNER. I do not believe so. The Indians of California very poor.

Mr. MERITT. They have no funds at present in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. This would be a gratuity, would it, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We have never authorized a bridge of that kind.

Mr. KETTNER. But, Mr. Chairman, that is the reason I was anxious to have you visit California. It is impossible for these Indians to get back and forth from their homes, and unless you build the bridge you should provide some other lands for them. It is like building a house and locking the doors and nailing up the windows, to have them over there and not have this bridge.

Mr. CHURCH. And the Springs people have practically abandoned that enterprise?

Mr. KETTNER. Yes, sir; so there is practically nothing on that side of the river except the Indians.

Mr. CHURCH. Are there any private inducements for the building of that bridge at all?

Mr. KETTNER. I believe there are perhaps seven white families on that side. These letters will give you that information.

Mr. CHURCH. And the bridge would not be built without Government assistance?

Mr. KETTNER. No; the county has absolutely refused to do anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kettner, we will take this matter up later and give it full consideration.

Mr. KETTNER. I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HAYDEN. Judge Raker is here and wants to be heard on certain matters.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN E. RAKER, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee have gone over the estimates, and I notice that there are no estimates provided in any school for new buildings and improvements.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, sir; that is the policy which has been pursued by the department in presenting the estimates at this session of Congress.

Mr. RAKER. I understand that the Indian Bureau has taken the view that under the war conditions, although necessary and though conditions are such that new buildings should be provided as reported last year, because of the depletion of the fund and war condition, they have taken the viewpoint that there should be no buildings constructed at these Indian schools at the present time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. I suppose that will be the attitude of the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am quite sure that such will be the case.

Mr. RAKER. That being the attitude of the Indian Bureau and of this committee, it would be almost wasting my time and the com-

tee's time to present two important matters, one at Greenville and at Bidwell, in regard to new school buildings.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the committee would not make an exception of that kind; it would be almost impossible to do so.

Mr. RAKER. I have an exceptionally good case, but seeing that of the rest have been left out and while the department has acted favorably on both of these schools before, I will say frankly the committee that possibly I ought not to take the time of the committee in asking it.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is undoubtedly true, in view of the fact that at the last session of Congress a new building was authorized at Bidwell to cost \$12,000 and a new laundry and equipment was provided at Greenville, at \$3,500.

Mr. RAKER. Irrespective of the kind and character of the case which I could present, it would not be the policy of the committee to add any new buildings this year?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, sir; it will not be. It is our purpose not to provide any new construction at any school.

Mr. RAKER. I thank the committee for giving me an opportunity to appear.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

FLORIDA.

SEC. 4. For relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, and for purposes of their civilization and education, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Seminoles in Florida.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$8,000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	8,000. 00
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Amount expended	1,725. 28
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Unexpended balance	6,274. 74
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	889. 33
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Traveling expenses	455. 25
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	6. 45
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	227. 58
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Equipment	3. 00
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Miscellaneous	143. 65
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Total	1,725. 26
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The work among the Seminole Indians in Florida has progressed slowly for the reason that the official employed among them has been with the Army during the greater portion of the last fiscal year. However, some progress has been made, and in order not to destroy the good that has been accomplished and in order to make further advancement among them, it is necessary to have funds for carrying on this work.

The State of Florida has established a reservation of approximately 100,000 acres for these people, and in order that the Indians may utilize same, together with the reservations made in their behalf by the Federal Government, it will be necessary to have these funds to employ farmers, teachers, and to purchase implements, seed, and the like.

Progress has been made in getting the children in school as indicated in our justification of last year, and it is hoped to do even better. It is expected to

actively take up this work in order that these Indians may be placed upon self-supporting basis along industrial and agricultural lines that their children may be given the benefits of education and that we may assist them in other ways as may be necessary.

Mr. SEARS. On page 435 of the estimates I see that there was expended for 700 Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, for goods, etc., \$55,000. I understand that that is paid out of the Treasury. There are about 600 Seminoles in Florida. Last seven of the members of the Committee on Indian Affairs visited Florida with myself to investigate those conditions. I am speaking for them, because I have no right to speak for them, but I make the direct statement, without fear of successful contradiction, that there are no Indians in the United States more destitute than the Seminoles. The committee has been quite liberal and yet stingy. We have secured \$8,000, I believe, each year since I have been in Congress to assist these Indians. For several years before I came to Congress no appropriation was made, although there was an appropriation of \$8,000 made some years before. Out of the first \$8,000 appropriation I think there was expended \$795, and out of the appropriation last year of \$8,000 there was expended \$1,725 for goods, etc., and that was the total expenditure, except \$153.10 miscellaneous. I have been in Congress about three years. I have appropriated \$16,000, and less than \$3,000 of the \$16,000 has been expended, and approximately \$2,000 of that amount in salaries. There is no use to secure an appropriation unless the money can be expended.

The people of Fort Lauderdale have kindly permitted the Indians to go to their white schools without charge. They pay no taxes. The white people have paid the taxes to keep these Indians in school. The people of Fort Lauderdale have practically clothed these Indian children. This year Mrs. Stranahan, who with others has been greatly interested in the work, has been continuing to assist the Indians, but she thought that the time had about come when the people should quit buying materials with this appropriation made by the Government, and I do not blame her. This year on account of clothing the three girls who testified before our subcommittee were compelled to stop going to school because they could not get proper clothing. Tony Tommy wrote me a letter and said that he could not get books. I sent him a small check and received a letter from him giving me an itemized statement of \$2.50 of the money which I sent him, how he had spent the money. It did not go so far, as the price of books is high.

Mr. SNYDER. It is my recollection that during the argument on this matter at some meeting of the committee it was stated that the Seminoles had lost any right that they might have to call upon the United States Government for support. Was there not something of that sort?

Mr. SEARS. I have favored the appropriation without binding the Government in any manner, shape, or form, and my contention is that any advance made to the Seminoles should be charged to a claim they might have on the Government. I contend that the Government of the United States is justly indebted to the Seminoles in Florida, 600 in number, approximately in the sum of \$250,000, with interest at not less than 3 per cent—in the case of a great many

allowed 5 per cent—since the treaty of 1842 or 1847—I am not positive which. In other words, that treaty provided that that amount should be reserved to the Seminoles of Florida to be paid to them in cash at such time as they should move west. I am not going to that, because I am not fighting their claim. If they should move west, the Government would be immediately indebted to them such sum as might be coming to them—about \$1,400 per Indian.

Mr. SNYDER. As I recall, many years ago this tribe was moved to the other part of the country. The Indians there now or their fathers and mothers, etc., decided to stay where they were, and by staying there they lost their right to any appropriation from the Government. Is not that in effect what was stated at the meeting on this matter was discussed originally?

Mr. SEARS. I was not here if that is the case. The facts in the case are simply these, and I believe that any lawyer will bear me out, certainly, the law of to-day: The treaty between the Seminoles of Florida and the white men of the United States was signed by the representatives of this Government and signed by the Indians without witnesses, by their marks. Any paper signed by a person who can neither read nor write, simply by a mark, is not binding, and the Government was powerless to make it binding. It is said, whether it is true or not, I do not know, that the Indians were gotten drunk by the representatives of the Government. It is a fact that these 600 Indians violated their contract and stayed on the land which they owned in Florida. They were first at Tallahassee. They were moved about 10 years ago. The Seminoles have never given the white people any trouble.

Mr. SNYDER. The reason I asked the question, it is my understanding that it is the policy, at least of this committee, to close out as many Indians as possible. My understanding has been for years that these Seminole Indians, those still in Florida, have no connection with the Government whatever, and yet within a year or two they have started to take on a burden that has once been shook off. It seems to me we should be very careful about bringing back new burdens that have once been legally put aside.

Mr. SEARS. They were never legally put aside.

Mr. SNYDER. But so far as the Government maintaining them is concerned, they were.

Mr. SEARS. I take this position, and that is the reason I suggested a change in the law: I think it would be cheaper for the Government to let them stay where they are than to force them to move West and pay them about \$800,000.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not care to discuss that any further. I just wanted to get that idea into the record.

Mr. HAYDEN. Has there not been a great change in the situation due to the fact that the State of Florida has set aside 100,000 acres of State land for the use of these Indians?

Mr. SEARS. I was going to come to that. I contend that the Government should have done that. The chairman of the committee gave out a statement that if Florida would give to these Indians 100,000 acres of land that they would be even more liberal than they were. He pulled himself out of a little hole. The legislature called him bluff and gave them 100,000 acres of land without rhyme or rea-

son, except that the white men might repay these Indians something for taking from them their land. Rather than move to the West and I have no criticism to make of the West—they have preferred to remain in the land of flowers, and they have continued to remain there without giving us any trouble. Mr. Hayden investigated them. They never go into the courts. The Government has never treated them right. Some day some lawyer will take up this case, and I believe that Congress will give to those Indians what they are really entitled to, even if they have to move West temporarily. The Indians are in a destitute condition; and if you are going to leave Indians, Indians that have moved West, and appropriate \$55,000 supplies when they practically have no claim—they want to be there and they have lost their right—the Seminole Indians certainly are entitled to consideration.

Mr. HAYDEN. You have made one statement which is incorrect. No supplies are given to the wild Indians in the West who live in the brush. The only way that Indians can directly obtain anything from the Government in the way of food and clothing is through the supplies that are furnished the children in the Indian schools. If these Seminole Indians will go to an Indian school, which we might properly establish for them, we could make an appropriation to pay the teachers in the school, for the construction of the school, and all the equipment necessary, and provide for clothing and feeding the children.

Mr. SEARS. What I am getting at is this: To let the children go to the schools down there without charge. It would be the best thing if you could get all the schools to do that.

Mr. HAYDEN. If there is any way that these Seminole Indian children can be induced to go to school, there should not be any hesitation about making an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Sells is working on that. I am satisfied that he is honest. I had a very nice letter from him, saying that he thought the Seminole Indians were entitled to something, and that he was working out some plan.

Mr. HAYDEN. Can not this appropriation of \$10,000 be made now, then let us see what can be done later?

Mr. SNYDER. I can not see any reason for this new appropriation when during the past two years an appropriation of the same magnitude has been made and when only about \$2,500 out of \$20,000 has been spent. I can not see any justification for an increased appropriation until more use is made of the money already provided.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, it is true that there has been quite an unexpended balance during the last two years, because the representative of the Government, Mr. Spencer, has been in the Army and has not been able to give his attention to the Florida Indians. The commissioner has under advisement the appointment of a new representative of the Government to look after the Seminole Indians in Florida. The State of Florida has recently set aside 100,000 acres of land as a reservation for the Florida Indians. We believe that those Indians should receive more attention than they have heretofore. They have been seriously neglected by the Government, and they have been allowed to remain in the swamps of Florida with-

attention from the Federal Government whatever, except to set a small area of land for them without any other help.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you make that statement with the understanding the Government is now legally responsible for those Indians or matter of sympathy for this tribe?

Mr. MERITT. I feel that the Federal Government is just as morally legally under obligations to assist the Seminole Indians of Florida as the Federal Government is under obligations to assist the Indians of the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Those Indians in Florida refused, it is true, to go to Oklahoma with the other Semis who went there and who had a reservation established for them, that does not necessarily relieve the Government of its obligations to look after the Seminole Indians in Florida.

Mr. SNYDER. For that reason the Government forgot the Indians so many years who chose to stay in Florida?

Mr. MERITT. Very largely because the Indians of Florida did not give the Government any serious trouble. During the last 60 years the Government has been rather liberal to those Indians who have troubled the Government the greatest trouble. If the Seminole Indians of Florida had gone on the warpath they probably would have given quite a good deal more attention than if they remained quiet and peaceable.

Mr. SNYDER. You do not think that what kept them from making trouble was the fact that they did not have any right to make trouble?

Mr. MERITT. Because they were satisfied with their environments and they wanted to live in Florida. They did not want to live anywhere else, the same as the Indians in Mississippi—the Choctaw Indians. They refused to go to Oklahoma. The Florida Indians were content with their environments and they would not be happy anywhere else. For that reason they gave up their tribal property and their tribal connection in Oklahoma rather than to move from Florida.

Mr. SNYDER. Just one step further. With all of this environment that was so pleasing to them they have gradually permitted themselves to go backward until they now find themselves in a destitute condition and come back to the Government for support?

Mr. HAYDEN. The reason for that is very plain. As long as Florida was unsettled they could hunt and fish, so they did not need assistance from anybody. The country settled up and the hunting ground which they formerly used has become more and more restricted until now they are practically in a starving condition. The game is gone and their old method of living can not be pursued any longer. The practical thing for the Federal Government to do is to send some experienced farmer down there to teach them agriculture so that they may become self-supporting on their own land. When that is done the Seminole Indian problem in Florida is solved. We will maintain a school where their children can be educated.

Mr. SNYDER. I think that is true. I would not have any objection to this particular appropriation except for the fact that it is going to continue and grow larger every year, taking on an additional burden that the Government had gotten rid of and when the Indians were under a system that was reasonably satisfactory to them.

Mr. HAYDEN. There are only two ways out of the situation. Either leave them there in a destitute condition on the charity of the community—

Mr. SNYDER. What about the State of Florida?

Mr. HAYDEN. The State of Florida has given them 100,000 acres of land on which to live and so has discharged its duty.

Mr. SNYDER. It is possible that they may consider it their share. My point is that they were discharged by the Government and that they were discharged into the State of Florida.

Mr. SEARS. If you will read the treaty, you will see that this sum of \$250,000 was to be paid to them at the time when they moved West. If they should move temporarily and stay there 30 days, more than likely you would have to pay them that amount of money with accrued interest. Then they could move back and buy their land. It is a question of whether you will educate them up to their rights or take advantage of their ignorance. I do not believe that they will ever die. I think this should be done as an advance. I have said it frankly to the committee ever since I have been here.

Mr. SNYDER. I am disposed to be against bringing back what was once discharged by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The statement referred to by Mr. Sears as having been made by the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs was published in one of the Jacksonville daily papers and is as follows:

CARTER DOUBTS THAT CONGRESS WILL VOTE A RESERVATION FOR FLORIDA'S SEMINOLE TRIBESMEN—CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE BELIEVES CONGRESS WILL CONSIDER MATTER STATE QUESTION—DEPLORES THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE RACE—COMMITTEE ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—MEMBERS WERE PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED.

Representative C. D. Carter, of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, doubts seriously that Congress will vote an appropriation for the purchase of a reservation for the Florida Seminoles. He is also inclined toward the belief that the body will consider the problem is more State than Federal.

In a short statement, on the eve of his departure with other members of the committee last night for Mississippi, after a visit to the Seminole country and a series of hearings at Fort Lauderdale, Miami, St. Augustine, and elsewhere, he gave his own views of the congressional attitude, which he emphasized as not being personal nor those of the entire committee.

He brought out the fact that the Florida tribesmen once owned the entire Peninsula, and that the public lands have been given to them by the Government. In conclusion, he declared the Seminoles to be "a people of inherent strength of character, who, under proper opportunity, should make as valuable citizens as their fellow tribesmen among the Seminoles of Oklahoma."

NATURE OF MISSION.

"I don't want the people of Florida to misunderstand the purpose of the mission of our committee to this State," he said. "We came here under a general proposition carried in the Indian appropriation bill authorizing investigation of Indian affairs in any community or State. We were not directed by Congress to come to your State, but came only at the earnest and importunate solicitation of Congressman W. J. Sears, who is a member of the committee.

"He had introduced a bill for relief of the Florida Seminoles and urged its passage to such an extent that we felt the need of at least looking into conditions of the tribesmen.

"I am not sure that the Congress will take any further interest in the matter, and I doubt seriously if in these days of pressure for economy in administration of the Nation's affairs the Government can be induced to look seriously upon a proposition to purchase a reservation for the Seminoles.

STATE PROBLEM.

am inclined to the view that since the Seminoles once owned the entire State of Florida and the public lands within the State have been given to the Federal Government, the Washington authorities will look upon the question more as a question of State problem than as one for the Federal Government.

I have no authority to speak for other members of the committee, much less the entire Congress. I am not even attempting to express my own feelings on the matter, but simply trying to give my idea of the way I think the Washington authorities will look upon the problem.

From what I have seen of the Seminoles of Florida, they are a people of great strength of character, and under proper opportunity should make as good citizens of your State as their fellow tribesmen in the Seminoles of Oklahoma. If, however, they are not given some opportunity, they will gradually become paupers and a burden for the citizenship of your State to take care of. I sincerely hope something may be done to save them from pauperism and starvation."

My purpose in giving this statement to the papers was to correct a false impression that seemed to be prevalent in the State of Florida to the effect that the visit of our investigating committee was for the purpose of having the Federal Government purchase Everglade lands in order to locate the Florida Seminoles.

Mr. HAYDEN. The next item is:

IDAHO.

5. For support and civilization of Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, including pay of employees, \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

For the year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$30,000.00
For the year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	29,992.33
Unexpended balance	7.67
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	8,693.33
Irregular employees	5,800.84
Traveling expenses	127.65
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	36.76
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	944.92
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	13,421.70
Equipment	2,800.11
Miscellaneous	167.02
Total	29,992.33

There are approximately 1,800 Indians under the Fort Hall jurisdiction, and there are 38,000 acres of irrigable land allotted to them, yet these Indians are not in a position to sustain themselves, and, as indicated by the analysis of expenditures, it has been found necessary to use a considerable portion of the appropriation for the purchase of subsistence, implements, equipment, etc. The appropriation is also used to meet the expenses incident to the administration of the reservation and in the employment of clerks, etc., necessary to handle the work.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are asking for the same amount appropriated for the year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the same amount for the same purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is an unexpended balance of \$7.67?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. The next item is as follows:

For improvement and maintenance and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, \$50,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That expenditures under for improvements shall be reimbursable to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of March first, nineteen hundred and

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable)

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	25,000
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	25,000
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Amount expended-----	24,992
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Unexpended balance-----	
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	10,420
Irregular employees-----	5,390
Construction of buildings-----	18,000
Repairs and rent of buildings-----	33,000
Traveling expenses-----	55,000
Transportation of supplies-----	11,000
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	14,000
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	5,000
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	53,000
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	2,120
Equipment-----	2,720
Stream Gauging-----	1,960
Miscellaneous-----	41,000
Total-----	24,992

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION, FORT HALL IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$50,000.

Indian tribes, Bannocks and Shoshones.

Number of Indians on reservation, 1,794.

Area of reservation, 447,490 acres.

Area of irrigable land under construction works, 35,000.

Area actually irrigated, 20,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 50,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 7,788 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 2,712 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 9,500 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$850,185.85.

Cost of operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, to June 30, 1917, \$196,600.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$534,480.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$27.50.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$75.

Average annual precipitation, 13.5 inches.

Source of water supply, Snake and Blackfoot Rivers.

Market for product, local, good.

Railroad through project.

This item has been increased \$25,000 over the amount allowed last year. While the general scheme of the Fort Hall system has been completed, the lateral distributing system has been constructed only as the demand for water seemed to warrant. Recent demands for increased acreage require the enlargement of the distributing system, with the attendant increased cost of maintenance. Without additional funds it will be impossible to provide for the

ment of this country as rapidly as the demands are being made upon it, a consequent loss in the much-needed food supply. At present more than miles of canal and laterals must be maintained and patrolled and about 250 structures kept in repair, which taxes the usual appropriation for this project. Recently a board comprising the chief engineer of our service, the State engineer for Idaho, and an engineer representing white water users at Fort Hall, have thoroughly examining the system, submitted recommendations for its improvement and improvement, with a view to placing it in condition to adequately serve all the Indians and whites now demanding water from it. Their estimate of the cost of carrying out their recommendations was \$534,480.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, in addition to the justifications I have just submitted, I will say that this appropriation is largely for the purpose of constructing laterals to get land under cultivation during the next year and we should like to have it made immediately available.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice, according to your table, that the irrigable land under constructed works is 35,000 acres, of which 20,000 are irrigated. What is the necessity for building more laterals?

Mr. MERITT. That means that 35,000 acres are under the project, but the laterals have not been constructed. It is for the purpose of getting the additional 15,000 acres under cultivation that we are asking for this appropriation to be made immediately available.

Mr. HAYDEN. This statement of the area of irrigable land under constructed works, 35,000 acres, is not correct, because the laterals are yet to be constructed?

Mr. MERITT. That was the meaning, that the laterals had not been constructed to the land.

Mr. HAYDEN. The laterals irrigate the 15,000 acres under the canal?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. It is very important that we should have this appropriation and that it be made immediately available so that we can get the land under cultivation next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Bannocks in Idaho: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Bannocks, employees, Idaho.

For the year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	\$5,000.00
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For the year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	5,000.00
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Amount expended.....	5,000.00
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	5,000.00
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By article 10 of the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673-686), between the United States and these Indians, certain employees were to be provided for the benefit of the Indians, and that the United States would make appropriations thereupon upon the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior.

In fulfillment of the treaty obligation this item is inserted. The employees are necessary in order to help the Indians in their industrial activities and to enable them self-supporting.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the Coeur d'Alenes, in Idaho: For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines (article eleven, agreement ratified March 1, eighteen hundred and ninety-one), \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification

Support of Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- \$3,0

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated----- 3,0

Amount expended----- 2,9

Unexpended balance-----

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees----- 2,7

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----

Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies----- 2

Total ----- 2,9

This item is asked for in fulfillment of an agreement with the Coeur d'Alenes Indians ratified March 31, 1891 (26 Stat., 989-1029), whereby the Government obligated itself to furnish them with a blacksmith, carpenter, physician and medicines.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

KANSAS.

SEC. 6. For support and education of seven hundred and fifty Indian children at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, and for the superintendent, \$141,350, for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; \$156,350.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification

Indian School, Lawrence, Kans.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- \$127.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated----- 127.

Amount expended----- 127.

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees----- 49,

Traveling expenses-----

Transportation of supplies-----

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies----- 3.

Telegraphing and telephoning-----

Heat, light, and power, including fuel----- 14,

Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies----- 48.

Equipment----- 9.

Live stock-----

Water----- 1.

Miscellaneous-----

Total ----- 127.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- \$15.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated----- 12.

Amount expended----- 12.

Unexpended balance-----

Construction of buildings.....	\$456. 00
Construction of buildings.....	456. 00
Repair of buildings.....	12, 043. 68
Total	12, 499. 68

The item of \$141.350 for support of Haskell Institute is based on a per capita of \$185 for 750 pupils, plus the superintendent's salary. This sum will be necessary in view of the increased cost of supplies of all kinds.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements is \$15,000, and this will be needed for upkeep of the school plant, comprising 72 buildings. This is less than 4 per cent of the value of the plant, exclusive of land. The buildings are old and this amount would be inadequate but for the fact that the boys perform most of the labor of repairing as part of their instruction.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$416, 353
Number of buildings.....	72
Number of employees.....	66
Total salaries.....	\$52, 320
Average attendance of pupils.....	628
Average enrollment.....	711
Capacity.....	700
Cost per capita based on average enrollment.....	\$197
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$222
Area of school land (acres).....	997
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	486
Value of products of school, including both material and labor of employees and pupils.....	\$5, 301
Value of agriculture products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock).....	\$24, 344
Deposited from miscellaneous receipts, class 4, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Haskell Institute.....	\$1, 007

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support.....	\$153, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	15, 000
Maintenance of buildings, lighting, drainage, etc.....	40, 000
Total	208, 000

Amount requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and superintendent's salary.....	\$141, 350
Repairs and improvements.....	15, 000
Total	156, 350

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$2, 600	Teacher.....	\$900
Assistant superintendent and principal.....	1, 600	Do.....	900
Bookkeeper.....	1, 200	Do.....	840
Property clerk.....	1, 000	Do.....	750
Assistant clerk.....	720	Do.....	690
Do.....	720	Do.....	690
Do.....	600	Do.....	660
Do.....	600	Do.....	660
Physician.....	1, 300	Do.....	600
Disciplinarian.....	1, 200	Do.....	600
Assistant disciplinarian.....	600	Teacher, woodworking and mechanical drawing.....	840
Physical director and outing agent.....	1, 200	Dentist.....	600
Junior teacher.....	1, 000	Manual training teacher.....	800

The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

Principal, business department	\$1, 200	Cook	-----
Superintendent of industries	1, 300	Hospital cook	-----
Mason	780	Scientific assistant	-----
Printer	1, 100	Carpenter	-----
Tailor, and band leader	900	Assistant carpenter	-----
Music teacher	750	Shoe and harness maker	-----
Matron	840	Blacksmith	-----
Assistant matron	660	Gardener	-----
Do	600	Engineer	-----
Do	600	Assistant engineer	-----
Do	500	Do	-----
Dining room matron	600	Painter	-----
Sewing teacher	780	Dairyman	-----
Cooking teacher	660	Do	-----
Domestic science teacher (with subsistence)	600	Do	-----
Nurse	720	Laborer	-----
Seamstress	720	Do	-----
Assistant seamstress	540	Do	-----
Laundress	540	Do	-----
Assistant laundress	300	Total	----- 5
Baker	600		

The CHAIRMAN. I notice the cost per capita last year was based on the average attendance.

Mr. MERITT. We will bring that down to \$185 during the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is higher than it was the year before?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the occasion for that?

Mr. MERITT. We have recently changed superintendents at place and we hope to do better and to have a better showing year.

Mr. SNYDER. When you say that you have changed superintendents, do you mean that you have dispensed with the superintendent entirely and that he is no longer in the service?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. He was transferred to other work involving less responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that you swapped one superintendent for another?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Peares, who was for many years supervisor of Indian schools, was for a long time superintendent of Haskell. He voluntarily relinquished his place as supervisor of schools and was reappointed as superintendent of Haskell Institute. He is an efficient schoolman, and he will place that school on the best possible basis.

Mr. SNYDER. What became of the man who left there?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Wise, who was formerly superintendent of Haskell, is a man probably 60 years old. He has been placed on a commission to determine competent Indians. His duties are not so arduous as formerly. While Mr. Wise is a splendid gentleman, he is growing a little bit old, but it is believed he can fill his position quite satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. This is quite a large school.

Mr. MERITT. Haskell Institute is one of the largest schools in the Indian Service.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an average attendance last year of 6000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of eighty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kansas, including pay of superintendent, \$17,400, for general repairs and improvements, \$4,000; in all, \$21,400.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the record:

Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$14,860.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	14,860.00
Amount expended-----	14,659.11
Unexpended balance-----	200.89

Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees-----	7,732.04
Irregular employees-----	270.31
Traveling expenses-----	4.96
Transportation of supplies-----	163.63
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	28.02
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	75.35
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	842.31
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	4,552.96
Equipment-----	968.33
Miscellaneous-----	21.20
Total-----	14,659.11

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	4,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	2,000.00
Amount expended-----	1,991.61
Unexpended balance-----	8.39

Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction of buildings-----	1,487.49
Repair of buildings-----	504.12
Total-----	1,991.61

The sum of \$17,400 for support of the Kickapoo School, Kansas, is provided for 80 pupils, including salary of the superintendent, salaries of employees, and supplies for academic and industrial training of the pupils.

The amount of \$4,000 for repairs and improvements is the same as that for last year for this purpose. This sum is reasonable for the reason that there are 22 frame buildings which require constant repair and improvements to keep them in order for the proper conduct of the school.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$51,376
Number of buildings-----	24
Number of employees-----	13
Total salaries-----	\$8,290
Average attendance of pupils-----	79
Average enrollment-----	83
Capacity-----	71
Cost per capita based on average enrollment-----	¹ \$166

¹ The per capita cost is not computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

Cost per capita based on average attendance.....
 Area of school land.....acres
 Area of school land cultivated.....do
 Value of products of school, including both material and labor of employees and pupils.....
 Value of agricultural products, including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.....\$
 Expended from miscellaneous receipts class 4 and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Kickapoo Training School.....\$

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support.....\$1
 Repairs and improvements.....
 New buildings, electric light and sewer systems.....

Total.....2

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 80 Indian pupils at the Kickapoo Training School, Kansas, and superintendent's salary.....\$1
 Repairs and improvements.....

Total.....2

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$1,400	Seamstress.....
Physician.....	350	Laundress.....
Financial clerk.....	900	Cook.....
Principal teacher.....	720	General mechanic.....
Teacher.....	780	Laborer.....
Do.....	600	Do.....
Matron.....	600	
Assistant matron.....	300	Total.....

The CHAIRMAN. Why are so many buildings necessary for a school like that? I notice you have an average attendance only 70.

Mr. MERITT. That does seem like an unusual number of buildings for such a small school. This school has been in operation for great many years, and we have not as large an attendance now as we probably had several years ago. The Indians are gradually going to the public schools, and it is our policy to get them into the public schools rather than have them attend these boarding schools.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would not this be a good school to abolish, in view of the comparatively short distance from the Kickapoo Reservation to Haskell Institute?

Mr. MERITT. It is one of the schools that could be abolished within the next few years to advantage, and it probably will be abolished. The policy of our office is to discontinue schools wherever it can be done with justice to the Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. You could transfer these 80 pupils over to Haskell where they have 750, and the overhead expense would not be increased at all. They could be cared for at very much less expense. The climate is practically the same, and the railroad facilities would be good. There can be no good reason for the maintenance of boarding schools in one State, thus continuing this additional expense. It seems to me, therefore, it would be the part of wisdom to consider the question of doing away with this school.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is Haskell Institute from this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. About 60 miles.

Mr. SNYDER. About 60 miles?

Mr. MERITT. Probably 60 or 70 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that your cost per capita at this school was \$47 less than it was at Haskell; yet this school had only 80 pupils, while Haskell Institute had approximately 800. How do you account for this vast difference in cost with schools so close together, especially when you consider that there were fewer pupils at the school where the per capita cost was so much less?

Mr. MERITT. The per capita cost at Haskell was entirely too high. There is no justification for such a high cost as that shown.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are asking for a per capita cost of \$200, but you are going to operate at Haskell for \$185.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can't they be run at \$175, the same as last year?

Mr. MERITT. Because of the increased cost of everything it will be difficult to run a school for less than \$200 per capita. If it is possible to run for less than that, I am sure every effort will be made to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

MICHIGAN.

Sec. 7. For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, and for pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$88,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$68,800.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	60,450.00
Amount expended.....	60,448.60
Unexpended balance.....	1.40
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees.....	23,830.28
Traveling expenses.....	101.07
Transportation of supplies.....	798.88
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	488.09
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	61.01
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	4,342.01
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	27,116.03
Equipment.....	2,778.94
Live stock.....	25.00
Seeds.....	588.72
Miscellaneous.....	318.57
Total.....	60,448.60

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	6,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	\$5, 000
Amount expended.....	4, 980
Unexpended balance.....	

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings.....	3, 800
Repair of buildings.....	4, 600
Total.....	4, 980

This is the only Indian school in the State of Michigan and there are a number of available children of school age. The school is well located regards its accessibility to the Indian population, and its enrollment is entirely of needy Indian children from the State of Michigan.

The school plant, including heating and lighting systems, etc., is valued at \$178,787, and the \$6,000 requested for repairs and improvements is slightly over 3½ per cent of that amount. The repairs contemplated include those for water, sewer, heating, and lighting systems.

Statistical statement for the year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$210, 000
Number of buildings.....	
Number of employees.....	
Total salaries.....	\$23, 000
Average attendance of pupils.....	
Average enrollment.....	
Capacity.....	
Cost per capita based on average enrollment.....	
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	
Area of school land (acres).....	
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	
Value of products of school sewing room.....	\$800
Value of agricultural products.....	\$1200
Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, class 4.....	

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support.....	\$80, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	8, 000
Total.....	88, 000

Amount requested in proposed bill, 1919:

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Mount Pleasant Indian school and superintendent's salary.....	\$82, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
Total.....	88, 000

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Music teacher.....	
Clerk.....	1, 200	Matron.....	
Assistant clerk.....	720	Assistant matron.....	
Do.....	600	Do.....	
Physician.....	1, 200	Do.....	
Disciplinarian.....	900	Housekeeper.....	
Teacher.....	900	Nurse.....	
Do.....	780	Assistant nurse.....	
Do.....	720	Seamstress.....	
Do.....	690	Assistant seamstress.....	
Do.....	630	Laundress.....	
Do.....	600	Baker.....	

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

² The amount given includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

³ The amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

Cook-----	\$600	Gardener-----	\$600
Assistant cook-----	300	Engineer-----	1,000
Farmer-----	840	Assistant-----	240
Dairyman-----	720	Do-----	240
Industrial teacher-----	720	Laborer-----	500
Carpenter-----	720		
Assistant carpenter-----	300	Total-----	24,660
Assistant-----	300		

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in your justification, footnote A, a statement that the per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741). Were there some things in those two acts which required a computation different at this school from other schools?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that same computation is made at all the schools.

The CHAIRMAN. But these two acts or laws do not require you to do away with the computation of cost on actual attendance?

Mr. MERITT. I think it is now computed on the average enrollment. I think that is the construction of the law.

Mr. HAYDEN. Did the superintendent of the school ask for this big increase per capita?

Mr. MERITT. We are only asking for \$200 per capita at this school, which is the same as other schools.

Mr. HAYDEN. There are 400 pupils. You ask for an increase from \$68,800 to \$82,000, or nearly \$14,000 increase.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. That is on the basis of \$200 per capita.

Mr. HAYDEN. Did the superintendent ask for that increase?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent requested, for the support and education of the Indian pupils, \$80,250; for repairs and improvements, \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What did he request for support and education?

Mr. MERITT. \$80,250. For repairs and improvements, \$8,000, making a total of \$88,250. We requested, for support and education, \$82,000; for repairs and improvements, \$6,000, making a total of \$88,000, being \$250 less than the superintendent estimated.

The CHAIRMAN. You raised the amount for support and education even more?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; in order to make it uniform.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that is necessary, where the school requires less money and the superintendent has not requested an increase?

Mr. MERITT. We feel that the schools can not be conducted for less than \$200 per capita, especially in view of the fact that prices are going up constantly.

The CHAIRMAN. But the superintendent did not ask for that?

Mr. MERITT. He asked for within \$1,750 of that amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. What was the per capita cost there last year?

Mr. MERITT. The per capita cost, based on the average enrollment, was \$177.

Mr. HAYDEN. What was it on the other basis?

Mr. MERITT. On average attendance, \$190.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

MINNESOTA.

Sec. 8. For support and education of two hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minnesota, including pay of superintendent, \$46,650; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$53,650.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

INDIAN SCHOOL, PIPESTONE, MINN.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- \$39, 175

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated----- 39, 175

Amount expended----- 38, 289

Unexpended balance----- 885

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees----- 15, 972

Irregular employees----- 391

Traveling expense----- 74

Transportation of supplies----- 520

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies----- 250

Telegraphing and telephoning----- 41

Heat, light, and power, including fuel----- 3, 083

Drygoods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies----- 16, 329

Equipment----- 1, 625

Miscellaneous----- 1

Total----- 38, 289

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- \$7, 000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated----- 7, 000

Amount expended----- 5, 942

Unexpended balance----- 1, 057

Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings----- 5, 920

Traveling expenses----- 14

Transportation of supplies----- 5

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies----- 1

Total----- 5, 942

There are about 1,000 more eligible Indian children in the State of Minnesota than represented by the combined capacity of all classes of schools in the State receiving Indian children. A number of these children are in nonreservation schools outside the State, 653 are not in any school, and the remainder are in schools crowded beyond their capacity. There is need for all the present Indian school capacity in Minnesota.

The plant, consisting of 27 buildings, is valued at \$96,556. The \$7,000 asked for repairs and improvements is the same amount which has been allowed the past and is required to keep these old buildings in habitable repair.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property----- \$146, 6

Number of buildings-----

Number of employees-----

Total salaries----- \$17, 2

verage attendance of pupils-----	185
verage enrollment-----	201
capacity-----	212
ost per capita based on average enrollment-----	¹ \$193
rea of school land (acres)-----	685
rea of school land (acres cultivated)-----	355
alue of products of school harness shop and sewing room-----	² \$3,574
alue of agricultural products-----	³ 6,375
xpended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, class 4," and "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school"-----	1,247

Superintendent's estimates of absolute needs for 1919:

upport-----	42,438
epairs and improvements-----	7,000
ew buildings-----	18,000

Total----- 67,438

Amount requested in proposed bill, 1919:

upport and education of 225 Indian pupils at the Pipestone Indian School and superintendent's salary-----	46,650
epairs and improvements-----	7,000

Total----- 53,650

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent-----	\$1,650	Cook-----	\$540
lerk-----	1,000	Nurse-----	720
Assistant clerk-----	600	Farmer-----	900
Physician-----	600	Carpenter-----	780
Disciplinarian-----	720	Engineer-----	1,000
Principal-----	900	Gardener-----	600
Teacher-----	720	Assistant-----	540
Do-----	660	Do-----	540
Do-----	600	Do-----	300
Matron-----	600	Do-----	300
Assistant matron-----	540	Physician-----	400
Seamstress-----	540	Laborer-----	300
Laundress-----	500		
Baker-----	540	Total-----	17,090

We are asking for \$200 per capita at that school.

The CHAIRMAN. Your per capita cost based on average enrollment was \$193 last year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was it on the average attendance?

Mr. MERITT. \$213, on average attendance.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (article three, treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated----- \$4,000

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

² The amount given includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

³ The amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	-----	\$4.0
Amount expended	-----	4.0

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	-----	4.0
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This money is used in part payment of salaries at the White Earth board school. The additional sums necessary for the support of the school are provided from other funds. The appropriation will be used this year in the same manner as heretofore. The following data in regard to the White Earth School is submitted:

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	-----	\$97.
Number of buildings	-----	
Number of employees	-----	
Total salaries	-----	\$15.
Average attendance of pupils	-----	
Average enrollment	-----	
Capacity	-----	

The following table shows positions and salaries at the White Earth board school and funds from which they are payable:

Salaries, 1918:

[Payable from "Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund."]		Cook	-----	\$
Principal	\$1,000	Farmer	-----	
Disciplinarian	720	Carpenter	-----	
Teacher	630	Shoe and harness maker	-----	
Do	600	Night watchman	-----	
Do	600	Assistant	-----	
Kindergartner	630	[Payable from "Support of Chippewa the Mississippi, Minnesota, 1918."]		
Teacher of housekeeping	660	Superintendent	-----	2.
Matron	600	Engineer	-----	
Assistant matron	540	Assistant engineer	-----	
Dining room matron	540	Laborer	-----	
Seamstress	520			
Laundress	520			
Baker	480	Total	-----	15.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the same old treaty item.

Mr. MERITT. The same amount that has been appropriated for number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$185,000, or much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section seven of the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in State of Minnesota," and to use the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification.

Chippewa in Minnesota Fund.

[For promoting civilization and self-support.]

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount authorized	-----	\$185,000
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount authorized-----	\$185,000.00
Amount expended-----	176,154.86

Unexpended balance-----	8,845.14
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	56,044.85
Irregular employees-----	7,979.29
Repairs and rent of buildings-----	1,078.90
Traveling expenses-----	3,317.25
Transportation of supplies-----	4,543.81
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	721.85
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	827.44
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	19,010.27
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	57,569.18
Equipment-----	7,977.89
Live stock-----	270.00
Seed-----	420.06
Care and maintenance of pupils in mission schools-----	11,025.39
Road work-----	3,000.00
Miscellaneous-----	2,368.68
Total-----	176,154.86

TRIBAL FUNDS, CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

This is the regular annual authorization for the expenditure of \$185,000 of their tribal funds for the support and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), and derived from the sale of surplus land and timber. The section referred to provides in part that the funds so accruing shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for 50 years, to be distributed in cash pro rata among all the Chippewa Indians then living; and that "Congress may, in its discretion, from time to time during the said period of 50 years, appropriate for the purposes of promoting civilization and self-support among said Indians a portion of said principal sum not exceeding 5 per cent thereof."

The amount of said principal sum on deposit in the Treasury of the United States on June 30, 1917, was approximately \$5,605,000, 5 per cent of which would be \$280,025, whereas the appropriation asked for is only \$185,000, or \$95,250 less than the maximum amount which could be appropriated under the law. The Indians sharing in this fund reside on six different reservations, as follows:

Reservation:	area (acres) --	Population.
Fond du Lac-----	23,486	1,056
Grand Portage-----	24,191	321
Leech Lake-----	48,520	1,770
Nett Lake-----	57,078	607
Red Lake-----	543,528	1,492
White Earth-----	719,955	6,371
Total --	1,429,758	11,617

This is the only fund available for general agency as distinct from school purposes; that is, for the support and civilization of the Chippewa Indians on the reservations named, and is heavily drawn upon each year for the necessary expenses of administration, salaries and wages, subsistence supplies for old and indigent Indians (for which approximately \$30,000 was required during the fiscal year 1917), medical supplies, etc., as fully set forth in the accompanying analysis for that year. With the increased cost of practically all commodities,

It is believed that the amount asked for will be absolutely necessary to pay for the ordinary and usual activities of the service having to do with the support and civilization of the Indians sharing in this fund.

The CHAIRMAN. We appropriated last year \$185,000 and proposed that \$60,000 of that amount should be used to maintain free schools while \$10,000 was for the construction of roads.

Mr. MERITT. This leaves it within the discretion of the department how this money shall be expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the department continue to maintain schools to the same extent without that specific direction by the act?

Mr. MERITT. It is the policy of the department to utilize schools wherever practicable, and that will continue to be the policy of the department.

The CHAIRMAN. Was \$60,000 spent last year for free schools?

Mr. MERITT. That item is contained in this year's Indian appropriation act, and before the close of the school year we will have expended the \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to advance to the executive committee of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the annual celebration of said band to be held June fourteenth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, out of the funds belonging to said band.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Chippewa in Minnesota fund (annual celebration expenses).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount authorized _____

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount authorized _____

Amount expended _____

Analysis of expenditures:

Annual celebration expenses _____

For several years Congress has appropriated \$1,000 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians to defray the expenses of the annual treaty celebration of the White Earth Indians. Apparently it has been the intention of Congress to leave the manner in which this money shall be expended to the executive committee of the White Earth Indians, that committee making the expenditure and assuming responsibility therefor. The executive committee is elected by the tribal council, composed of the chiefs and the headmen of the different bands of Chippewa Indians, who usually assemble in a large tent on the celebration grounds for the purpose of discussing the expenditure of this money.

The Indians strongly urge the incorporation of this item in the bill each year as the treaty celebration is an annual event of great importance to them. As the money is advanced from their tribal funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, this item has been included in the bill.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN W. CARL.

Mr. CARL. I want to speak of two items in connection with Minnesota. I have prepared a statement here entitled "A protest of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota against two items in the Board of Indian Affairs Estimates recommended by the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

Mr. HAYDEN. You may file the statement with the clerk and I will tell us briefly what it is about. What are the items?

Mr. CARL. The first one is on page 441, as follows:

For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota, \$4,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. You object to that appropriation of \$4,000 for those schools?

Mr. CARL. If I am permitted to make this statement, as it is on this paper, you will very readily understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. All right; go ahead.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Pursuant to instructions of the general council of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, I herewith submit a protest on behalf of my people against two items contained in the Book of Estimates for the support of the Indian Service on the Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The first item to which I direct your attention appears on page 441, and is as follows:

"Support of Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota: For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867), \$4,000 (acts Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 720, sec. 1; Mar. 1917, vol. 39, p. 977, sec. 9)."

Article of the treaty of March 19, 1867, referred to, provides as follows:

"ARTICLE 3. In further consideration for the lands herein ceded, estimated to contain about 2,000,000 acres, the United States agree to pay the following sums, to wit, * * * \$4,000 each year for 10 years, and as long as the President may deem necessary after the ratification of this treaty, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation."

The explanation following the estimate in the Book of Estimates (p. 441) states that this \$4,000 asked for for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation is to be expended as follows:

Salaries:	
Superintendent	\$2,100
Wages:	
Engineer	800
Assistant engineer	600
Laborer	500
Total	4,000

In 1909 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and under the authority contained in the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1058 at 1060), discontinued the office of United States Indian Agent at White Earth, whose salary was paid out of a specific appropriation out of the public funds, and devolved all the duties of the agent upon the superintendent of the training school. Thus all the employees under the agent engaged in the administration of the general laws of Congress and forming an integral part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs were automatically transferred to and placed under the superintendent of the general Indian school service at White Earth. The superintendent, whose salary of \$2,100 is to be paid from this item of \$4,000, performs practically no service in connection with the schools. His time is consumed in supervising the administration of the general laws of Congress relative to the sale of liquor, handling trust funds, protection of Indian allotments, removal of restrictions upon allotted lands, etc. The engineer, assistant engineer, and laborer who receive the balance of the \$4,000 in wages are employed at the agency and have no connection with any school. Therefore not a dollar of the \$4,000 appropriated "for the support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota pursuant to article 3 of the treaty of March 19, 1867, is intended to be or has been for years spent for the purpose for which it was appropriated, but has been diverted and spent for other purposes, contrary to the emphatic prohibition contained in section 2097, United States Revised Statutes, which provides as follows:

"SEC. 2097. No funds belonging to any Indian tribe with which treaty relations exist shall be applied in any manner not authorized by such treaty, or

by express provisions of law; nor shall money appropriated to execute treaty be transferred or applied to any other purpose, unless expressly authorized by law."

This is only one illustration of the lawless manner in which the Indian Bureau has spent funds appropriated for specific purposes for the benefit of the Chippewa Indians for other and different purposes which afforded the Indians no benefit, and for which latter purposes specific lump-sum appropriations were contained in the same laws.

In the Book of Estimates, on page 441, is contained this item:

"Tribal funds (Chippewa Indians of Minnesota): The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$185,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889, entitled 'An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota,' and to use the same for the purposes of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act (acts of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642, sec. 7; Aug. 19, 1890, vol. 26, p. 357, sec. 1; Mar. 2, 1917, vol. 39, p. 977, sec. 9)."

You will observe that there is no explanation accompanying this item required by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 609 at 680), which provides as follows:

"Sec. 6. That there shall be submitted hereafter, in the annual Book of Estimates following every estimate for a general or lump-sum appropriation except public buildings or other public works constructed under contract, statement showing in parallel columns: 'First. The number of persons, if any, intended to be employed and the rates of compensation to each, and the amount contemplated to be expended for each of any other objects or classes of expenditures specified or contemplated in the estimate, * * *. Second. The number of persons, if any, employed and the rate of compensation paid each, and the amount expended for each other object or class of expenditure, * * *.'"

You will observe that the provision appearing in the Book of Estimates provides that whatever sum the Secretary withdraws from the principal fund placed in the Treasury under section 7 of the act of 1889 is to be used "for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act" of 1889.

The act of January 14, 1889, was designed and intended to (a) compose the differences existing between the different bands of Minnesota Chippewas which had theretofore been dealt with separately by the Government, relative to lands to be ceded and allotted; (b) to compose the differences between the bands and the United States relative to said property; and (c) consolidate the separate bands into one tribe, to be known as the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, and to divide all the property share and share alike among them at their issue. To accomplish this the act of 1889 provided for the appointment of a commission "to negotiate with all the bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians" for the complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title and interest in and to all the reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all so much of these two reservations as in the judgment of said commission is required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing laws, and shall have been reserved by the commissioners for said purposes." Provision was made for obtaining the consent of the Indians and the cession were declared to be complete when approved by the President of the United States. Provision was made for the allotment of lands in severalty to all the Indians and for the sale and disposition of the ceded lands and the proceeds thereon, the net proceeds derived from the sales to be placed in the Treasury of the United States "to the credit of all the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota as a permanent fund, which shall draw interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually for the period of 50 years, * * * and which interest and permanent fund shall be expended for the benefit of the Indians in manner following:

"One-half of said interest shall, during the said period of 50 years, * * * be annually paid in cash in equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors for their use; one-fourth to be annually paid in cash in equal shares to all other classes; and the remaining one-fourth of said interest

all, during the said period of 50 years, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of a system of free schools among said Indians, in their midst and for their benefit; and at the expiration of the said 50 years the said permanent fund shall be divided and paid to all of said Chippewa Indians and their issue then living, in cash, in equal shares."

Then follows this proviso, under which it is sought to make the appropriation a question:

"Provided, That Congress may, in its discretion, from time to time, during the said period of 50 years, appropriate, for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, a portion of said principal sum not exceeding 5 per cent thereof."

When the commissioners were endeavoring to induce the Indians to consent to the cessions of lands they explained to the Indians (H. Ex. Doc. 247, 51st cong., 1st sess., p. 88) that Congress could only exercise its discretion and appropriate money out of the principal fund "in case of the failure of crops or any unforeseen misfortune."

On page 164 it is stated that the above explanation of the proviso was made to all the Indians on all the reservations.

The agreements of cession recite that it was upon "such explanation and understanding" that the Indians agreed to the cessions, and with the understanding that they were made "for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act."

In *Minnesota v. Hitchcock* (185 U. S., 395) it was held that the act of 1869 should be construed as the Indians understood it, quoting the decision of that court in *Choctaw Nation v. United States* (119 U. S.), as follows:

"The recognized relation between the parties to this controversy, therefore, is that between a superior and an inferior, whereby the latter is placed under the care and control of the former, and which, while it authorizes the adoption on the part of the United States of such policy as their own public interests may dictate, recognizes, on the other hand, such an interpretation of their acts and promises as justice and reason demand in all cases where power is exerted by the strong over these to whom they owe care and protection. The parties are not on an equal footing, and that inequality is to be made good by the superior justice which looks only to the substance of the right, without regard to technical rules framed under a system of municipal jurisprudence, formulating the rights and obligations of private persons equally subject to the same laws."

In the same opinion, at page 402, the court says:

"In construing provisions designed for their education and civilization as fully, if not more than in construing provisions for their material wants, it is a duty to secure to the Indians all that by any fair construction of treaty or statute can be held to have been understood by them or intended by Congress."

In the same opinion, at pages 394, 395, the court held that when the lands were sold the funds placed in the Treasury of the United States the trust was executed, in these words:

"The cession was not to the United States absolutely, but in trust. It was a cession of all of the unallotted lands. The trust was to be executed by the sale of the ceded lands and a deposit of the proceeds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians, such sum to draw interest at 5 per cent, and one-fourth of the interest to be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of free schools among the Indians and for their benefit."

In *United States v. Mille Lac Band of Chippewa Indians* (229 U. S., 509, 510) the court held that the property ceded and proceeds derived therefrom under the act of 1889 could only lawfully be used for the purposes designated in the trust.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in an opinion rendered February 16, 1916, involving the case of these trust funds, in a case entitled *John G. Morrison, jr., v. Franklin K. Lane et. al.*, held:

"In approaching a consideration of this question, we must bear in mind that this fund is a part of a trust fund in the control of the United States to the credit of these Indians (*Minnesota v. Hitchcock*, 185 U. S., 373, 394), and that the expenditure thereof must be in accordance with the provisions of the trust, *United States v. Mille Lac Chippewas* (229 U. S., 458)."

In that case the court held that the administrative officers had no lawful authority to expend the funds, as no appropriation had been made.

Thus under the construction of section 7 of the act of 1889 by the highest court in the land not a dollar of the principal fund can lawfully be appro-

riated and used except in the event of "failure of crops" or similar "unforeseen misfortune," and no such condition exists. There has been no failure of crops the last year among the Chippewa Indians, and no unforeseen misfortune has overtaken the Indians.

The great bulk of the Chippewa Indians are self-sustaining, and those who are not have individual trust funds to their credit or individual property that can be used for their support which is held in trust and administered under the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The tribal reservations were, by the act of 1889 (except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations), abolished, and by the allotment of the lands and the removal of restrictions upon the lands of all mixed-blood adults on the White Earth Reservation by the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1024), the members of the Chippewa Tribe of Minnesota are no longer reservation Indians, but have been absorbed into the citizenship of Minnesota, and are to-day men and women with full citizenship rights, except about 1,000 on the Red Lake Reservation, who were not allotted lands by the department, as the act of 1889 directed. The public-school system of Minnesota has been extended to the Chippewas. In Mahanomen County, which embraces 16 townships of the White Earth Reservation, there are 34 public schools maintained by the State. The only occasion for maintaining the tribal existence is, as held by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Johnson v. Gearlds* (234 U. S., 443), for the purpose of distributing the funds derived from the sale of property under the act of 1889. The court says:

"In consequence of their elevation to the plane of citizenship by the operation of the allotment acts, tribal relations have, for most purposes, ceased to exist but are recognized for the purpose of the distribution of annuities under the Nelson Act."

The real purpose for which the Indian Bureau desires \$185,000 of our trust funds is hidden and concealed in the estimate. That bureau proposes to use the \$185,000 to pay the salaries of United States civil-service employees and to defray the expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs so far as that service relates to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. It has used similar appropriations in the past for this purpose. In short, it is proposed to use these trust funds, not for any purpose authorized by the terms of the trust or in connection with the administration of the act of 1889, but for the purpose of defraying the regular and ordinary expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in administering the general laws of Congress among the Chippewas of Minnesota. If this can be done on the pretext that the maintenance of the Indian Service among the Chippewas of Minnesota is in aid of their support and civilization, then the department can use the trust fund in the payment of the salaries of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, as it may with equal force be contended that the continuance of those officers is in aid of the support and civilization of the Chippewa Indians. Likewise, and upon the same theory, the fund could be encroached upon to pay the salary of the President of the United States and for the support of the General Government, as it may with equal propriety be contended that the continuance of the Government of the United States and the office of President are in aid of the support and civilization of the Chippewa Indians.

We insist that Congress does not possess the power to use our trust fund for such purposes, and if it did it would be a flagrant abuse of power and an act of bad faith on the part of the United States for it to do so. Our people are determined, if it is in their power, to prevent further encroachment upon our trust fund for the support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Our people are receiving no benefit from these appropriations; we believe them to be in violation of law and a dissipation of our property. If they continue, our fund will be completely exhausted before the expiration of the 50-year period and our annual interest payments will gradually diminish until the fund is exhausted.

The one-fourth of our interest money set aside by section 7 of the act of 1889 to be "devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of a system of free schools in our midst and for our benefit," is being diverted to other uses to the detriment of our school system. The salaries and expenses of seven superintendents, who perform practically no duties in connection with the school system, are being paid out of our school fund. The remainder of the money is being squandered by reckless expenditure.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (pp. 150, 151), states the average number of children attending the day and boarding schools maintained among the Chippewas of

Minnesota during that fiscal year, the number of employees at each school, and the salaries paid said employees out of the trust and public funds, as follows:

Day schools:	Average attendance.
Fond du Lac.....	13.3
Normantown.....	14.0
Grand Portage.....	18.0
Sugar Point.....	6.1
Nett Lake.....	28.5
Elbow Lake.....	12.3
Pine Point.....	14.2
Round Lake.....	12.3
Twin Lake.....	24.9
Total.....	141.6
Boarding schools:	
Cass Lake.....	38.9
Leech Lake.....	51.8
Red Lake.....	76.0
Cross Lake.....	50.0
Vermillion Lake.....	109.2
White Earth.....	198.6
Total.....	524.5

The same report shows the the employees at the above enumerated nine day and six boarding schools number 113 and received \$71,870 in salaries, which did not include the salaries of the superintendents.

The same report shows that during the same fiscal year there were 954 Chippewa children attending the public schools of the State of Minnesota; that 205 attended mission and private schools, and that 417 attended nonreservation boarding schools. The only charge against the trust funds for the education of these 1,576 Chippewa children that year was a charge of about \$11,000 for the support of those in mission schools.

The same report shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, there was paid in salaries to the agency employees (not including the school employees) \$82,356, which did not include the salaries of the superintendents, except the superintendent at White Earth, said expenditures being as follows:

	Em- ployees	Sala- ries.		Em- ployees.	Sala- ries.
Fond du Lac Agency.....	15	\$10,200	Red Lake Agency.....	32	\$19,388
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	2,680	White Earth Agency.....	30	21,600
Leech Lake Agency.....	36	22,928	Total.....	127	82,366
Nett Lake Agency.....	9	5,560			

Substantially the same conditions shown by the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs above set out for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, obtained during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has so complicated our tribal affairs by its disregard of the act of 1889 that our people will lose millions of dollars unless we can recover against the United States Government for the maladministration of this trust by its officers. My people unanimously protest against the further use of our treaty and trust funds for the purposes for which the bureau intends to use them and for which it has used them in years past, and they appeal to Congress to assist us, and to afford us an opportunity to appear before a subcommittee appointed to inquire into the administration of the act of 1889 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs so that we may present to such a committee the facts in detail.

In 1898-99 the Leech Lake Indians, a part of the Chippewas of Minnesota, were driven to open rebellion against the United States to put a stop to the theft of their timber on the Leech Lake and other reservations. That rebellion resulted in a congressional investigation and legislation that put a stop to the

outrages against which the Indians complained. Will not Congress by peaceful petition afford the Indians a similar inquiry into their affairs?

Very respectfully, .

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.
By JOHN W. CARL,
Congressional Delegate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Who helped you to prepare that letter?

Mr. CARL. I had an attorney in the city of Washington.

Mr. HAYDEN. Who was the attorney?

Mr. CARL. Mr. Ballinger.

Mr. HAYDEN. Please tell Mr. Ballinger that, while no doubt he endeavored to give you your money's worth by preparing a long epistle, the next time he writes a letter for you to make it more brief and to the point.

Mr. CARL. I would have preferred to have it a little briefer myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say in connection with this matter?

Mr. MERITT. I have nothing to say except that Mr. Ballinger, as the attorney of certain Chippewa Indians, has instituted a suit in the courts here in Washington to prevent us from using these funds. We won out in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, I believe, and they were successful in the District Court of Appeals. The case will be appealed to the highest court for decision.

The CHAIRMAN. The case is now in the courts?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we have taken the matter to the Supreme Court for a final decision. Pending a final decision in this matter we would like to have the appropriations as heretofore made.

Mr. HAYDEN. In making these appropriations are we liable to some claim on the part of the Indians in the event that the Supreme Court of the United States should decide that there was no authority for Congress to make appropriations from these trust funds?

Mr. MERITT. I hardly think the Government is running that risk, because the Supreme Court has held that Congress has jurisdiction over these funds and that Congress can make appropriations for the use of the Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. In view of that precedent, how did the Court of Appeals happen to decide against you?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the decisions of the courts are unexplainable. We thought there would be no question about that court sustaining the lower court. However, we have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are you going to have the same attorney represent the Indian Bureau before the Supreme Court as the one represented you before the Court of Appeals?

Mr. MERITT. We are being represented by the attorneys of the Interior Department and will be represented by attorneys from the Department of Justice.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the next case?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. I imagine that Mr. Ballinger's idea, then, in having this letter presented to Mr. Carl is to back up this suit before the Supreme Court.

Mr. GANDY. How does this sum of \$185,000 compare with amounts appropriated in previous years?

Mr. MERITT. It is about the same amount that has been appropriated for a number of years, and we propose to use it for the same purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

MONTANA.

SEC. 9. For support and civilization of the Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification.

Support of Indians, Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$20,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	20,000.00
Amount expended-----	19,550.12

Unexpended balance-----	449.88
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	8,217.34
Irregular employees-----	921.12
Traveling expenses-----	223.35
Transportation of supplies-----	587.66
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	2.10
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	9.66
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	996.82
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	5,197.77
Equipment-----	3,140.80
Miscellaneous-----	253.50

Total-----	19,550.12
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Of the amount estimated, approximately \$9,000 is expended in the employment of regular and irregular employees, \$5,000 in the purchase of clothing, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies, and the remainder for the transportation of supplies, equipment and miscellaneous purposes in the conduct of the agency. There are 1,206 Indians under the Fort Belknap Agency, approximately 160 of whom are physically or mentally incapacitated and must be furnished rations.

The industrial outlook on this reservation is reported to be very encouraging, as the Indians are beginning to realize that they must work for their living. Large crops were put in by the Indians during the past spring, but owing to the heat and dryness of the season many crops will be entire failures, and additional assistance will no doubt have to be given them.

None of the Indians at Fort Belknap have been allotted.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Flathead Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification. The appropriation was \$20,000 last year, and we are asking for the same amount this year.

Support of Indians, Flathead Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$20,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	\$20,000.00
Amount expended	15,191.00
Unexpended balance	4,809.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	4,400.00
Irregular employees	160.00
Traveling expenses	369.32
Transportation of supplies	101.68
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	100.00
Telegraphing and telephoning	70.50
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	233.91
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	8,224.64
Equipment	1,392.57
Miscellaneous	138.37

Total 15,191.00

This is the same amount as was allowed for the support and civilization of these Indians during the fiscal year 1918.

Population, 2,410, of which number 1,874 have been allotted.

As the analysis of expenditures will show, approximately \$4,500 of this appropriation is used for the pay of employees, \$8,300 for the purchase and transportation of subsistence, forage, medical supplies, etc., and the balance for miscellaneous agency expenses, including traveling expenses, equipment, fuel, etc. Owing to the high cost of supplies, etc., for the fiscal year 1918 it is expected that the full amount of this appropriation will be required to meet the expenses at Flathead. Rations are not issued to the able-bodied Indians, but there are 84 or more old and indigent Indians who must be furnished with subsistence, clothing, etc.

Mr. HAYDEN. Last year we put a limitation in with reference to salaries, which were not to exceed \$4,500.

Mr. MERITT. We prefer that that limitation be omitted from the bill this year because the superintendent reports that it is practically impossible to do administrative work on that large reservation under such limitation, especially in view of the fact that an irrigation project is being constructed and a large amount of land is being cultivated.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I recall it, the committee was of opinion last year that because the bulk of the money was spent for salaries, it was decided to put in some limitation so that so large a part of the money should not be spent for that purpose.

Mr. SNYDER. They held it down to \$4,400.

Mr. MERITT. It is really desired by the Indian Office that as little rations as possible be issued to Indians because the more industrious they are the less rations are required.

Mr. HAYDEN. What did you do in the way of issuing rations last year?

Mr. MERITT. Dry goods, subsistence, and other supplies for last year, \$8,224. Quite a large amount of the money went to the Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is it the purpose now to increase the salary allowance and decrease the amount expended for rations?

Mr. MERITT. It is our desire that the appropriation be made and that it be left to the discretions of the Department how it shall be expended.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fork Peck Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification. It is the same amount and in the same language used in the appropriation bills heretofore.

Support of Indians, Fort Peck Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	30,000.00
Amount expended.....	29,394.71
Unexpended balance.....	605.71
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees.....	14,626.67
Irregular employees.....	649.93
Traveling expenses.....	107.45
Transportation of supplies.....	223.21
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	68.41
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	2,040.81
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	10,167.82
Equipment.....	1,510.41
Total.....	29,394.71

There are 1,986 Indians under the jurisdiction of the Fort Peck Agency, 1,659 of whom have been allotted.

The amount asked for is the same as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1918, and is for the general support and civilization of these Indians.

Of the amount estimated, approximately \$15,000 is used for the pay of necessary employees, \$10,400 for the purchase and transportation of subsistence, forage, and medical supplies, and the balance for miscellaneous agency expenses.

Until these Indians can be placed on a self-supporting basis, it will be necessary for the Government to continue to aid them in their industries by providing the necessary employees and furnishing subsistence to the sick, helpless, and dependent members of the tribe.

Mr. SNYDER. Salaries must have gone up at Fort Peck.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have something over \$15,000 expended for salaries at Fort Peck.

Mr. MERITT. At Fort Peck?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. This is the regular appropriation that is used for administrative purposes. It is a very large reservation. There is an irrigation project on that reservation. The Indians are making larger use of their land and it is quite extensively cultivated there.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies, \$14,167.82. Was that all spent for Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all that was spent for the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Was any of it spent for the employees?

Mr. MERITT. The money for forage may have been spent for the agency horses, but practically all of the money was spent for the benefit of the Indians themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. In any of these appropriations have you spent any of the money for employees under the items dry goods, subsistence, and medical supplies?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All was for the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Blackfeet Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$50,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Blackfeet Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$50,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	25,000.00
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Amount expended-----	24,680.02
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Unexpended balance-----	319.98
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	7,247.50
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Irregular employees-----	123.10
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Traveling expense-----	61.80
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Transportation of supplies-----	817.74
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Telegraphing and telephoning-----	76.29
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	1,667.88
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	12,388.13
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Equipment-----	2,297.58
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Total-----	24,680.02
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Indian population 2,752, of which number 2,321 have been allotted.

The amount asked for is the same as was allowed for the fiscal year 1918.

The Blackfeet reservation borders on the Canadian line and by reason of the severe winters in that section of the country many of the Indians suffer as a consequence. During the fiscal year 1917, 668 Indians were furnished rations of which number 427 were physically incapacitated and unable to render labor for same.

While every effort is being made to place the Blackfeet Indians on a self-supporting basis, much work along this line yet remains to be done. As these Indians have very little tribal money the full amount asked for is necessary for the purchase of food, clothing, etc., for the needy; fuel for the agency buildings, forage, and medical supplies, etc., and the pay of agency employees.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the appropriation of \$50,000 only \$7,247.50 is for salaries of employees; yet, in the item preceding it, where there was an appropriation of \$30,000, twice that amount, or \$14,626, was spent on salaries of employees.

Mr. SNYDER. Nearly \$500 for irregular employees.

Mr. MERITT. The reason is that the Fort Peck Reservation has been allotted. The land has been sold, and there has been more work on the Fort Peck Reservation than on the Blackfeet Agency.

Mr. SNYDER. How does the number of Indians compare?

Mr. MERITT. There are 2,752 Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation, while there are about 2,000 Indians on the Fort Peck Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. It would seem that with a larger number of Indians you are able to get along with half the money for salaries on the Blackfeet Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. We have only recently approved the allotment schedule on the Blackfeet Reservation. The allotment of Indians necessarily increases the agency's work, and hereafter the agency work on the Blackfeet Reservation will be much greater than heretofore. It has been very largely a tribal proposition up to this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am not making an argument for an increase in the expenses on the Blackfeet Reservation, but it does seem to me there should be some reduction at Fort Peck.

Mr. MERITT. It is because of the status of the two reservations that there is this difference in the expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For maintenance and operation, including repairs, of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, \$30,000 reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Maintenance and operation, irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated -----	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated -----	20,000.00
Amount expended -----	19,645.39
Unexpended balance -----	354.61
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees -----	5,099.92
Irregular employees -----	9,807.90
Construction of buildings -----	311.11
Repairs and rent of buildings -----	145.97
Traveling expenses -----	209.55
Transportation of supplies -----	165.05
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies -----	6.00
Heat, light, and power, including fuel -----	762.23
Drygoods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies -----	89.00
Equipment -----	3,045.51
Miscellaneous -----	3.15
Total -----	19,645.39

Indian tribes, Gros Ventre and Assinaboine.

Number of Indians on reservation, 1,224.

Area of reservation, 536,960 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 18,800 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 10,840 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 38,259 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 10,680 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by owners, 160 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$247,379.71.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$51,510.04.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$60,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$18.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$30 to \$100.

Average annual precipitation, 13 inches.

Source of water supply, Milk River and tributaries.

Market for products, local—fair. Distance from railroad, 2 to 40 miles.

The irrigation system on the Fort Belknap Reservation comprises six units with a total of 104 miles of canals and laterals. The sum requested is required for the extension of the lateral system to new lands and the renewal of

old timber structures as they become unfit, and for general repairs and maintenance, including salaries, wages, equipment, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in your justification you say that the area of the irrigable land under construction is 58,800 acres and that the area actually irrigated is 10,640 acres. Why is not greater use made of the constructed work?

Mr. MERITT. We have been making a very earnest effort to get more of this land under irrigation and we hope within the next year or two to have practically all the irrigable land under actual cultivation either by Indians or white lessees.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you building laterals down to each tract of land so that is can be irrigated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is one of the purposes of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reason why you have not cultivated more land up to this time?

Mr. MERITT. The Indians are devoting considerable attention to stock raising. We have had some trouble in getting the land cultivated. We intend to get it under cultivation by the Indians or else lease it to white lessees.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that if the Indians will not use it you should put white lessees on that land at this time when we need food so very much.

Mr. MERITT. That is what we are endeavoring to do. Our supervisor of farming has been traveling over the Indian reservations with that purpose in view.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana: For pay of physician, \$1,200; and for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$3,600; for pay of second blacksmith (article eight, same treaty), \$1,200; in all, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
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Amount expended-----	5,500.00
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Unexpended balance-----	500.00
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	5,500.00
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The United States, by the treaty of May 7, 1868, ratified July 25, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 649), obligated itself to provide certain employees for the Crow Indians. Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

Article 8 of the treaty mentioned provides, inter alia, that:

"Such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than 100 persons shall enter

pon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

There appears to be no limitation in time, and said provisions continue in force.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice you have an unexpended balance of \$500. It has been carried along for some time. If you do not expend \$6,000, why not appropriate \$5,500, to come out of the expenditures or salary?

Mr. SNYDER. The treaty does not fix the amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. The treaty provides that there shall be a physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, and so forth.

Mr. MERITT. You will notice that the item reads: "For pay of physician, \$1,200; for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, \$3,600; for pay of second blacksmith, \$1,200."

Mr. HAYDEN. Your analysis shows \$5,500.

Mr. MERITT. We probably saved on the blacksmith's salary, because that is an unusually high salary for a blacksmith.

The **CHAIRMAN.** Did you actually furnish these employees provided for here?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have authority under existing law to divert funds for other purposes where they are not needed for the purposes named in the treaty.

The **CHAIRMAN.** I know you have, but in this particular instance did you actually employ them or divert the funds?

Mr. MERITT. We actually employed them.

Mr. HAYDEN. If you have not expended the full amount of \$6,000, what is the use of appropriating it? Why not appropriate the amount you actually expend?

Mr. MERITT. Last year the salaries and wages amounted to \$5,515. This year's justification shows we expended \$5,500. There is a difference of only \$500 there, and we won't expend it unless it is absolutely needed.

Mr. HAYDEN. On the other hand, there is no necessity for appropriating it unless it is absolutely needed.

Mr. MERITT. If the committee desires to cut it down, we see no serious objection to it.

The **CHAIRMAN.** The next item is:

For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), including Northern Cheyennes, removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Montana, and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (article seven, treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$80,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$80,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	80,000.00
Amount expended-----	79,798.88

Unexpended balance-----	201.12
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	\$22,355.40
Irregular employees-----	4,823.41
Traveling expenses-----	416.57
Transportation of supplies-----	3,760.53
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	6.40
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	16.54
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	1,892.58
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	24,719.82
Equipment-----	7,275.00
Live stock-----	325.00
Care and maintenance of pupils in mission schools-----	13,016.72
Seeds-----	404.23
Miscellaneous-----	186.40
Total-----	79,798.88

SUPPORT OF NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS, MONTANA.

This item is in the same amount as has been granted in previous years and is required to enable the office to comply with the requirements of the treaty with the Indians.

As the analysis will show, approximately \$27,500 is used for the pay of necessary employees, including tradesmen, for giving the Indians necessary instruction in their industries; \$28,000 for the purchase and transportation of food, clothing, etc., for issuance to the Indians, labor in lieu of rations, and for forage and medical supplies; \$13,000 for care and maintenance of Indian pupils in mission schools; and the balance for fuel, equipment, traveling expenses and other miscellaneous items in the operation of the agencies.

The population of these two tribes aggregates 2,301 members, of whom 1,461 are northern Cheyennes under the jurisdiction of the Tongue River Agency, Mont., and 840 are Arapahoes under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

Article 7, treaty of May 10, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 655), reads as follows:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians who settle upon the reservation a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

In the fifth article of the agreement of February 28, 1877, the United States agrees to provide all necessary aid to assist the Indians in the work of civilization and to furnish subsistence and certain specified rations. As will be seen, no amount is mentioned or specific period fixed.

Article 5, agreement of February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 254), reads as follows:

"In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization, to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868. Also, to provide said Indians with subsistence consisting of the ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every 10 rations 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Said rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves. Rations shall in all cases be issued to the head of each separate family; and whenever schools have been provided by the Government for said Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years (the sick and infirm excepted), unless such children shall regularly attend school. Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted), and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are

quisite for civilized life. The Government will aid said Indians, as far as possible, in finding a market for their surplus productions and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus, as far as may be required, for supplying food to those Indians, parties to the agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves; and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of Government work upon their reservations."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the employment of "line riders" along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, 1,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$1,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	1,500.00
Amount expended-----	1,334.00
Unexpended balance-----	166.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	1,334.00
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The two men employed under this appropriation are used along the boundary of the southwestern part of the reservation to protect the live-stock interests of the Indians, to prevent their stock from leaving the reservation and trespassing upon the adjoining lands of white settlers, and to keep the stock of the latter off the reservation. They have also been used to some extent for the purpose of apprehending persons stealing and killing live stock on the reservation, and other work in connection with the live-stock interests of the Indians. The amount asked for is the same that was appropriated last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would it not be economy on the part of the Government to spend some money building wire fences instead of paying out \$1,500 a year for these line riders?

Mr. MERITT. The line riders help to round up the Indians' cattle. They are used in connection with the tribal herd.

Mr. SNYDER. How many line riders have you?

Mr. MERITT. We have two.

The CHAIRMAN. If they round up cattle, they are not line riders. Line riders, as suggested by Mr. Hayden's question, are men who ride the lines and keep cattle from crossing over.

Mr. HAYDEN. One thousand five hundred dollars a year is a considerable amount of money that might be put into a permanent fence and thus do away with paying these salaries.

Mr. MERITT. Their services are used in connection with the tribal herd, and they are to prevent outsiders, as well as Indians, from killing cattle. If we had a fence, it would be necessary to employ one of these men for service on the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the support and civilization of the Rocky Boy Band of Chippewas, and other indigent and homeless Indians in the State of Montana, including pay of employees, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas, and other Indians, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$10,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated ----- 5,000.00

Amount expended ----- 4,418.90

Unexpended balance ----- 581.10

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees ----- 925.56

Irregular employees ----- 31.33

Construction of buildings ----- 71.95

Repairs and rent of buildings ----- 10.10

Traveling expenses ----- 98.15

Transportation of supplies ----- 1.15

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies ----- 12.39

Telegraphing and telephoning ----- .79

Heat, light, and power, including fuel ----- 29.64

Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies ----- 2,523.70

Equipment ----- 686.29

Miscellaneous ----- 27.85

Total ----- 4,418.90

SUPPORT OF ROCKY BOY'S BAND OF CHIPPEWAS AND OTHER INDIANS, MONTANA.
\$10,000.

This appropriation is for the support and civilization of the Rocky Boy Band of Chippewa and other Indians in Montana and is the same amount as was appropriated last year. The needs of the former nomadic band of Indians has been before the Indian Office for the past 10 years. It consists largely of the remnant of a band of Chippewas, who left Wisconsin over 60 years ago to hunt buffalo and finally reached Montana, then a wild and unsettled country. Years passed, and the Chippewas who remained in Minnesota and Wisconsin were given land, but this offshoot of a once powerful tribe was apparently overlooked. They remained in Montana hunting buffalo, and other wild game then plentiful there, but with the settling up of the country, the coming of the railroads, etc., their natural means of support was destroyed, and soon these Indians became a band of wandering tramps, seeking odd jobs, but depending largely upon the charity of the public. Finally, the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 84), appropriated \$30,000 for their benefit, as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend not to exceed \$30,000.00 for the purpose of settling Chief Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewa Indians, now residing in Montana, upon public lands, if available, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, or upon suitable existing Indian reservation in that State, and to this end he is authorized to negotiate and conclude an agreement with any Indian tribe in said State; or, in his discretion to purchase suitable tracts of lands, water, and water rights in said state of Montana and to construct suitable buildings upon said lands and to purchase for them such necessary live stock and implements of agriculture as he may deem proper. And there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section."

Pursuant thereto, persistent efforts were made to either purchase suitable land for these Indians, or to locate them upon one of the reservations in Montana, but without success. Further attempts were then made to provide land for them, which finally resulted in the passage by Congress of an act setting aside several fractional townships in the southern part of the old Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, in that State, as a reservation for them.

A roll has been approved, showing 450 Indians entitled to the benefits of this reservation as members of the Rocky Boy Band. The majority of them

are located upon the reservation and are making an earnest effort to support themselves. This appropriation is required for the purchase of agricultural implements, building material, and other supplies necessary to assist these Indians to achieve self-support by utilizing the advantages and resources of the reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. You had \$5,000 appropriated before and an unexpended balance.

Mr. MERITT. Ten thousand dollars last year and \$5,000 appropriated the year prior to that. We can not, of course, determine how much of this \$10,000 available this year will be expended, but inasmuch as we have allotted these Indians on a permanent reservation and are trying to get them to be self-supporting, we will probably need most of the \$10,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are going to cease issuing rations?

Mr. MERITT. We are endeavoring to do so.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have you had any success in civilizing Rocky Boy?

Mr. MERITT. He is dead. As soon as we got the land for these Indians he died. The other Indians of that band are showing a disposition to go to work. They were scattered over Montana and were soliciting clothing and food from the white people and caused a great deal of trouble. We hope for better things from these Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing construction of the Irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$750,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available and remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$750,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous years	165,867.60
Amount appropriated	750,000.00

	915,867.60
Amount expended	864,612.92

Unexpended balance	51,254.68
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	76,799.03
Irregular employees	210,957.38
Repairs and rent of buildings	2,840.88
Traveling expenses	3,309.14
Transportation of supplies	16,328.38
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	71.09
Telegraphing and telephoning	57.71
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	9,528.79
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	123,817.87
Equipment	200,012.03
Live stock	9,995.00
Contract work	145,904.06
Miscellaneous	62,990.06

Total	864,612.92
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IRRIGATION SYSTEM, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONT., \$750,000.

Indian tribes, Confederated Flathead.

Number of Indians on reservation, 2,302.

Area of reservation, 228,408 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 63,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 5,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 152,000 acres.

Cost of construction, maintenance and miscellaneous, to June 30, 1917, \$2,568,372.32.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$3,482,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$45.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$100.

Average annual precipitation, 16 inches.

Source of water supply, numerous streams.

Market for products, local and general, good. Railroad through project.

The area under this project comprises 97,000 acres allotted to Indians, 48,000 acres entered by homesteaders, 2,000 acres open to entry, and 5,000 acres State land. The system will be of great benefit to both Indian and white land owners, who are required under the law, as amended by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-140), to reimburse the Government for the entire cost of construction and operation. The amount herein requested is required in order to carry on the work in an efficient manner; furthermore the earlier the project is completed the earlier it will be possible to begin the collection of reimbursements. The lands within this project produce well, which is an especial incentive at this time for advancing the irrigation work as much as possible.

On this reservation, as on the Fort Peck Reservation, having in mind the unusual rainfall during the preceding year, the farmers during the past season, in order to avoid the payment of maintenance charges, attempted to farm without irrigation. The consequence was an utter failure of crops. This condition, however, accounts for the very low percentage of the area under constructed works which was irrigated. The farmers are now convinced that they must rely on the irrigation system, so that a greater demand for such facilities is expected.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no reason why the work should not go on until the project is completed, but we would like to know whether additional use is made of these lands from year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. How long before it will be finished?

Mr. MERITT. It is estimated that it will take about \$3,482,000 to complete the project.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been spent?

Mr. MERITT. About \$2,500,000.

Mr. SNYDER. How many years have they been spending that?

Mr. MERITT. Six or eight years.

Mr. HAYDEN. We will have to continue to make appropriations for two or three years more?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; for four or five years more.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing construction of the irrigation systems on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$150,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available and remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$100,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous years.....	\$18,950.35
Amount appropriated.....	100,000.00
	<hr/>
Amount expended.....	118,950.35
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Unexpended balance.....	73,354.03
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	45,604.32
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	10,475.96
Irregular employees.....	20,473.14
Repairs and rent of buildings.....	359.10
Traveling expenses.....	1,369.71
Transportation of supplies.....	4,654.54
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	2.28
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	45.60
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	694.25
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	14,771.49
Equipment.....	15,136.25
Miscellaneous.....	5,371.71
	<hr/>
Total.....	73,354.03

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, FORT PECK RESERVATION, MONT., \$150,000.

Indian tribes, Fort Peck Sioux.

Number of Indians on reservation, 1,943.

Area of reservation, 722,453 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 12,500 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 1,600 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 152,000 acres.

Cost of construction, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$559,621.46.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$4,540,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$38.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 14 inches.

Source of water supply, Big Muddy Creek, Porcupine Creek, and Missouri River.

Market for products, local and general, fair. Railroad through project.

The amount here requested is desired for the purpose of continuing the irrigation project on this reservation as heretofore authorized. Having in mind the unusual rainfall during the preceding year, the Indians during the past season, in order to avoid the payment of maintenance charges, attempted to farm without irrigation. The consequence was an utter failure of crops. This condition, however, accounts for the very low per cent of the area under constructed works which was irrigated. The farmers are now convinced that they must rely on the irrigation system, so that a greater demand for such facilities is expected.

An increase of \$50,000 over last year's appropriation is being requested, in order to speedily bring under ditch a large area of excellent grain-producing land. If the Indians do not show a disposition to cultivate their lands, an effort will be made to lease them for such purposes, in order that they may contribute as much as possible to the national supply.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing construction of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$100,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available, and remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of applicable appropriations made for the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use upon the aforesaid irrigation projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,500 may be used for the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and that not to exceed \$4,000 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation system, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$25,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous years ----- 21,248.52

Amount appropriated ----- 25,000.00

46,248.52

Amount expended ----- 21,530.92

Unexpended balance ----- 24,697.60

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees ----- 2,611.37

Irregular employees ----- 13,014.33

Repairs and rent of buildings ----- 1.25

Traveling expenses ----- 57.50

Transportation of supplies ----- 397.75

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies ----- 175.50

Heat, light, and power, including fuel ----- 66.15

Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies ----- 1,627.94

Equipment ----- 1,047.26

Miscellaneous ----- 2,552.98

21,550.92

Indian tribes, Blackfeet.

Number of Indians on reservation, 2,724.

Area of reservation, 1,493,387 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 25,600 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 2,500 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 120,000 acres.

Cost of construction, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917.
\$1,002,391.37.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$2,473,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$30.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Two Medicine River and several creeks.

Market for products, local; fair.

Railroad through project.

The Indians of this reservation are natural stock raisers and should continue in this industry, because of the peculiar fitness of the reservation for such purposes. There are, however, about 120,000 acres of irrigable land which should be provided with water to promote the growth of hay and grain. It is necessary to proceed with the irrigation works in order to protect the water right. Being occupied with their stock industry, the Indians have not readily taken up the cultivation of the land as it has been provided with water, but the prevailing high prices and the pressure for increased food production have greatly stimulated activities along these lines. It is with a view to making these lands available for cultivation during the present emergency that a substantial increase in the appropriation is being requested this year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have you had many applications to lease the lands under this project?

Mr. MERITT. We have already leased some of the land and I believe we can lease practically all of it if we can get laterals constructed.

Mr. HAYDEN. If you get the land improved while these war prices for foods are prevailing, afterwards it would be much easier and much more feasible for the Indians to go on the land and cultivate it themselves.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We think it is an opportune time to get it under cultivation.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an increase of \$75,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; to largely construct laterals and complete work already begun under the irrigation project.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you want \$25,000 for Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck for maintenance and repair of vehicles. Last year you had \$15,000 for that purpose. What is the necessity for the \$10,000 increase?

Mr. MERITT. The justification for that item is as follows:

LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES ON THE BLACKFEET, FLATHEAD, AND FORT PECK RESERVATIONS, IN MONTANA.

The use of passenger-carrying vehicles on the three projects named is necessary for the proper and economical conduct of the work of construction and maintenance of the systems. The vehicles to be used, however, will be used by employees of the Reclamation Service and not by employees of the Indian Service, so that the authority for the expenditure of money from the applicable appropriations for the use of employees of the Indian Service would not, it is believed, authorize the use of such vehicles by employees of the Reclamation Service, even though the work be done for the Indian reservation. This work is done by employees of the Reclamation Service in pursuance of a provision in the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 139), authorizing the work to be done by the Reclamation Service upon plans and estimates approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This legislation is necessary, therefore, in view of the provisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (38 Stat. L., 508), prohibiting the expenditure of any sum for such objects unless same is specifically authorized by law.

Slight increases over the allowance for last year are requested with a view to providing for the contemplated enlarged activities under the increased appropriations which have been requested for the Fort Peck and Blackfeet projects.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a very material increase. It is an increase of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Mr. MERITT. It is the claim of the Reclamation Service that they have inadequate conveniences on the project in the way of vehicles to conduct the work properly.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the work would be expedited if this additional allowance were made for these vehicles?

Mr. MERITT. That is what they contend.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon.

Mr. MERITT. That is the contention of the Reclamation Service. This work is not being done by the Indian Service. It is really economical to buy a cheaper grade of automobiles rather than to buy teams.

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe you are right about that.

Mr. MERITT. In view of the high prices of everything including feed.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to transfer and convey to school district number seventeen, Bighorn, Montana, a tract of land not to exceed two and one-half acres, of the lands ceded by the Crow Indian Tribe and reserved for agency purposes, for public school use, upon condition that Indian children resident within said district, shall be permitted to attend said school upon an entire equality with white children.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

There is on the Crow Indian Agency Reserve a public school building which has been in use in its present location for many years. The building is old and

dilapidated. The public school authorities are desirous of erecting a new building better suited to school purposes and of sufficient size to care for present and future needs. This land is no longer needed for agency purposes, and there is no objection to the transfer of the tract to the public school district for the purpose specified in the act.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that Indian land or Federal land?

Mr. MERITT. It is agency reserve Indian land.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not pay anything for the land.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but they are going to put up buildings and permit Indian children to attend the school. It will be economy on the part of the Government for this to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. We had a similar case in Oklahoma, and we passed an act permitting a transfer of the land at a price to be agreed upon under the act of May 27, 1908. We also had a requirement that Indians could attend the school.

Mr. MERITT. As a matter of general policy, we are very glad indeed to furnish Indian land for public schools provided the public school authorities will permit Indian children to attend these schools.

(Thereupon, at 12.45 o'clock p. m., a recess was taken until 2.30 o'clock p. m. of the same day.)

AFTER RECESS.

The committee met at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

NEBRASKA.

Sec. 10. For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian School at Genoa, Nebraska, including pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,500; for purchase and erection of water tank (in addition to the amount of \$2,400 appropriated for this purpose in the act of March second, nineteen hundred and seventeen, Public Numbered three hundred and sixty-nine, Sixty-fourth Congress, page fourteen). \$3,000, to be immediately available; in all, \$92,500.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Genoa, Nebr.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	\$68,800.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated -----	68,800.00
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Amount expended -----	68,651.97
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Unexpended balance -----	¹ 148.03
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees -----	\$27,415.94
Irregular employees -----	495.00
Rent of building -----	114.00
Transportation of supplies -----	545.59
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies -----	1,390.48
Telegraphing and telephoning -----	68.76
Heat, light, and power, including fuel -----	4,173.05
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies -----	27,024.84
Equipment -----	7,207.24
Live stock -----	100.00
Seed -----	35.60
Miscellaneous -----	81.47

Total -----	68,651.97
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¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$7,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated ----- 5,000.00

Amount expended ----- 5,000.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings ----- 522.22

Repair of buildings ----- 4,477.78

Total ----- 5,000.00

The amount of \$82,000 requested for support of 400 Indian pupils and for the superintendent's salary at the Genoa School, Nebraska, is based upon \$200 expenditure per capita for the pupils, plus the superintendent's salary of \$2,000.

The value of the 43 buildings and the school plant, including the 320 acres of land, is estimated to be \$262,920, and \$7,500 is requested for repairs and improvements, which is less than 3 per cent of the total value.

This school has an apportionment from last year of \$2,400 for purchase and erection of a steel water tank, but the cost of material and labor has increased to such an extent, as shown by bids secured on the construction, that it is impossible to build for anywhere near this amount, and an additional appropriation of \$3,000, to be made immediately available, is requested.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$262,920
Number of buildings	43
Number of employees	42
Total salaries	\$28,930
Average attendance of pupils	368
Average enrollment	395
Capacity	482
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$192
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$207
Area of school land (acres)	320
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 171
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)	\$3,521
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)	\$15,698
Expended of "Miscellaneous receipts, class 4," and "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor"	\$9,816
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:	
Support	\$68,800
Repairs and improvements	7,500
New buildings	6,300
Extension of heating system	4,500
Rotary bake oven	2,000
Purchase of 300 acres of additional farm land	44,200
Total	133,300

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Genoa, Nebr., and superintendent's salary	\$82,000
Repairs and improvements	7,500
Water tank	3,000
Total	92,500

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L. 741).

² These figures do not include 73 acres of pasture and meadow land.

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Seamstress.....	\$300
Clerk.....	1, 000	Assistant seamstress.....	500
Assistant clerk.....	780	Laundress.....	500
Do.....	600	Baker.....	540
Do.....	600	Cook.....	600
Physician.....	660	Assistant cook.....	500
Disciplinarian.....	840	Farmer.....	900
Principal teacher.....	1, 100	Carpenter.....	780
Teacher.....	780	Tailor.....	900
Do.....	750	Shoe and harness maker.....	780
Do.....	600	Blacksmith.....	780
Do.....	600	Gardener.....	840
Do.....	600	Dairyman.....	780
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	1, 000
Do.....	600	Assistant engineer.....	720
Matron.....	720	Laborer.....	720
Assistant matron.....	600	Assistant.....	300
Do.....	600	Do.....	500
Do.....	540	Do.....	300
Do.....	540	Do.....	300
Teacher of housekeeping.....	720		
Nurse.....	720	Total.....	29, 050

The CHAIRMAN. Have you taken any steps at all toward building the new tank?

Mr. MERITT. We invited bids, but the bids were so high that we could not construct it within the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not taken any steps at all toward building it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you are putting all these schools up to \$200, regardless of whether there was that much expended last year or not.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; where the enrollment is less than 500.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that a good, economical thing to do?

Mr. MERITT. You will notice the cost per capita based upon the average attendance at the school was \$202, and the cost based upon average enrollment was \$192.

The CHAIRMAN. I was not speaking of this school especially, but of all of them.

Mr. MERITT. It would be almost impossible to run the schools for less, in view of the present high prices.

Mr. SNYDER. How many pupils have you at that school?

Mr. MERITT. Four hundred. This school is located near a large number of Indian reservations in South Dakota and is doing splendid work. We will need all of the appropriation that we are asking for this year on account of the unforeseen and unusually high expenses at that school. Unfortunately the school herd was found to be afflicted with tuberculosis and it has been necessary to dispose of quite a number of the herd.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you had an average attendance last year of only 368, and furthermore that the enrollment never did reach as much as 400.

Mr. MERITT. They have a capacity, however, of 482 pupils.

The CHAIRMAN. But the average attendance last year was only 368 and the average enrollment was only 395.

Mr. MERITT. There ought not to be any trouble about getting that school filled to its capacity. I do not understand why that school

was not filled to its full capacity, in view of the large number of Indians in that immediate part of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the average enrollment?

Mr. MERITT. That is the average enrollment throughout the year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the average enrollment throughout the year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Without reference to attendance?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. One question along the same line: I do not see why we should appropriate for 400 pupils when the average attendance last year was only a trifle over 350, and the enrollment has never been as much as 400.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. And also, this appropriation calls for \$2,000 more than the per capita cost of \$200 apiece would come to, even if the enrollment was 400.

Mr. MERITT. That is for the salary of the superintendent. That is the same arrangement that we have at the other schools.

Mr. SNYDER. The total of 400 pupils at \$200 each would be \$80,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. If the superintendent does not fill the school to the capacity of 400, he will be required to keep the allowance to within \$200 per capita.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me that if we appropriated on the basis of \$200 per capita for the average attendance the year before, for the average attendance of this year—or the preceding year—it ought to be sufficient. It is not only in this case but in all the other cases we are not only increasing the amount per capita but we are increasing it away beyond the actual attendance.

The CHAIRMAN. The actual capacity.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; the actual capacity.

Mr. MERITT. We have a large number of Indian pupils throughout the United States who are entitled to school facilities, and if every available capacity of every Indian school in the United States was utilized we would still have children without Indian school facilities; but I believe that this school ought to be filled to its capacity.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the prospect of being able to fill the school? Is it any better the coming year than it was the last?

Mr. MERITT. We have during the last two years inaugurated a new course of study in our Indian schools, and the rearrangement has necessarily brought about new conditions; but I think it is sufficiently organized now so that next year we can fill this school to its full capacity.

Mr. SNYDER. Has there been anything done to facilitate the bringing of scholars to the school? Has there been anything done to make it more attractive, to get the scholars to the schools, or have any facilities been offered to bring the scholars to the schools?

Mr. MERITT. We inaugurated the policy of filling the schools as nearly as possible from the immediate vicinity in which it is located. If this school does not show a larger attendance next year, the office, I am sure, will not ask for a larger number of pupils than attend the school.

Mr. SNYDER. All right, so far as I am concerned.
The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

NEVADA.

SEC. 11. For support and civilization of Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, \$18,500.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification, which is for the same amount and in the same language as is carried in the Indian appropriation act for the last year:

Support of Indians in Nevada.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$18,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	18,500.00
Amount expended-----	18,047.35

Unexpended balance-----	452.65
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	7,133.65
Irregular employees-----	453.50
Traveling expenses-----	485.00
Transportation of supplies-----	911.35
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	30.25
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	78.45
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	1,075.25
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	4,156.70
Equipment-----	2,993.75
Rent of land-----	360.00
Miscellaneous-----	369.35

Total-----	18,047.35
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There are approximately 5,844 Indians in the State of Nevada, of which number 2,844 are living on reservations, or land purchased for them by the Government, and are under the jurisdiction of six superintendents. Approximately 3,000 scattered Indians are under the jurisdiction of a special agent with headquarters at Reno, Nev. The majority of the latter class make their living at common labor and have proven rather industrious and reliable. Only a limited number of these Indians have lands of their own. With the establishment of these nonreservation Indians on the home and farm sites purchased for them during the fiscal year 1917, it is intended to give their home sites careful supervision.

The reservation Indians of the State cultivated approximately 5,228 acres of land in 1917. The value of the crops raised was \$103,252, and the value of the stock sold, \$26,437.

The amount asked for is necessary to provide for the payment of employees at the several agencies, the purchase and transportation of subsistence, clothing, etc., for issuance to the old and needy Indians, equipment, fuel, forage, etc., for agency purposes and miscellaneous expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, including pay of superintendent, \$62,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; in all, \$72,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Carson City, Nev.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$50,430.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	50,430.00
Amount expended	49,500.94
Unexpended balance	929.06
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	18,957.10
Irregular employees	1,242.25
Traveling expenses	240.80
Transportation of supplies	102.30
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	440.36
Telegraphing and telephoning	68.35
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	2,958.96
Drygoods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	18,062.31
Equipment	6,726.43
Live stock	286.20
Seed	400.83
Miscellaneous	15.05
Total	49,500.94

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	8,000.00
Amount expended	7,644.61
Unexpended balance	355.39
Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction of buildings	2,062.74
Repairs of buildings	5,581.87
Total	7,644.61

The appropriation act for the current year provides for 290 pupils at the Carson School; however, there is a very large population in this locality without school facilities, and request is made for support of 300 pupils.

Many of the buildings comprising this school plant are very old and in poor condition. Two of the employees' cottages were built in 1859 and 1876, respectively. The main building was constructed in 1890. The school plant has therefore been in use for many years. Buildings used for school purposes receive particularly hard treatment, and the amount requested is none too large to keep these 50 buildings in proper repair.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$107,734
Number of buildings	50
Number of employees	31
Total salaries	\$20,770
Average attendance of pupils	280
Average enrollment	298
Capacity	286
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	¹ \$175

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

Cost per capita, based on average attendance.....	\$186
Area of school land (acres).....	687
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	'90
Value of products of school, including both material and labor of employees and pupils.....	\$2,713
Value of agriculture products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock).....	\$5,360
Expended from "Miscellaneous receipts; class 4," and "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Carson City, Nev.".....	\$2,823

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support.....	\$69,030
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000
New buildings, heating, lighting, sewer systems, irrigation, clearing land, etc.....	58,000

Total..... 137,030

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 300 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nev., and superintendent's salary.....	62,000
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000

Total..... 72,000

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$2,000	Seamstress.....	\$540
Clerk.....	1,000	Laundress.....	500
Assistant clerk.....	600	Baker.....	500
Disciplinarian.....	800	Cook.....	600
Band leader.....	720	Farmer.....	900
Principal.....	1,000	Carpenter.....	800
Teacher.....	800	Shoe and harness maker.....	600
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	800
Do.....	600	Laborer.....	600
Do.....	600	Do.....	600
Kindergartner.....	690	Assistant.....	300
Matron.....	720	Do.....	300
Assistant matron.....	500	Do.....	300
Do.....	500	Physician.....	1,400
Do.....	480		
Nurse.....	720	Total.....	21,850
Teacher of housekeeping.....	720		

The CHAIRMAN. You increase the number over last year and the amount about \$11,500, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. That is because we have recently erected some new buildings at that school, and we now have a larger capacity than heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, but for your 10 additional pupils it ought not to take \$11,000 more, ought it? That would be over \$1,000 apiece for those 10 pupils.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for 300 pupils instead of 290, and we are also asking for a per capita of \$200, as provided at all the other schools, instead of \$167.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, but you had a per capita of \$200 on the other list, if you wanted to use it. Under the appropriation for the year 1917 you had no limitation at all?

Mr. MERITT. But we had an appropriation on a basis of \$167 per capita.

¹Besides this, 80 acres are used for pasture.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but at that you used \$186 per capita, and then you used \$186 per capita you only used \$50,430. There must be something wrong with your figures there, I think.

Mr. MERITT. You will notice that the superintendent is asking for \$39,050 for support, and we are asking for \$62,000, almost \$7,000 less than the request of the superintendent. The superintendent's total request is \$137,050 and our total estimate is \$72,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; but at that Mr. Carter is quite right in his suggestion. You really used last year \$49,500, and there is an increase of only 10 pupils in the school. It seems to me that is very much too large an increase in the amount desired.

Mr. MERITT. In view of the capacity of this school and the general desire of the committee and of the office to keep the appropriation down to the lowest possible amount, we will suggest that the appropriation provide for 290 Indian pupils on the basis of \$200 per capita, plus the salary of the superintendent, which is \$2,000. That will reduce that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. The next is:

For the improvement, enlargement, and extension of the irrigation diversion and distribution system to irrigate approximately three thousand three hundred acres of Indian land on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada, \$25,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the cost of said entire work shall not exceed \$35,000; and for maintenance and operation of the improved system, \$5,000; in all, \$30,000, to remain available until expended, reimbursable from any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation, Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	30,000.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	8,056.71
Irregular employees	10,556.74
Traveling expenses	546.05
Transportation of supplies	1,073.29
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	36.62
Telegraphing and telephoning	28.76
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	386.40
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	22.31
Equipment	9,291.03
Miscellaneous	2.00
Total	30,000.00

Indian tribes, Paiute.

Number of Indians on reservation, 606.

Area of reservation, 322,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 600 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 600 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 3,300 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 600 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, none.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$31,417.80.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$30.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$60.

Average annual precipitation, 5 inches.

Source of water supply, Truckee River.

Market for products, local; good.

Distance from railroad, 1 mile.

This item provides for the third and last installment for the construction of the irrigation project at Pyramid Lake as authorized by the act of May 12, 1916, and for the sum of \$5,000 additional, which will be required for the maintenance and operation of the project. The Indians of the reservation for many years have attempted to farm with the aid of a crude irrigation system constructed by themselves. When the efficient system now under construction shall have been completed, it is believed that these Indians will make rapid progress and become entirely self-supporting.

The CHAIRMAN. I am glad to note in your justification that they are actually cultivating all the land for which there is water; 600 acres under construction work and 600 acres under cultivation and all of it cultivated by Indians.

Mr. MERITT. That is a very unusual condition on Indian reservations, and these Indians have shown themselves to be very worthy of this assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. Then hereafter you will be merely asking for an appropriation for operation and maintenance?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is all for an irrigation project, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in this analysis here you say you have one item of \$36.62 which includes schoolroom supplies. How do you get that in this? What is the justification?

Mr. MERITT. The expenditure of the sum of \$36.62 from the appropriation "Irrigation Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., reimbursable" during the fiscal year 1917, was on account of blue prints and stationery. The heading indicated in the analysis is the one generally used for the purposes above named and also schoolroom supplies but in this instance the words "and schoolroom supplies" should have been omitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have another item for dry goods, forage, medical supplies. What kind of medical supplies do you use in irrigation work?

Mr. MERITT. That is the usual form. It is probably for forage for stock on this irrigation system.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not use the dry goods?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$15,000 for procuring home and farm sites and providing agricultural equipment and instruction for nonreservation Indians in Nevada, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$15,000 for the purchase of land and water rights for the Washoe Tribe of Indians in said State and for their support and civilization, contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seventeen (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and forty-three), are hereby reappropriated and made available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen, for the purchase of agricultural equipment, building material, and other supplies necessary for said Indians in utilizing the land purchased for them, and also for the expense of locating the Indians upon such land, including pay of employees where necessary.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification of this item:

Support of nonreservation Indians, Nevada.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	\$15,000.00
Amount expended	3,003.87
Unexpended balance	11,996.13

Analysis of expenditures:

Land	3,000.00
Miscellaneous	3.87
Total	3,003.87

Support of Washoe Indians, Nev.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
Amount expended	909.33
Unexpended balance	4,090.67

Analysis of expenditures:

Traveling expenses	48.25
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	802.75
Equipment	27.99
Miscellaneous	30.34
Total	909.33

Land and water rights for Washoe Indians, Nev.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	\$10,000.00
Amount expended	6,507.43
Unexpended balance	3,492.57

Analysis of expenditures:

Land	6,500.00
Miscellaneous	7.43
Total	6,507.43

SUPPORT OF NONRESERVATION INDIANS AND WASHOE INDIANS IN NEVADA (RE-APPROPRIATION).

This item merely involves the reappropriation of the unexpended balances of the appropriations of \$15,000 each for homeless Indians in Nevada and for the Washoe Tribe of Indians in said State in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1917 (39 Stat. L., 143), as follows:

"For the purpose of procuring home and farm sites, with adequate water rights, and providing agricultural equipment and instruction and other necessary supplies for the nonreservation Indians in the State of Nevada, \$15,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for mileage, salaries, or expenses of employees.

"For the purchase of land and water rights for the Washoe Tribe of Indians, the title to which is to be held in the United States for the benefit of said Indians, \$15,000, to be immediately available; for the support and civilization of said Indians, \$5,000; in all, \$15,000."

The nonreservation Indians in Nevada consist of small bands scattered all over the State, and therefore in effectuating the purpose of the appropriation it was necessary that the official designated therefor travel extensively in order to see that the land was suitable for the Indians and provided with adequate

water rights. This preliminary work necessarily required a great deal of time and the examination and approval of the titles prior to the consummation of the land purchases in behalf of the Government consumed further intervals, more or less protracted, with the result that the fiscal year expired before any of the money had been spent for improvements, thereby to this extent defeating the purpose of the appropriation. The statement given below shows the amounts remaining unexpended in these appropriations and which reverted to the Treasury on June 30, 1917:

Nonreservation Indians.....		\$11,006.13
Washoe Tribe:		
Land and water rights.....	\$6,507.43	
Support and civilization.....	4,090.67	
		10,598.10
Total.....		22,594.23

The land purchased is valueless without improvements, in regard to which the special agent in charge of this work states as follows:

"The proposition provides for the purchase of material for small houses, farm, and garden implements, wells with pumps, windmills, etc., all of which is very necessary for proper installation of the Indians on the land recently purchased for them or, rather, for their use. It is believed and understood that such purchases and aid are entirely within the intent and meaning of Congress in the premises.

"There will be nine different colonies to organize in as many different sections of Nevada, hence there will be much to do. There will be estimates and purchases to make, grounds to be plotted and locations assigned, buildings to be constructed, wells to be dug and windmills installed, and last, but not least, the moving of the Indians upon the various sites and the proper establishment of their permanent homes thereon and getting them started in the right direction.

"The proper installation of the Indians on these colonies means everything to the cause. Anything but a proper start will have a bad effect upon both Indian and community. It is really very surprising the amount of interest the Indians are taking and how much they are concerned in the prospects of a real home. The enthusiasm developed among them is really remarkable for an Indian; some of them are actually planning a real home and home life, something entirely unknown to them before; but to bring about the desired results the proposed extended relief is absolutely essential."

No other funds are available for this work, and it is therefore urgently recommended that the unexpended balances of the original appropriations be made available therefor.

It is very important work for those Indians out there. There are more than 5,000 Indians in the State of Nevada, and a great many of them have not any lands whatever, and we would like to have this money reappropriated, so that lands can be purchased for those very worthy Indians, who are poor Indians, indeed.

The CHAIRMAN. Your justification here speaks of an amount of \$15,000 appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1917. Was there anything appropriated for 1918?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And were you permitted to continue the use of the 1917 appropriation during the year 1918?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the appropriation has gone back into the Treasury. We had to close the contract for this amount appropriated to the close of the fiscal year, but because of the difficulty in getting the title straightened out and approved by the Department of Justice in the length of time required, we have not been able to complete the purchases.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want now is the old balance made available?

Mr. MERITT. Made available for the original purposes for which it was appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. There was only some \$3,000 used of the old appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. What you want is the balance of \$12,000 made available, is that the idea?

Mr. MERITT. There are about \$22,594.23 that reverted to the Treasury—\$11,936.19 for nonreservation Indians, and \$10,598.10 for the Washoe Tribe. Those were two separate appropriations.

Mr. SNYDER. That, at the present time, is not available?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. This appropriation makes it available for the purposes for which it was originally appropriated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there was \$25,000 all together appropriated for those Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

NEW MEXICO.

SEC. 12. For support and education of four hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$92,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$100,250.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$77,400.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	77,400.00
Amount expended-----	77,023.55

Unexpended balance-----	¹ 376.45
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	27,849.06
Irregular employees-----	458.02
Traveling expenses-----	51.80
Transportation of supplies-----	281.74
Stationery, printing and schoolroom supplies-----	2,280.54
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	86.62
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	3,405.78
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies-----	33,945.12
Equipment-----	7,983.57
Live stock-----	64.00
Seeds-----	136.45
Miscellaneous-----	480.85

Total-----	77,023.55
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$8,000.00
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¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	\$8,000.00
Amount expended	7,940.04

Unexpended balance	59.96
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings	5,121.88
Repairs of buildings	2,818.16

Total	7,940.04
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The amount requested for support and education of 450 pupils, and including the superintendent's salary, is \$92,250. This is computed on the cost of \$200 per capita, the salary of the superintendent being \$2,250. There are from 5,000 to 6,000 Indian children of school age tributary to this school without school privileges.

The item of \$8,000 for repairs and improvements is the same as appropriated last year. Cement and mason labor are necessary for general repairs of the plant, and a number of buildings must be replastered and new screens need painting. The 11 heating plants and pumping plant will require repairs. The sewer and water systems require repairs each year and extensions are requested at times. There have been purchased, at a cost of nearly \$12,000, about 60 acres of additional land for this school within the past year, and a farmhouse on this land needs repairing and improving for occupancy by the school farmer. The school plant, exclusive of the 60 acres recently purchased, is valued at \$289,266, so that improvements to the amount of \$8,000 would be less than 3 per cent of the value.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$289,266
Number of buildings	37
Number of employees	44
Total salaries	\$30,150
Average attendance of pupils	430
Average enrollment	447
Capacity	400
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	¹ \$179
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	\$186
Area of school land (acres)	132
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 84
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)	\$5,361
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)	\$10,768
Expended of miscellaneous receipts, class 4, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	\$2,397

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support	\$97,500
Repairs and improvements	9,000
New buildings	42,000

Total	148,500
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Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 450 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex., and superintendent's salary	\$92,250
Repairs and improvements	8,000
Total	100,250

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

² Does not include 18 acres of pasture land.

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent-----	\$2, 250	Tailor-----	\$720
Clerk-----	1, 200	Baker-----	540
Assistant clerk-----	900	Cook-----	600
Disciplinarian and physical di-		Hospital cook-----	600
rector-----	1, 000	Assistant cook-----	480
Assistant clerk-----	720	Farmer-----	900
Principal-----	1, 200	Carpenter-----	900
Teacher-----	780	Teacher of agriculture and	
Do-----	750	dairyman-----	1, 000
Do-----	750	Superintendent of industries-----	1, 000
Do-----	600	Shoe and harness maker-----	600
Do-----	660	Blacksmith and wheelwright-----	840
Do-----	600	Gardener-----	780
Do-----	630	Engineer-----	720
Kindergartner-----	810	Assistant disciplinarian-----	300
Domestic science teacher-----	600	Assistant-----	180
Matron-----	720	Do-----	180
Assistant matron-----	600	Do-----	180
Do-----	540	Do-----	180
Do-----	300	Laborer-----	720
Nurse-----	720	Do-----	480
Seamstress-----	600		
Assistant seamstress-----	480	Total-----	29, 910
Laundress-----	600		

Mr. WALTON. You have available, have you not, the sum of \$8,050 for the mess hall at that school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we have found that this appropriation is not sufficient to do the building contemplated, because of the increased cost of material and labor.

Mr. WALTON. It will require about \$4,000 more to complete that building according to specifications on account of the increased cost of material and labor—skilled labor?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTON. Are you willing to recommend an increase?

Mr. MERITT. We would be glad to have an appropriation of \$4,000 to complete that building.

Mr. WALTON. I am personally familiar with that situation, and if you refused that sum of \$4,000 it would be very poor business. The specifications would have to be changed, the size of the addition decreased; it would not be sufficient for the needs required; whereas if there was \$4,000 additional you would get a permanent building that would conform to the requirements of the institution.

Mr. MERITT. It will be really difficult to complete that building for only \$4,000. It would probably be better to make an appropriation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. WALTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MERITT. Our construction man in the office has estimated that it will require about \$15,000 altogether to complete the building as originally contemplated, making \$4,000 and something more additional.

The CHAIRMAN. You have available now \$8,050?

Mr. MERITT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if we repeated the same language, only putting in that additional sum for the following year, you could add the two amounts together and complete the work?

Mr. MERITT. I think all that would be necessary would be \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete the improvement

heretofore authorized. I will prepare the necessary language, if it is agreeable to the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. This item is in a different situation from where you are asking for an appropriation for something new. This is needed to do additional work on a structure which Congress has already authorized, and this additional money is necessary to finish up the job.

Mr. SNYDER. It is usually the practice, is it not, to have a shortage?

Mr. WALTON. This amount necessary has risen on account of the increased cost of material and skilled labor above the amount fixed at the time the appropriation was originally made.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we shall be very glad to have this item go in the Indian appropriation bill, because it is urgently needed. Representative Walton asked that we prepare an item in connection with the Albuquerque school, on page 42, at the end of line 19, and we would like to have the following inserted:

For completing the addition to the mess hall, \$5,000, to be immediately available.

The Indian appropriation act of last year authorized the construction of a mess hall, but because of the material increase in the price of everything it is impossible to make that improvement without the additional appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount appropriated last year for the addition to the mess hall was \$8,050?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. And it is proposed now to add \$5,000 to that amount, making the total \$13,050?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. You hardly think it will take that much, do you?

Mr. MERITT. It will take something over \$4,000, and in order to have ample funds available we are asking for \$5,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. And you will only expend that which is necessary?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have there 11 heating plants.

Mr. MERITT. Those buildings have been constructed quite a number of years, and when they were first constructed it was not then the policy or practice to have central heating plants. Of course, if we were building that school plant now we would have one central heating plant for the entire school.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice in the salary list of this school down at the bottom of the page there are several assistant disciplinarians at \$180 each, five in all. What is the nature of the service that they give?

Mr. MERITT. There is one assistant disciplinarian, who assists the disciplinarian in maintaining order on the school grounds, and he also performs certain duties around the dormitories. The four assistants listed do not mean assistant disciplinarians, but are assistants to cooks, matrons, teachers, and other school employees.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$82,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; for water supply, \$1,000; in all, \$91,850.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$69,050.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	59,550.00
Amount expended.....	59,322.90
Unexpended balance.....	227.04
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees.....	25,614.81
Irregular employees.....	366.50
Traveling expenses.....	51.57
Transportation of supplies.....	632.54
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	632.84
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	186.05
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	4,402.12
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	23,390.09
Equipment.....	3,876.00
Live stock.....	21.00
Miscellaneous.....	149.44
Total.....	59,322.90

Repairs and improvements.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	6,000.00
Amount expended.....	5,919.18
Unexpended balance.....	80.82
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repair of buildings.....	5,911.93
Traveling expenses.....	7.25
Total.....	5,919.18

The amount necessary for the support and education of 400 Indian pupils at this school, at \$200 per capita, and for the salary of the superintendent, which is \$2,250, is \$82,250. The increased amount over last year is necessitated by present conditions and is uniform with estimates presented for other boarding schools.

The value of the school plant, including the land, is estimated to be \$197,023. The amount of \$8,000 requested for repairs and improvements is but a little more than 4 per cent of the value of the plant. This amount is the same as for the fiscal year 1918, and is necessary for the erection of hog houses, a root cellar for vegetables, sheds for wagons and farm implements, and for an additional silo. An iron fence is needed in front of the school grounds to replace the present wire fence, which is old and unsightly. Wires are loose and the posts are rotted. The amount requested will permit these improvements and care for other necessary repairs.

The item of \$1,600 for water supply for irrigation and domestic purposes is the same as appropriated for the past several years.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$197,023
Number of buildings.....	20
Number of employees.....	41

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Total salaries	\$29,910
Average attendance of pupils	352
Average enrollment	363
Capacity	350
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	170
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$175
Area of school land (acres)	106
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	50
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)	\$5,424
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)	\$3,549
Expended of "Miscellaneous receipts, class 4"	\$1,012

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support	\$83,850
Repairs and improvements	8,000
For improvements and enlargement of the steam-heating system	15,000
For purchase of 123 acres of land, more or less, for additional farm	13,000

Total 119,850

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Santa Fe, N. Mex., and superintendent's salary	\$82,250
Repairs and improvements	8,000
Water supply	1,600

Total 91,850

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2,250	Seamstress	\$660
Clerk	1,200	Laundress	600
Financial clerk	1,000	Assistant laundress	180
Physician	720	Baker	540
Assistant clerk	600	Cook	600
Disciplinarian	720	Assistant cook	300
Assistant disciplinarian	500	Painter	780
Principal	1,000	Carpenter	780
Teacher	600	Tailor	500
Do.	750	Shoe and harness maker	660
Do.	660	Blacksmith	720
Do.	660	Gardener	600
Do.	600	Engineer	900
Kindergartner	750	Assistant engineer	300
Domestic science teacher	780	Assistant	240
Industrial teacher	900	Do.	240
Matron	720	Do.	180
Assistant matron	600	Laborer	480
Do.	600	Do.	480
Do.	300		
Nurse	720	Total	26,370

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you increase that amount there about \$12,000 for the same number of pupils.

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent requested \$83,850 for support, and we are asking for \$82,850. The total estimates of the superintendent amounted to \$119,850, whereas we are asking for \$91,850.

Mr. SNYDER. Here is a case where the per capita cost of the average enrollment is \$159.

The CHAIRMAN. It is less than \$160 there.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

Mr. MERITT. That is an error. That should be \$167 for the average enrollment and \$175 for the average attendance.

Mr. SNYDER. Down here at the bottom of the page I notice, as I have noticed on several other pages, "The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of the year 1908." Then it is a fact that we now estimate the cost of operating these schools based on enrollment and not upon the actual attendance? Is that a fact?

Mr. MERITT. That is the construction given the legislation that has been enacted by Congress. However, we furnish the Congress the cost for average enrollment and also the cost based on average attendance.

Mr. SNYDER. What I would like to know is whether it is going to be the policy of the committee to adopt that proposition or whether we are legally bound to do it?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think the committee is legally bound to follow that per capita cost at all in the appropriation for the particular schools. That per capita rule is made for the benefit of all schools, not only these that are specifically mentioned, but also lots of other schools that are not specifically appropriated for, and then they can apply it on them, where the money is expended out of a lump sum; but where we appropriate money for a particular school I do not really think that that per capita is binding upon them. For instance, where that money is not \$250 per capita for a particular school the money may be available for that school.

Mr. SNYDER. Would that apply on the reverse, that if we decide to appropriate for a certain school only \$150 per capita, no more than that amount could be used?

The CHAIRMAN. If they did not have any more money than that, they could not get it. It would work both ways.

Mr. SNYDER. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$2,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification for this, Mr. Chairman, which is the same amount heretofore requested:

Counsel for Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	2,000.00
Amount expended	1,531.05
Unexpended balance	468.95
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	1,500.00
Travelling expenses	21.05
Miscellaneous	10.00
Total	1,531.05

This item includes traveling expenses, court costs, and salary of one special attorney for the 19 pueblos in the State of New Mexico, with a total population

of more than 8,000 Indians. The lands of these Indians aggregate 1,000,000 acres, most of which are held under old Spanish grants. Owing to the encroachments of the whites, mostly Mexicans, they have been deprived of the use of extensive areas of these lands, and suits have been instituted on behalf of the Indians to clear title, remove trespassers, etc.

In addition to handling these cases the special attorney gives legal advice to the superintendents in charge of the Indians and to such of the individual Indians as request it. Further, the litigation requires considerable travel on the part of the attorney throughout the State of New Mexico.

The salary paid this special attorney is small, considering the amount and importance of the work required of him. A report has been called for from him which when received will be made a part of this justification.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. There are controversies constantly arising in the Pueblo country in regard to titles to land and the question of trespassing of stock and a great many other questions that are peculiarly adapted to that particular country. We have had an attorney there for a great many years, and I suppose if the appropriation were not made that the Indians would continue to exist, and we probably would be able to get this legal work done through the office of the United States attorney. However, not long since we wrote a letter to the present Pueblo attorney, whose name is Edward D. Tittman, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., and he wrote to the office, giving a record of the work that he had been doing. His letter is as follows:

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 25, 1917.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There has just come to my hands a letter from E. B. Meritt, assistant commissioner, which was directed to me at Santa Fe, and which is dated November 8, 1917, in which letter I am requested to give information regarding the matters attended to since my assuming office. I am glad to give the information requested.

When I assumed office I found the affairs of the Indians very much neglected so far as attention to important litigation protecting their rights was concerned. I found that Mexican settlers were encroaching upon their lands, while Mexican cattle were eating up the grass and other fodder on the Indian grants. I found that Mexican justices of the peace were being used to intimidate and harass the Indians so as to prevent them from seeking any effective aid or making any strong opposition to these encroachments.

The first thing I did was to get into communication and close touch with Supt. Lonergan, whose aid I found of the greatest. In his company I made visits to the pueblos where these matters were of the most pressing nature, and I so visited the Acoma, Laguna, Isleta, Santa Ana, and Santo Domingo pueblos, and by conferences with the governors and principal men became acquainted with the nature of their grievances.

I then made it a point to defend Indians in the various courts where they were being persecuted, and I succeeded in establishing the theory that since the enabling act the State courts had lost jurisdiction over Indian lands, so far as crimes and various matters were concerned, and I established the theory that accusations of a criminal nature against Indians must be brought before United States commissioners. Having to a large extent stopped this annoyance, which was especially prevalent in the pueblos of Isleta and San Juan, I proceeded to attempt to establish the rights of the Indians as against trespassers. I had reinstated a number of cases which had been dropped by my predecessor and brought a number of new ones. Specifically, the cases now pending are as follows:

Celia Bibo *v.* Charles Carr. In this case I am defending Charles Carr, a Laguna Indian, in a case involving a fraudulent contract for the sale of his wool.

Maria Padilla *v.* Luis Abeyta. This is a suit for damages brought against the Indian policeman at Isleta for an arrest made by him in the course of his employment.

Dolrita Ortega v. Vicente Zuni. This is an action brought against an Indian for damages alleged to have been caused while searching for stolen beef under a valid and legal search warrant.

Bautisto Lucero et al. v. Vicente Chiguigui et al. This is an action for damages arising out of a factional fight among the Pueblos of Isleta, based on an alleged change in a ditch by the ditch boss, Juan Rey Abeyta.

J. P. Lente v. Demetrio Sanches. This case is brought to collect grazing fees already paid to the Isleta council, which is recognized as the lawful authority at the Pueblo by the superintendent.

State of New Mexico v. Ambrosio Martinez. This was an attempt by the "wet" faction at San Juan Pueblo to have their governor convicted of embezzlement of funds of which he was the legal custodian. The case was a spite case and was dismissed by the court.

The above causes all arose since my entry into office and represent the efforts of trouble makers to interfere with the Indian affairs out of spite or greed.

The actions revived by me were:

Ex rel Ambrosio Martinez et al. for a writ of habeas corpus. Appeal to the United States Supreme Court to determine the question of jurisdiction over Indian acequias or ditches.

Pueblo of Santo Domingo v. Teofilo Rivera et al. Suit to quiet title of lands settled by Mexicans within 10 years from its commencement. I expect a judgment for the Indians in this case.

The actions brought by me were:

Pueblo of Santo Domingo v. Cerillos Coal Railroad et al. Suit to establish boundaries of the Santo Domingo grant.

Ambrosio Martinez v. Jose Abad Maestas. Suit for false arrest brought for the purpose of stopping justices of the peace from taking wrongful jurisdiction over Indian disputes among themselves.

The actions pending and still alive when I took office are:

Pueblo of San Ildefonso v. Enrique Roybal and many others. Suit to quiet title to lands of that Pueblo.

The following matters are to be brought at once into the courts:

Pueblo of San Juan v. Trespassers. Suit in ejectment to remove renters who have refused to evacuate lands heretofore leased, the leases having expired.

Pueblos of San Felipe and San Domingo v. Heirs of Montoya. Suit to quiet title to the Santa Rosa de Cubero grant recently patented to the representatives of Bartolome Fernandez and Josef Quirina of whom the Indians bought this grant.

Pueblo of Sandia v. Pedro Garcia. Ejectment from lands held by defendant's father under life tenure only.

There are also pending a number of cases concerning taxes levied by Valencia County on lands of the Laguna Indians and also on personal property upon said lands. These cases are to be settled in favor of the Indians by an agreement with the district attorney of Valencia County.

I have also been asked to lend assistance in a case pending by the Lagunas, in which they had retained F. C. Wilson prior to my taking office.

In conclusion may I ask if your office would care for any suggestion for some needed legislation to resolve doubts about jurisdiction in certain matters covered neither by the Judicial Code nor the Indian laws?

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

EDWARD D. TITTMANN.

Mr. SNYDER. This attorney is actually in the employ of the office now?

Mr. MERITT. He is a practicing attorney and devotes a part of his time to this work.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; and he is now getting this certain amount from the office per annum?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have we been appropriating this?

Mr. WALTON. His salary is \$1,500, and traveling and other expenses?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be possible to have the United States attorney for New Mexico do this attorney's work?

Mr. WALTON. I question that very seriously. Under the law the United States attorney for New Mexico is overworked now. The United States attorney has two assistants. Mr. Meritt will bear me out that the violations of the liquor traffic law alone will take up months of the time of the attorney in the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the United States court in Albuquerque?

Mr. WALTON. The headquarters of the United States court are in Santa Fe, but sessions are held in Albuquerque and elsewhere at continued times.

Mr. SNYDER. One thing I notice is that his traveling expenses were not much; therefore everybody who had business with him must have gone where he was.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the idea of having an attorney at that place; he is right near the Pueblo Indian country. They do not have to go far. If they had to go to Santa Fe to get to him, there would be a very heavy bill for expenses for that.

Mr. SNYDER. I have no objection if the man really does some work.

Mr. WALTON. I am convinced, from my personal knowledge of the matter, that he well earns his \$1,500; do you not think so, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. There is ample legal work there in connection with the Pueblo Indians for a lawyer to earn that amount of money working in their behalf.

Mr. WALTON. These men come to his office every day asking counsel of him about this, that, and the other thing.

Mr. SNYDER. And he does not make any charge against them for such advice?

Mr. WALTON. Oh, no; that is furnished free to them.

Mr. SNYDER. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing work on the Indian highway extending from the Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, New Mexico, on the Navajo Reservation, \$25,000; said sum to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That such sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and at such times and places as he may deem proper, and in the employment of Indian labor as far as possible for the construction of said highway.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Highway from Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, N. Mex. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$15,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	15,000.00
Amount expended	14,049.11

Unexpended balance	950.89
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	1,335.00
Irregular employees	6,612.70
Traveling expenses	333.60
Transportation of supplies	2,311.84
Telegraphing and telephoning .....	.60
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	127.55
Equipment	2,057.18
Miscellaneous	1,220.64

Total	14,049.11
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This is an appropriation for continuing the work on the Mesa Verde National Park-Gallup Highway across the Navajo Reservation, begun under the provision in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, making an appropriation of \$15,000 to start the project. At that time it was estimated that approximately \$55,000 would be needed to establish a first-class road over the reservation.

A road engineer was placed in charge of the work and a good showing made in actual construction work. On account of the lack of equipment, however, it was necessary to expend a good part of the initial appropriation in the purchase of such equipment. A second appropriation of \$15,000 was made in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918. On October 1, 1917, there remained approximately \$7,000 available of the 1918 appropriation. The balance will be expended by the end of the fiscal year.

The grading and filling and the construction of the culverts and bridges have been completed with the exception of about 3 miles between the southern reservation line and Tohatchi, a distance of about 15 miles, and for a distance of about 8 miles beyond that, leaving about 17 miles still to be completed on the portion of the road estimated for; that is, on the Navajo Reservation under the supervision of Supt. Paquette, designated as the "Navajo Reservation." It was considered that \$30,000 of the estimated cost of \$55,000 for the first 40 miles of the road would be sufficient for the preparation of the roadbed, the remaining \$25,000 for finishing the surface. This has been accomplished in so far as could be with the equipment available. No heavy road-working machinery has been purchased. All of the work of grading has been done with light Indian teams and labor. It is considered that a remarkable amount of work has been accomplished considering the handicap under which it was performed, and a very large portion of it is being used even in its unfinished condition. It is estimated that \$25,000 will complete this highway within the "Navajo" jurisdiction, and, in view of the importance of finishing the project at the earliest practicable date, it is urgently desired that this sum be allowed in order that work on the project may proceed to an early completion and continued use of all available facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. I have been over that road, and if there is a highway in the United States which needs fixing that is it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that the Indians have great difficulty in moving their wool and other products out and in getting their supplies back into the reservation.

Mr. WALTON. That is so.

The CHAIRMAN. A considerable amount of this appropriation asked for would be used in building bridges over the arroyos, would it not?

Mr. MERITT. A part of it; yes, sir. A good part of the construction is completed, and bridges are now needed to make the improvement available. Those arroyos are washed out often, so that many times you can not get across them.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you ask there an increase.

Mr. SNYDER. Of \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that complete the work?

Mr. MERITT. We think that this appropriation will about complete the work.

Mr. WALTON. Is anything being done on the road from the point where it leaves the reservation to Gallup?

Mr. MERITT. I understand some work is being done on it, but it is a very good road in certain parts and in others it is not so good.

Mr. WALTON. What is the distance from the line of the reservation to Gallup, do you know?

Mr. MERITT. It is probably 20 miles, is it not, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I should say so.

Mr. SNYDER. This money, as I understand it, is for purposes within the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; all this money will be spent within the Navajo country, and is largely for the benefit of the Navajo Indians.

Mr. WALTON. Practically all of it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The Navajo Indians own a very valuable reservation. The Navajo country contains an enormous amount of coal which will ultimately be very valuable as soon as they have railroad facilities.

STATEMENT OF MR. L. K. WELLS.

Mr. WELLS. Before I take up the item I have here I would like to make an inquiry, directed to the assistant commissioner. I thought to mention it to him before, but had forgotten it. I am interested in the proposition to construct an Indian highway extending from the Mesa Verde National Park, and I wanted to inquire whether or not the designation there, Navajo Reservation, means that the money can only be expended on what is known as the Navajo Reservation proper; that is, the Paquette section of the Indian domain. The wording there has been interpreted heretofore to mean within the confines of the Paquette section of the Navajo domain, and the understanding of the committees last year and Congress, when it was on the floor of the House, was that this money should be appropriated for a road within the two jurisdictions on the Navajo domain; that is, on what is known as the Navajo Reservation, under Supt. Paquette, and the San Juan Reservation, under Supt. Estep; but because of the technical interpretation there the money has been confined to the road on the Paquette division alone.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is a proper designation for the two divisions?

Mr. MERITT. The Navajo Reservation and the San Juan Indian Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. We can change this item to read "On the Navajo and San Juan Reservations"?

Mr. MERITT. I think that would be better.

Mr. WELLS. There can not be any question about where the money was to be spent, and that was the understanding Congressman Taylor had when he originally introduced the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think you are correct about that.

Mr. WELLS. We generally speak of the Navajo country, which includes both of these.

Mr. HAYDEN. We can insert some phraseology which will provide that this money shall be applied to what is known as the San Juan Reservation.

Mr. WELLS. The item I have here has a bearing on the appropriation that you made last year for the construction of a bridge across the San Juan River at or near Farmington, N. Mex. The appropriation was \$25,000. It was passed in the Indian bill and then eliminated, because it also passed as a special bill. The department has advertised for bids, but has failed to get a bid within the appropriation.

So I have prepared this item, and it was the intention to present it to the committee on appropriations, or, at least, the subcommittee on urgent deficiencies of that committee. However, they have been unorganized, and we have not been able to go before them. The desire is to get this additional appropriation available as soon as possible, and for that reason we are advised by Judge Warwick—and it was con-

curred in by Mr. Meritt—to present the item to the Appropriations Committee and ask that it be carried in an urgent deficiency bill. But we do not know that they are going to have a meeting before the holidays, and the Congressman from New Mexico, Mr. Walton, has no assurance that that committee is going to have a meeting before that time. This item calls for an appropriation of \$4,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would you mind reading the language of the item?

Mr. WELLS (reading):

For amount necessary for construction of a steel bridge across the San Juan River in San Juan County, State of New Mexico, at the best and most available location west or southwest and near to the town of Farmington, in said county, in addition to the \$25,000 appropriated for the purpose by the act approved February 20, 1917 (39 Stat. L. 926), \$4,000, or so much thereof as may be required, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That said additional sum shall be reimbursed from tribal funds as required by the said act.

Mr. HAYDEN. The entire amount, representing the cost of this bridge, is appropriated out of the Treasury?

Mr. WELLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. And is reimbursable from the tribal funds?

Mr. WELLS. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no possibility of obtaining this additional amount, necessary on account of the increased cost of labor and materials, from the State of New Mexico?

Mr. WELLS. There is that possibility, and in justification of this item I would like to explain that you will remember my being before the committee last year and the explanations that were given then in justification of the bridge being built by the Government. Now, to use the bridge it is going to be necessary to construct a road from the bridge on the reservation side up over the cliffs, and it is going to cost from ten to twelve thousand dollars in order to do it. I have had the matter up with the people of the county, and also the State engineer, and I have that money provided for. It is going to fall upon the people who live around Farmington and upon the State. They have agreed to furnish this money, and, therefore, the community is, I feel, doing its full share in the matter of getting this bridge constructed.

The matter stands just like this: The moment the bridge is constructed this money from the county and State is to be available for the building of this road, and it is very necessary to build the road. It will be impossible for the Indians to haul any considerable load over the bridge without good roads, because of the excessive drift of the sand on this side, leading up to the reservation proper, and climbing these high cliffs. Now, this money will be spent by the county and State and this road will be put in good shape as soon as the bridge is built, and, as I say, it will cost them in the neighborhood of ten or twelve thousand dollars. So I believe the community is bearing its portion of this expense. Heretofore they have maintained these bridges without any expense to the Government whatsoever, but the exceedingly high water of nearly five years ago swept them all out, and since then they have had no bridges, and the Indians are suffering a great inconvenience. Not only that, but they are suffering in a physical way; it is necessary to ford this dangerous quicksand river, and the water is ice cold. Just before I left from forty to fifty thousand head of sheep were taken across this river, and it was neces-

sary to build a sort of pontoon bridge to get them across, but in doing that there is always a considerable loss. In justification for this item it is only necessary to say that the people of the county and the State are going to construct a road from the bridge on the reservation proper; it will be a good, hard surface road, so that they can haul real loads over these cliffs, which has never been possible before.

In addition to what I have said the community is going to do I might add that it is the purpose to build a railroad from the south, which is necessary for the development of that community. That is going to cost the San Juan Basin \$1,000,000, and they are levying a tax of \$5 on every acre of land within that domain in order to get this railroad to the south. That, as the commissioner knows, and others familiar with the situation, will be of great benefit to the reservation as well as settle difficult problems for the people.

Mr. HAYDEN. The assessment of \$5 an acre is in the nature of a subsidy to the railroad company?

Mr. WELLS. Yes; it is the only way in which they can get it, and the people are being drained to death; it is a pioneer community, and the people are working under great difficulties. In relation to this matter of the conservation of food, this past season they were left with 150 carloads of apples, to say nothing of the other fruits, which they were absolutely unable to get out on account of the lack of transportation facilities. They are trying to get those facilities by putting up \$1,000,000 in order to get a railroad into the south which will connect with the trunk lines lying to the south. So in order to justify this additional expense, I have come here, at my own expense, in order to present the matter to the committee and in order to save the community this extra burden.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The proviso of section one of the act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page fourteen hundred and thirteen), relating to the expenditure of proceeds derived from the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Reservation, is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to expend said proceeds with the consent of the allottees, to be obtained in such manner as he may prescribe, in the purchase of live stock, seeds, agricultural equipment, and for other community or individual purposes beneficial to the Indians belonging to and having rights as members of said tribe of Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

EXPENDITURE OF JICARILLA TIMBER FUNDS.

The act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413), providing for the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians on the Jicarilla Reservation, in New Mexico, reads in part as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of all merchantable timber on allotments herein authorized during the term these are held in trust and on the surplus lands for 25 years, the proceeds therefor to be expended under his direction for purposes beneficial to the individual allottees hereunder and their heirs, or for families, as he may deem best, and no part of such proceeds shall be expended for community or common benefits other than irrigation, but shall be equitably apportioned as near as may be among the Indians entitled."

It will be noted that, under the present law, the funds derived from the sale of timber on allotted land on this reservation shall be "expended * * * for purposes beneficial to the individual allottees, * * * and no part of such proceeds shall be expended for community or common benefits other than irrigation."

This reservation comprises 761,112 acres of land on the Great Continental Divide, from 7,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level, and is inhabited by 725 In-

dians, 142 of whom received rations during the fiscal year 1917. It is primarily a live-stock country, although there are tillable tracts here and there on which the Indians raise vegetables, etc. On June 30, 1917, there was on deposit in the United States Treasury the sum of \$95,770.74, derived from the sale of timber on allotted land on this reservation. This money has remained in the Treasury owing to the restrictions imposed upon its expenditure, as above set forth, and the impracticability of distributing it among the Indians on an equitable basis, as required by the original act, until all the timber has been sold.

The Jicarilla Apaches are very backward, from an industrial standpoint, and have not yet reached the individualistic conception of civilization, but are still in the communal stage, and for this reason their affairs must necessarily be handled for some time to come on a tribal basis. The configuration of the country is such that it is not well adapted to irrigation (the only community purpose for which the money can be spent under the present law). As it is, the money is lying idle in the Treasury while there are numerous purposes for which it could be spent to advantage, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) *Development of the live-stock industry.*—On this subject the superintendent states as follows in his last annual report:

"This reservation is one of the best places I know of to grow goats and sheep, and if these Indians could be induced to live on their allotments and a few sheep or goats issued, or, better, sold to them on the reimbursable plan, I believe in a few years they would be prosperous."

Under the reimbursable plan, to which the superintendent refers, the stock would be sold to the Indians on easy payments, which would go back into the Treasury to the credit of the timber fund; and this would also be required in the case of expenditures therefrom for the benefit of the tribe as a whole, where practicable, such as the purchase of cattle or sheep, so that in the final distribution of the fund each Indian would receive his proportionate share thereof on an equitable basis, as provided by the original act.

(2) *Road work.*—Better roads are imperatively needed on this reservation, as will appear from the superintendent's report, quoted below:

"Roads are very much in need of repair—some of them dangerous and unsafe for travel. Many bridges are out—some down and must be repaired. Telephone line needs repair in many places—new poles set in, etc."

Besides the repair of existing roads and bridges, a comprehensive plan should be formulated and carried out for systematic road development and extension on this reservation, extending over a period of years, which has thus far been impracticable owing to lack of funds. Good roads are vitally necessary to the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians, and funds should be made available for this purpose if the Government is to carry out successfully its responsibility in the premises.

(3) *Fencing.*—As this is a live-stock country, the reservation and ranges should be more adequately fenced, in order to handle this industry on a business basis and thus get proper results therefrom.

(4) *Relief of indigent Indians.*—Owing to the high altitude, the long, cold winters, and the inadaptability of the reservation to farming, as commonly understood, the opportunities for individual self-support are so limited that it is necessary to issue approximately \$10,000 worth of rations and supplies to the Indians each year. Under present conditions the regular gratuity appropriation for the support and civilization of the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico must be drawn upon for this purpose, although it is really insufficient for the actual needs of the service at places where no other funds are available.

(5) *Home building.*—The Jicarilla Indians are badly in need of better homes. Most of them still reside in hogans or tepees, with the resultant poor sanitary and health conditions; and tuberculosis, trachoma, etc., are very prevalent. However, no funds have thus far been available for any extensive work of this character, and if the legislation requested herein is enacted into law, it is proposed to utilize a portion of the money above referred to for this purpose.

As there may be some question as to the right of the Government to expend the proceeds derived from the sale of timber on allotted land for tribal purposes without the consent of the Indian, it is provided that such consent shall first be secured in such manner as may be deemed advisable and proper, although, as a matter of fact, in making the allotments it seems to have been the intention to reserve the timber for the benefit of the tribe as a whole.

In other words, that country is not adapted to irrigation. The Indians are live-stock people and the money should be expended for industrial betterments rather than for irrigation purposes, and we would like to have the law changed so that we can expend it for those Indians in the manner the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner for Indian Affairs may agree is for their best interest.

The CHAIRMAN. The justification here would indicate that it was proposed to purchase tribal herds as the first object.

Mr. MERITT. That is one of the purposes. We expect to spend a part of it for live stock, and a part of it for road work and for fencing, and part for relieving indigent Indians, and also for home building. That live stock will eventually be divided among the Indians when they reach the stage where they can handle it as an individual proposition. Those Indians are somewhat backward, and that property should be treated upon a tribal basis rather than upon an individual basis for the present at least.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that you provide here that the consent of the allottee shall be obtained before expending any of his money for such purposes. What is the method of obtaining that consent?

Mr. MERITT. Holding a council and getting him to agree to the exchange.

Mr. HAYDEN. Suppose that a majority are favorable but there were individual allottees who said "We do not want our money spent in that way"?

Mr. MERITT. I think that should be governed by a majority vote.

Mr. SNYDER. Then this \$94,000 is not divided up so that a certain portion of it belongs to an allottee, according to the amount of lumber taken off his allotment?

Mr. MERITT. The timber was handled as a tribal proposition.

Mr. SNYDER. As a whole?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and the proceeds go to the benefit of all the Indians.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, if these allottees to whom this money belongs, according to my understanding, agree to have it put back upon the land in the way as you suggest, would that cover the whole tribe or just those whose allotments the money had accrued from?

Mr. MERITT. It would cover the whole tribe, because it really is a tribal fund rather than an individual fund, and what would be done with the money would be for the benefit of the entire tribe rather than for the benefit of individuals.

Mr. SNYDER. That would seem to be contrary to the original intention, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I think it would. We have already issued the individual allotments?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have received trust patents?

Mr. MERITT. They have trust patents.

The CHAIRMAN. Those trust patents, of course, conveyed all the interest to the estate—to the allotment—did they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Except the right to alienate?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you have the right, after that is done, to sell the timber off the Indian's land and place the proceeds in that common fund?

Mr. MERITT. We did that in compliance with specific legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, you may have done it, but might it not constitute a ground for claim by the individual, back against the Government, in the future?

Mr. MERITT. That is one reason why we propose to distribute this money after the Indians have consented to it.

The CHAIRMAN. One reason for what?

Mr. MERITT. That is one reason why we did not intend to distribute this money in the manner contemplated until after we have gotten the consent of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that to dispose of it would be a relinquishment by the Indians who did not agree to it?

Mr. MERITT. We think we would have the authority to act under this proposed legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. But you stated a while ago that if you had a majority to agree to it—but a minority that did not—the majority vote would decide. Do you think that would operate as a relinquishment of any claims of the minority who did not agree to it?

Mr. MERITT. I realize that there is a point of law involved there. If it was in a white community it probably would not be a safe legal proposition to do this without the consent of the individuals; but these are Indians who are wards of the Government, and this property was disposed of as a tribal proposition, and whatever is done by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be in the interest of all the Indians; and I do not believe that any individuals who might object to this distribution would later bring an action against the Secretary of the Interior or could sustain an action in the courts if this legislation should be enacted.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the allotment made, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. The original allotments were canceled and the final allotments were approved August 28, 1909.

The CHAIRMAN. Then when was the timber sold?

Mr. MERITT. March 9, 1912.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the timber sold before or after the allotment was made?

Mr. MERITT. After the final allotment was made. Congress has somewhat tied our hands in regard to this, and we are asking that Congress untie our hands, because it will be a futile proposition and a waste of money to expend this money for irrigation purposes. We are trying to get authority from Congress to spend this money for purposes that will be adapted to that country or of the most benefit to the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. I know; but you could spend it for the Indians, could you not, under the present law?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That is the only way to expend that money. That is the only way, as I see it, that it could be spent legally.

Mr. MERITT. It involves a legal proposition, and that is the reason why we have worded this legislation as we have. It is, of course, subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this money now in the Treasury, to the credit of the tribe, or to the credit of the individual Indians?

Mr. MERITT. It is to the credit of the tribe.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you put it to the credit of the tribe, when the timber was taken off individual allotments, under this law?

Mr. SNYDER. That was the purpose of my question a short time ago, to get that same information.

Mr. MERITT. Because the law said that "no part of said proceeds shall be spent for community or common benefits other than irrigation." We had authority to spend it for community purposes, and that was one reason why it was placed to the credit of the tribe.

The CHAIRMAN. If you put it to the credit of the individual Indian, how are you ever going to tell how much was due each Indian?

Mr. MERITT. It is going to be rather difficult to handle this in any other way than in the way we have suggested.

The CHAIRMAN. Will there be any record made of the allotments that the proceeds came from?

Mr. MERITT. We might be able, by going back to the records of the superintendent of the reservation, to obtain data showing how much each Indian is entitled to receive if the money is distributed to the individual Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course there is bound to be more timber on one part of the reservation than on another.

Mr. MERITT. Exactly.

Mr. HAYDEN. And unless you kept a record in the Indian Office of how much timber was taken off of each individual allotment you would never be able to tell the exact amount of money due to each allottee.

Mr. MERITT. We are in an uncomfortable position in the Indian Office on this matter, and we are asking relief by Congress.

Mr. WALTON. You can not legislate those Indians out of a vested right.

Mr. MERITT. It has been determined by the court that Congress has a very large jurisdiction over Indian affairs, and in view of the status of these Indians, and of the legislation heretofore enacted, we are of opinion that if we can get the consent of the Indians to this distribution no embarrassment will result thereafter to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon what basis was the land allotted; upon the basis of acreage or of valuation?

Mr. MERITT. Upon the basis of acreage.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

NEW YORK.

SEC. 13. For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one), \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, this is a treaty item, and we offer for the record the following justification, which is the same amount and in the same language as has been asked for heretofore:

Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$6,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	\$6,000.00
Unexpended balance from previous year	2,415.89
Amount appropriated	8,415.89
Amount expended	6,218.99
Unexpended balance	2,196.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Per capita and pro rata payments	0,218.99
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This item is for the purpose of fulfilling moral and legal obligations imposed upon the Federal Government by reason of article 8 of the treaty of February 28, 1831 (7 Stat. L., 348), which provides:

"The United States will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at such times and in such manner as the President may direct, the tracts of land ceded by the Seneca Indians; and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the minimum price of the public lands, the cost of building the saw and grist mills and blacksmith shop for the Senecas, the cost of surveying the lands, and the sum of \$6,000 to be advanced in lieu of their present improvements, it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the avails of the land after sale as aforesaid shall constitute a fund for the future exigencies of the tribe on which the Government of the United States consent and agree to pay to the chiefs of the nation for the use and general benefit of the nation, annually, five per cent of said balance as an annuity * * *."

To carry out the provisions of this treaty the sum of \$6,000 is necessary.

Section 1 of the act of February 19, 1831 (4 Stat. L., 442), entitled "An act to provide hereafter for the payment of \$6,000 annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes," reads as follows:

"That the proceeds of the sum of \$100,000, being the amount placed in the hands of the President of the United States in trust for the Seneca Tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, be hereafter passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund, and that the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca Tribe of Indians the sum of \$6,000 annually in the way and manner as heretofore practiced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article six, treaty of November eleventh, seventeen hundred and ninety-four), \$4,500.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification, which is in the same language and for the same amount as has been requested for a number of years:

Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$4,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous year	904.23
Amount appropriated	4,500.00
Amount expended	5,404.23
Amount expended	4,485.78
Unexpended balance	918.45

Analysis of expenditures:

Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	2,801.63
Per capita and pro rata payments	1,684.15
Total	4,485.78

This item is in accordance with the treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stat. 44), between the Federal Government and the Indians of the Six Nations, article 6 of which provides:

"In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established and of engagements entered into by the Six Nations, and because of the United States' desire, with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual, the United States now deliver to the Six Nations and the Indians of other Nations residing among and united with them a quantity of goods of the value of \$10,000. And for the same consideration, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of \$3 000 to the \$1,500 heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President on the 23d day of April, 1792, making in whole \$4,500, which shall be expended yearly forever in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them and be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated to be made by the superintendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six Nations and their Indian friends aforesaid."

The amount requested is necessary to carry out the legal and moral obligation of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

NORTH CAROLINA.

SEC. 14. For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Cherokee, North Carolina, including pay of superintendent, \$51,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$57,600.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Cherokee, N. C.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$31,600.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	30,000.00
Amount expended-----	29,885.71

Unexpended balance-----	¹ 114.29
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	14,794.61
Irregular employees-----	293.50
Traveling expenses-----	2.00
Transportation of supplies-----	138.24
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	265.03
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	.67
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	1,144.40
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies-----	10,100.83
Equipment-----	2,450.76
Live stock-----	30.56
Seeds-----	282.87
Miscellaneous-----	381.64

Total-----	29,885.71
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	6,000.00

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings.....	\$4,333.59
Repairs and rent of buildings.....	1,666.41
Total.....	6,000.00

This request is for the amount of \$51,000 for the support and education of 250 Indian pupils, as against 190 pupils for the fiscal year 1918. In addition to the expense for pupils this amount includes the salary of the superintendent, which is \$1,600 per annum. The increased cost of supplies makes an estimate of \$200 per capita necessary.

The item of \$6,000 for repairs and improvements is the same as for the fiscal year 1918, and is 5.6 per cent of the value of the school plant which is estimated, including the land, to be worth \$106,025. In addition to the necessary repairs caused by wear and age, alterations and changes requiring considerable expenditures are needed, and a number of concrete walks are necessary, requiring the purchase of cement and employment of labor, both of which have increased in price because of the state of affairs consequent to the war.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$106,025
Number of buildings.....	26
Number of employees.....	24
Total salaries.....	\$16,650
Average attendance of pupils.....	194
Average enrollment.....	233
Capacity.....	160
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment.....	\$132
Cost per capita, based on average attendance.....	\$159
Area of school land (acres).....	160
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	32
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils).....	\$1,635
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock).....	\$2,071
Expended from miscellaneous receipts, class 4.....	\$153

Superintendent's estimate for absolute needs for 1919:

Support.....	\$32,958
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000
New buildings.....	75,000
Special appropriation for road and bridge building.....	35,000
Total.....	152,958

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., and superintendent's salary.....	\$51,000
Repairs and improvements.....	6,000
Total.....	57,000

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$1,600	Baker.....	\$540
Clerk.....	1,000	Cook.....	540
Physician.....	1,200	Carpenter.....	840
Disciplinarian.....	600	Slice and harness maker.....	600
Principal.....	1,000	Gardener.....	600
Teacher.....	750	Engineer.....	600
Do.....	600	Do.....	300
Kindergartner.....	600	Do.....	300
Matron.....	720	Do.....	180
Assistant matron.....	600	Do.....	180
Seamstress.....	540	Laborer.....	360
Nurse.....	720		
Laundress.....	540	Total.....	15,780

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

² Does not include 118 acres pasture land.

We have recently constructed some new buildings at this school, and at the close of this fiscal year we believe that we will have a capacity of 250 pupils.

Mr. HAYDEN. You had authority last year for 190 pupils, and you had an average enrollment of 233. What did they do with the difference between 160 and 233?

Mr. MERITT. They were crowded into the various small buildings, rather than confined to the dormitories.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correct, Mr. Meritt, \$123?

Mr. MERITT. The average cost based on the average attendance, \$132, and average attendance, 159.

The CHAIRMAN. It says here \$132 and \$146. What are the correct figures?

Mr. MERITT. One hundred and thirty-two dollars and \$159.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you actually run that school for \$132?

Mr. MERITT. That was last year.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and fifty-nine was the other.

Mr. MERITT. We have a school farm in connection with the school, and the school superintendent has run that school on very economical lines.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you are asking for \$200 per capita?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is on the basis of 200 pupils.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$200 per capita?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that is a very large increase over last year?

Mr. MERITT. Because of the very material increase in the cost of everything, we decided to ask for \$200 per capita for every school with an enrollment of less than 500.

The CHAIRMAN. I know; but in many schools that only brings the increase up \$10 or \$15 above the expenditure of last year. Now, here you are asking for \$67 increase per capita per annum.

Mr. MERITT. I will suggest, in view of the desire of everybody to save every dollar that is possible, in view of the war conditions, that we reduce that enrollment to 190 and allow \$200 per capita, and with that appropriation the superintendent can probably take care of the full number of pupils that will attend school there.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

The next item is:

NORTH DAKOTA.

SEC. 15. For support and civilization of the Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification, which is in the same language and for the same amount as in the appropriations for a number of years:

Support of Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	\$5,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	5,000.00
Amount expended.....	4,089.63

Unexpended balance.....	10.37
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	\$3, 648. 89
Irregular employees.....	16. 00
Traveling expenses.....	203. 74
Transportation of supplies.....	191. 52
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	7. 02
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	. 00
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	131. 79
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	177. 38
Equipment.....	500. 34
Miscellaneous.....	21. 45
Total.....	4, 989. 63

This item is in the same amount as was asked for and granted for the past fiscal year, and there remained an unexpended balance of but \$10.37.

During the fiscal year 1917 nearly \$4,000 of this amount was paid for regular and irregular employees, and the balance for traveling expenses, transportation, heat, light, fuel, subsistence, medical supplies, etc., being barely sufficient to meet the more urgent demands of the agency.

Considering the increased cost of necessary supplies, materials, and commodities above referred to it is evident that the appropriation of \$5,000 will be needed in its entirety for the maintenance and administration of this agency, which has supervision over the affairs of more than 1,000 Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification, which is in the same language and for the same amount as in the Indian appropriation acts for a number of years:

*Support of Indians, Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.***Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:**

Amount appropriated.....	15, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	15, 000. 00
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Amount expended.....	14, 068. 19
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Unexpended balance.....	331. 81
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	8, 509. 48
Irregular employees.....	1, 272. 78
Traveling expenses.....	212. 80
Transportation of supplies.....	139. 97
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	70. 58
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	506. 92
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	2, 235. 08
Equipment.....	1, 678. 40
Miscellaneous.....	42. 18

Total.....	14, 068. 19
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This is in the same amount as was requested and allowed for the fiscal year 1918.

The Fort Berthold Agency has supervision over approximately 1,200 Indians, the majority of whom are allotted, the unallotted ones consisting of male Indians under the age of 21 and females under the age of 18.

The agency is 30 miles from the nearest railroad point, although most of the supplies for the agency are delivered at Garrison, N. Dak., 50 miles distant, by reason of limited storage at the nearest point, which makes the transportation item at this place a substantial one, and the extreme northern location of this agency accounts for a considerable expenditure for fuel also.

Nearly \$10,000 was expended during the past fiscal year for regular and irregular employees, and it is probable that the amount required for the coming fiscal year will not vary materially from that figure.

This will leave about \$5,000 for all other expenses necessary to the maintenance of this agency, including traveling expenses, transportation, heat, light, fuel, subsistence, medical supplies, forage, etc., and, due to the increased cost of these commodities, the amount requested is no more than will be absolutely necessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are there any tribal funds in this case?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have some tribal funds. At the Fort Berthold Reservation they have both individual and tribal property. The balance of the fund in the Treasury is \$199,397.

Mr. HAYDEN. At Fort Berthold we appropriated \$15,000 for the support and education of the Indians at that agency. Is that all of the money spent for that agency, or are you also using, to pay employees, a part of the tribal funds that are not shown there?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that is not all the money we are using at this agency. In fact, we are using from a number of appropriations. We are probably using some tribal funds and some money from industrial work, and also other funds.

Mr. HAYDEN. Can you state how much of this \$190,000 which they have to their credit has been used, and what the balance is? Are you greatly decreasing the amount that they have to their credit?

Mr. MERITT. We are trying to distribute those tribal funds as rapidly as possible. We are under legal obligations to use some of those funds for certain purposes, but I will have to look up the records of the office to find out.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is only for illustration, but I would like to know just what different funds were used, and from what different sources money was spent at this particular agency.

Mr. MERITT. The following is a complete statement of all expenditures from all funds at this agency:

Expenditures for the fiscal year 1917, Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.

Congressional appropriations:

Indian school, support, 1917.....	\$9, 193. 97
Support of Indians of Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., 1917.....	14, 068. 19
Indian school and agency buildings, 1917.....	1, 839. 02
Pay of Indian police, 1917.....	2, 143. 08
Pay of judges, Indian courts, 1917.....	168. 00
Industrial work and care of timber, 1917—	
Agriculture and stock.....	2, 521. 75
Field matron.....	355. 06
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, 1917.....	661. 93
Surveying, etc., Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. (reimbursable)	1, 694. 40

Tribal funds:

Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund—	
Demonstration farm.....	264. 61
Annuity	863, 400. 89
Repaid to purchasers	100. 00
Interest on Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	57, 565. 24
Indian moneys, proceeds of Indian labor.....	17, 249. 23

Agency revenues:

Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, agency.....	10. 00
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Total 971, 916. 57

The fund Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, is derived from grazing sources, and the fund miscellaneous receipts, class 4, agency, is derived from miscellaneous agency revenues.

The present balance in the United States Treasury of the trust fund of the Fort Berthold Indians, known as "Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund," accrued under the provisions of the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455) amounts to \$203,709.57, and the interest thereon to June 30, 1917, amounts to \$13,254.31. Under the provisions of the act, approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 144), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make annual disbursements per capita of this money to the Fort Berthold Indians entitled to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$13,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	\$11,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated -----	11,000.00
Amount expended -----	10,934.88

Unexpended balance -----	65.12
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees -----	5,579.72
Irregular employees -----	8.40
Traveling expenses -----	703.23
Transportation of supplies -----	395.54
Telegraphing and telephoning -----	60.93
Heat, light and power, including fuel -----	872.01
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies -----	2,153.00
Equipment -----	1,140.90
Miscellaneous -----	12.00

Total -----	10,934.88
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This item calls for \$13,000, or \$2,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for five years past.

Previous to 1913 an annual appropriation ranging from \$13,000 to \$15,000 was made for this agency, but the appropriation for that year (1913) was reduced to \$11,000, which amount has been appropriated yearly since that time for the support of the Turtle Mountain Agency.

The business at Turtle Mountain has increased rather than decreased in late years, which, together with the increased cost of supplies and equipment, render the amount of \$11,000 inadequate for the support of the agency. This agency has supervision over the affairs of 3,264 Indians of whom 2,830 are allotted, and 434 unallotted.

The superintendent has made an urgent appeal that the amount appropriated for this agency be increased. He finds it very difficult to get along with the amount appropriated, in view of the high cost of everything.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are there no tribal funds available to supplement this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. The Turtle Mountain Indians do not have any tribal funds in the Treasury.

Mr. SNYDER. Then, you think that this is all the money that is spent on this particular tribe?

Mr. MERITT. There are other moneys expended at this agency for these various other activities appropriated for throughout the Indian bill. For instance, we have a small hospital there, and undoubtedly a part of the appropriation for health work is used there, and we probably use a part of the reimbursable appropriation at that agency.

Mr. SNYDER. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

For support and education of one hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Bismarck, North Dakota, including pay of superintendent, \$26,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$32,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	\$22,475.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	22,175.00
Amount expended.....	21,283.65

Unexpended balance.....	1,891.35
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	7,673.00
Traveling expenses.....	10.77
Transportation of supplies.....	443.98
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	177.10
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	48.84
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	2,035.78
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies.....	7,365.31
Equipment.....	1,407.70
Live stock.....	966.00
Seeds.....	245.79
Miscellaneous.....	908.00

Total.....	21,283.65
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	6,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	4,000.00
Amount expended.....	3,074.98

Unexpended balance.....	325.02
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings.....	577.05
Repair of buildings.....	3,097.93

Total.....	3,074.98
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The Bismarck School needs, for the fiscal year 1919, the sum of \$26,000 for the support and education of 125 Indian pupils at \$200 per capita, and for the salary of the superintendent (\$1,000). The increase over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1918 is necessary because of the fact that 25 pupils are being estimated for in addition to the 100 of last year and because of the increase in the cost of supplies.

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

For repairs and improvements the request is for \$0.000, as against \$4.000 for the fiscal year 1918. This increase is also to offset the higher cost of all kinds of material and labor. Roads and walks within the school grounds are necessary. The old boilers used for heating are in bad condition, and these, with needed repairs and the upkeep of the plant, necessitate the expenditure of the amount requested, which is not exorbitant considering the climatic conditions at this school and the present condition of the buildings.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$73, 928
Number of buildings	8
Number of employees	14
Total salaries	\$8, 700
Average attendance of pupils	72
Average enrollment	99
Capacity	80
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$198
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$273
Area of school land (acres)	100
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 20
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)	\$1, 230
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)	\$3, 325
Expended of miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school	\$176
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:	
Support	\$22, 475
Repairs and improvements	4, 000
New buildings	20, 000
Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak., 1919, boiler plant	10, 000
Total	56, 475

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 125 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak., and superintendent's salary	\$26, 600
Repairs and improvements	6, 000
Total	32, 600

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$1, 600	Laundress	\$480
Assistant clerk	720	Cook	500
Physician	400	Industrial teacher	840
Teacher	600	Carpenter	720
Do	600	Engineer	720
Matron	600		
Assistant matron	300	Total	8, 580
Seamstress	500		

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have a per capita cost based on attendance of \$253.

Mr. MERITT. The per capita cost has been very high at this school. Two years ago we had an unsatisfactory superintendent there, and it was necessary to put in a new superintendent, and that superintendent, unfortunately, has a stroke of paralysis, and we have had more or less trouble with the school in keeping superintendents of the required ability to conduct the school.

Mr. NORTON. How many Indians are there on that reservation?

Mr. MERITT. 3,455.

¹The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (30 Stat. L., 741).

²Does not include 120 acres pasture land.

Mr. NORTON. And the amount in the Treasury is how much?

Mr. MERITT. \$812,646.

Mr. NORTON. I would like to inquire about the Bismarck Indian School. Who in your bureau is personally familiar with the conditions at the Indian school at Bismarck?

Mr. MERITT. All the administrative officers of the bureau are more or less familiar with the conditions there, because we are constantly reading reports of the superintendents and inspecting officers.

Mr. NORTON. Which of them is more familiar with it?

Mr. MERITT. I could not say who is the most familiar.

Mr. NORTON. You say, "They are more or less familiar." I want to find out some one who is more rather than less.

Mr. MERITT. We have had an inspector in charge of that school for some little time, and he would have more intimate knowledge of the school than anyone else in the office at this time.

Mr. NORTON. Who is the inspector in charge?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Coon.

Mr. NORTON. Is he the one who has been out there in charge the last few months?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Where is he now?

Mr. MERITT. He is on leave of absence at this time, in a hospital, I think, he having recently undergone an operation.

Mr. NORTON. What is the present condition of the school there, so far as the bureau is concerned? Have you pupils in that school already?

Mr. MERITT. They have recently been transferred to other schools.

Mr. NORTON. You did that within the last couple of weeks?

Mr. MERITT. Very recently.

Mr. NORTON. How many pupils were in attendance at that school.

Mr. MERITT. Less than a hundred.

Mr. NORTON. How many of them were removed to other schools?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of them.

Mr. NORTON. Practically all of them? Will you put into the record a statement of the number of pupils in actual attendance and a statement as to the number removed to other schools and to what schools they had been removed?

Mr. MERITT. The closing of the Bismarck Indian School, North Dakota, has been rendered necessary by reason of present war and emergency conditions, coupled with the condition of the school itself and the plant. The enormous increase in the cost of subsistence and other operative expenses, especially in the Northwest, has caused grave and serious inconvenience to many of the large schools in that section. These conditions were largely responsible for the closing for two or three months at the end of the last school year of the Fort Totten Indian School in North Dakota. This condition also similarly affected the Wahpeton Indian School in that State. At the beginning of the school year it seems wise policy to look to the future and avoid, if possible similar conditions. Within easy reach of Bismarck are large nonreservation schools in South Dakota; at Pierre, Rapid City, and Flandreau. These schools are not now filled to the limit of their capacity and will not be unless an earnest and aggressive campaign is instituted therefor. Each of these schools has a capacity

of more than 250 pupils, in good condition and with good heating systems. Economy and good administration demand that these schools should be filled to the limit of their quota or else consolidated so as to reduce to the minimum their running expenses.

The Bismarck School was not in comfortable habitable condition; neither employees nor pupils were reported as adequately quartered, and it was confronted with a very serious condition in that the heating plant had broken down, which would require very extensive repairs before it could be available for the proper heating of necessary buildings there. The Bismarck School is a very small nonreservation school with a capacity of 80 pupils, which makes a large per capita expenditure to run it, a vital element of which is the coal consumption. The amount of this commodity which would be required to light and heat the Bismarck School if applied to either of the nonreservation schools in that section would care for a much larger number of pupils and at a much less per capita cost. In fact, the placing of the pupils of the Bismarck School in other available institutions in that section will not increase the coal consumption perceptibly, as the space now occupied and which would be filled up by them is required to be heated whether pupils are present or not.

While it is true that funds are now available for improvements at the Bismarck School, present conditions requiring the enormously excessive cost of construction and almost impossibility of getting materials and labor have rendered construction work throughout the service prohibitive, and therefore it has been deemed best to defer all such constructive work until prices of labor and materials have been stabilized and the war necessities for such materials satisfied. Knowing the wonderful drain which is now being placed upon the resources of this country, no specific appropriation for building purposes has been requested in the annual estimates of the Indian Office for the next fiscal year. These appropriations for the Bismarck School, however, it must be understood, will not lapse for three years, when it is hoped the country will be in its usual normal condition.

A careful survey was made of the situation involved in the schools in this particular part of the Indian country, and in the light of the foregoing facts it was clearly apparent that any expenditure available now for this school would not be warranted, and without such expenditures the Indian children and employees necessarily would suffer great inconvenience and possibly hardships.

Under the plan proposed and growing out of the temporary closing of the school neither pupils nor employees will suffer by reason thereof, as there are now, and within easy reach, available school facilities in schools better equipped in every respect where they can be cared for during the remainder of the present school year, and also enable those schools to maintain their institutions for the full term, thus possibly inconveniencing a very few for the greater good to a very much larger number of pupils.

Mr. NORTON. Why was this school closed?

Mr. MERITT. There was a breakdown of the heating plant of that school in the beginning of the winter, and because of the small amount available for repairs and the general unfavorable conditions existing at that school, and the small attendance there, and in view of the high cost of maintaining that school with an enrollment of

only about 100 under existing conditions and the law limiting the school to \$200 per capita, it was deemed wise by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to close that school at least temporarily and place the pupils in that school in other schools where they had the capacity for them.

Mr. NORTON. Is it the conclusion of your department that an Indian school can not now be conducted unless the attendance is more than a hundred?

Mr. MERITT. That is not the general conclusion, but we found it difficult to maintain that school with such a small enrollment on the present per capita allowance, in view of the very high cost of everything relating to supporting a school.

Mr. NORTON. Have you closed other schools having an enrollment of less than 100 for that reason?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have closed a number of other schools, both nonreservation schools and reservation schools, as well as day schools.

Mr. NORTON. What other schools have you closed?

Mr. MERITT. I have already placed in the record the list of schools already permanently closed, as well as a list of those schools that were temporarily closed during the last year. You will find that in the printed record. I have a statement of those schools. For example, we closed our day school under the Round Valley jurisdiction in California, a day school under the Kickapoo jurisdiction in Kansas, the Bay Mills day school in Michigan; the Sugar Point School under the Leech Lake jurisdiction in Minnesota; the Aneth boarding school under the San Juan jurisdiction in New Mexico, and the Fort Berthold boarding school in North Dakota. I have the complete list of all the schools closed.

Mr. NORTON. Do you give the number of pupils at those different schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that information is given.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Meritt, do you consider that during the past year you have had an efficient superintendent in charge of the school at Bismarck, a competent superintendent in charge?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent at Bismarck had a stroke of paralysis some time ago. Of course after that unfortunate sickness he was not competent to handle the school.

Mr. NORTON. Do you consider that you have had a competent superintendent out there during the past two years, before this man was stricken with paralysis?

Mr. MERITT. Unfortunately, the former superintendent was not considered a competent school man, and for that reason the commissioner transferred that superintendent to another position in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that man still in the service?

Mr. MERITT. He is occupying a position as farmer at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. How long was he the superintendent of the school?

Mr. MERITT. He has been in the Indian Service 25 years, and he has had quite a good deal of experience as superintendent, but he is getting old, about 60 years old, and is not now capable of conducting a large school.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he a competent man before he became old?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; reasonably so.

The CHAIRMAN. What, in your opinion, should be done with that character of man who is in the Indian Service?

Mr. MERITT. I think the Government should provide a retirement system, preferably a contributory system, so that when a man has spent his entire life in the Government service he will not be thrown out as a pauper upon the community, but there will be some provision made for him in his old age.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, they are not thrown out, are they?

Mr. MERITT. They are reduced and more or less humiliated after working for the Government for a lifetime.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are given another lower position that would not reduce the humiliation of the man very much especially if he was sensitive about his age, but, as a matter of fact, when a fellow who gets too old to work, is he really taken out of the service?

Mr. MERITT. He is demoted and placed in a much less responsible position.

The CHAIRMAN. After his actual capacity has been reduced and sometimes when he has become absolutely unproductive, is not that the situation?

Mr. MERITT. We occasionally dismiss people from the Indian Service when they have become too old to render service.

The CHAIRMAN. When you fail to do that is it not because you have not the heart to turn them out in the world?

Mr. MERITT. I say we occasionally dismiss them from the service when they become too old.

The CHAIRMAN. You carry them along after they get too old to work, and you do that on account of the fact that you do not have the heart to turn them out in the world?

Mr. MERITT. We do not believe it is fair to the employee, after he has devoted a life of service to the Government and to the Indians, to dismiss him in his old age, provided we can find a small place for him where he can render some service and simply earn enough to keep body and soul together.

The CHAIRMAN. That system, as I understand you, forces the bureau to keep in its employment employees who are reduced in their capacity to do work on account of age and sometimes those who are absolutely unproductive?

Mr. MERITT. That is the general policy of all administrative departments at this time.

Mr. SNYDER. I think that Mr. Carter said that you were compelled under the present system to keep these men on the pay rolls after they become unproductive or unable to produce some valuable service. Is there any such law?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there is no compulsion in the matter. It is simply a matter of discretion with the administrative officers.

Mr. SNYDER. And they have the power to use their discretion in keeping men on the pay roll, as to whether or not they are of any service to the Government?

Mr. MERITT. No one is kept on the pay roll who is absolutely incapable of rendering any service whatever. When a man or woman has been in the service 25 or 30 years or 40 years, as some of them

have, we hesitate when they become old to dismiss them from the service, but they are reduced and given a less responsible place.

Mr. SNYDER. In other words you try to be human, the same as they do in the ordinary business institutions of the world.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What I intended to say, Mr. Snyder, was this, that it forces one or two things to be done, either to keep employeecs in the bureau who are unproductive or to turn them out on the world.

Mr. SNYDER. I quite understand what you mean, but I wanted to say here that I am in full sympathy with Mr. Meritt's suggestion that there should be some form of compensation for men after they have served practically their whole lives in the departments. We are taking care of that in practically every State of the Union, and there is no reason why the Government should not do it with its employees, but I do not think that there is any law to-day that permits a department to do that very thing which is now being done, as Mr. Meritt says, by every department, and we all know that that is so.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Meritt, the conditions at the Bismarck School, as I have seen them myself during the past month, and as I have seen them at different times during the past two years, are really deplorable. They are not a credit to anyone. The school has not been kept clean, to begin with. There has been an urgent need, in fact an absolute need, for more dormitory room there. There has been a crying need for the new dining room and kitchen that was provided for last year in legislation, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs seems to be paralyzed, as far as that school is concerned, to do anything for them. There is no one who seems to be in charge. You say this Mr. Coon, if that is the gentleman's name, who is in charge there as inspector the past few months—he is just like a flea on a hot stove when I went out there, wanting to get away. That man could not work for a going business concern 10 hours, having the attitude that he had out there at that school. He wanted to leave. He wanted somebody else put in there. He did not want to assume the responsibility of wrecking that school. As he told me, it would injure his reputation—whatever reputation he has with the Indian Bureau. The superintendent in charge that they had out there during the past year was not fit to run anything, and as to your inspectors, I want to say I do not know what they do, as far as my observation has gone, except draw their salaries, who are responsible for the buildings. This is not a matter just to pass over, but it is a serious matter. They started to build a new addition to the classroom building there this summer for a kitchen and bedroom, and that new addition was built right alongside of the urinal in that school, the most outrageous idea that any foolish man could conceive. I would say that this man Coon seemed to know enough to call a stop to that when he went out there, but your inspectors ought to know what is going on at those schools. The heating plant was out of order last spring, and nothing was done to fix it until after the school had started this fall, and then when an order was given for new repairs your department here at Washington, Mr. Coon told me, countermanded that order and held it up, so that they could not repair it, and the boys were living in a building used for classrooms without any heat at all.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it not the intention of the department to discontinue this school entirely?

Mr. MERITT. Probably so.

Mr. NORTON. They have discontinued it now.

Mr. SNYDER. That ought to settle this whole argument.

Mr. NORTON. Do you think that settles the whole argument when there is inefficiency?

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me it is just like the suffrage issue in the State of New York, it is finished. [Laughter.] That settles it as far as we are concerned, if they have moved the school and do not propose to operate it any longer.

Mr. NORTON. That is not the idea; they do propose to operate it longer.

Mr. SNYDER. I understood Mr. Meritt just to say it was the intention of the department to keep the school closed. Is that the intention of the department? There is an appropriation providing for it next year.

Mr. MERITT. The department has closed this school.

Mr. NORTON. Permanently?

Mr. MERITT. It was stated at the time that it was probably temporary, but I think that it will be permanent.

Mr. NORTON. Then why does the department recommend an appropriation for its continuance next year?

Mr. MERITT. We are required under the law to make our estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before October 15. That necessitates making up the estimates in the Indian Bureau between the 15th of August and the 15th of September, inasmuch as we are required under the regulations of the department to get these estimates to the Secretary of the Interior by the 15th of September, and I think that the school is permanently closed, because of the conditions in that country. The school is not urgently needed now as an Indian school, and we can provide for those pupils in other schools in North Dakota and South Dakota, and the plant is not well adapted to an Indian school, and as has been stated here the conditions there are not favorable.

Mr. NORTON. I want to say there have been hundreds of thousands of dollars spent in building that school up within the past 10 years, and there have been thousands of dollars wasted by the department in the construction of the buildings. They were not properly constructed; they have not been properly maintained during the past four years. I have not any personal interest in that school any more than I have in any school down in Oklahoma.

Mr. MERITT. The statement that we furnished the committee last year shows that the value of the school plant is \$73,926.

Mr. NORTON. Is that all the money that has been put into those buildings?

Mr. MERITT. There was an appropriation of some thirty thousand and odd dollars for new buildings last year, but we did not construct these buildings because we could not do so under the present conditions and keep within the appropriation made by Congress.

Mr. NORTON. Did you ask for any bids for the construction of those buildings?

Mr. MERITT. We had our construction man make an estimate, and it was found that it would be impossible to do the work within the appropriation. Of course, we have technical men who keep in touch with building construction and who keep in touch with the prices,

and these men were able to advise us that we could not construct these buildings within the appropriation.

Mr. NORTON. Did they make any estimate of a building now, as a matter of fact, to be put up there?

Mr. MERITT. That was considered by the construction section of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. NORTON. Did they make any estimate of the building to be erected at Fort Yates?

Mr. MERITT. That is under consideration at this time, and I think it is the intention of the office to construct the building at Fort Yates if it can be done within the appropriation, but we did not want to put up this building at Bismarck, because we could not do it with the money available, and, second, because the office considered that the school would not continue much longer; that it was about time to close the school anyway, and that it would be practically a waste of Government funds to put up a new building there.

Mr. NORTON. If you are going to close that school because it has no rights of existence it would be very foolish to spend a nickel on new buildings.

Mr. MERITT. I might say, for the information of the committee, that in the judgment of officials connected with the Indian Bureau, the time is fast approaching when we should discontinue a number of schools in the Indian Service; that we should materially reduce the activities of the Indian Bureau; that we should issue patents in fee to a great many Indians who are now wards of the Government; and that we should, as far as possible, release jurisdiction over Indians who are now wards of the Government and who are competent to handle their own affairs, and we are making efforts along that direction as to a great many of the reservations, and that policy will be continued. This is in line with the announced policy of Commissioner Sells and Secretary Lane.

Mr. NORTON. I am heartily in accord with that policy, but I do not believe that money should be used in building up a school one year and those schools should be abandoned the next year, then the following year the money of the Government should be used in building up new schools.

Mr. MERITT. We have not used the appropriation carried in the last Indian appropriation bill for improvements at this school. We saved that much money for the Government. We can take care of these pupils who are attending the Bismarck school at other schools in North and South Dakota, where we have ample capacity not used, and which will enable us to conduct those schools at a less per capita cost with the additional enrollment from this Bismarck school.

Mr. NORTON. Have you closed the boarding school at Fort Berthold?

Mr. MERITT. That is a mission school not now under contract with the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was this lack of funds?

Mr. MERITT. It is impossible to conduct the schools during these war times on a peace basis, and we could not care for these schools with the money available.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you not have all the money at that school that was estimated for last year?

Mr. MERITT. We had the money estimated for, but the conditions changed after the estimates were made. The prices have gone up

anywhere from 40 to 90 per cent on a great many of the commodities used in these schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Did your per capita limitation have anything to do with it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that had something to do with it; that is the reason we are asking for the legislation this year in the Indian appropriation bill, and since we prepared that item of legislation we find it will be necessary for us to come Congress for an urgent deficiency item in order to carry some of these schools through to the end of the present school year.

Mr. HASTINGS. In other words, you were compelled to discontinue those schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; or otherwise create a deficiency, which is against the law.

Mr. NORTON. Do you know in what shape the title to this land on which the Indian school at Bismarck is in?

Mr. MERITT. The title is in the Federal Government.

Mr. NORTON. If the school is closed, would that property revert to the vendors?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I think not. If it is decided to close this school permanently, we will come to Congress at the next session and ask for authority to dispose of this school property. In fact, if it is decided to close the school permanently, after we reach the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs with this bill, we will ask of the Senate committee to incorporate an item in the bill granting us authority to dispose of the property.

Mr. NORTON. I want to say to the Indian Bureau that Capt. Baker, who was interested in transferring the title to this land on which the Indian school is located to the Government, came to me just a few days ago and said that the land, if the school were closed, would revert to him or to the parties who transferred the land to the Government. I was given to understand that Capt. Baker was the principal one interested in the transfer of the land to the Government. I told him that I did not think that the Government was accepting any land for school sites in that way; and I will be much interested in having the Indian Bureau look into that quite thoroughly. If they have accepted this land with the reservation to the grantors, it is another thing of the same kind.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Meritt, it ought not to be very difficult for you to ascertain the facts?

Mr. MERITT. The facts with reference to the land owned and occupied for the Bismarck Indian School, North Dakota, are as follows:

Authority was given by act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1078), for construction of an Indian industrial school at or near the city of Mandan, in the State of North Dakota, upon lands to be donated to the Government for that purpose. This act was modified by act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 225), providing that such school should be located near the city of Bismarck, N. Dak., upon lands donated to the Government for that purpose and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior.

The lands in question were conveyed to the United States by three several deeds. By its deed of October 27, 1903, the Northern Pacific Railway Co. conveyed to the United States certain lands at Bismarck aggregating 149 acres. Under this deed the property was to be held

by the grantee forever free and clear of all liens, charges, and incumbrances, except taxes and assessments, if any, levied or assessed since January 1, 1903, and subject to an easement to the Bismarck Water Co. for a pipe line. This deed was recorded in the registry for Burleigh County October 31, 1903.

By deed dated July 14, 1904, James O. Kruhn conveyed to the United States about 3 acres of land adjoining the parcel conveyed by the railway company, such conveyance running to the grantee, its successors, and assigns forever, followed by the usual general covenants and warranties. This deed was recorded in the local registry July 15, 1904.

By deed dated July 26, 1904, James O. Kruhn conveyed to the United States about 8 acres adjoining the other parcels to the grantee, its successors, and assigns forever, followed by general covenants and warranties. This deed recited the acts authorizing the establishment of the proposed school. It was recorded August 1, 1904.

These deeds, with abstracts, were, on or about February 13, 1905, submitted to the Attorney General for his written opinion as to validity of title. In his opinion the Acting Attorney General pointed out certain defects, which were afterward remedied, and in his later opinion of October 24, 1905, he advised that such defects had been remedied. Neither in the deeds nor record appears any evidence indicating conveyance of other than a full and perfect title in fee to the United States, saving such easements as were reserved for the Bismarck Water Co. A general statement of the circumstances will be found in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1905, at page 54.

Mr. NORTON. In regard to the Indian school at Fort Totten, what is the department's view as to the need of the continuance of that school?

Mr. MERITT. That school will need to be continued for a number of years.

Mr. NORTON. Unless an additional appropriation is granted to the school, I understand it will close in January, 1918.

Mr. MERITT. We have information that it will be necessary to close the school early next year, unless an additional appropriation is procured. We wired the superintendent yesterday to economize as much as possible, that we would make an effort to get an emergency appropriation not only for the Fort Totten school, but for other schools, and we have already drafted the legislation. We are getting the report ready to submit to Congress asking that an item be inserted in the urgent deficiency bill so as to take care of these schools that are about to close. We realize that it would be impracticable to ask this committee for an emergency appropriation, because the Indian bill would not pass until probably next May, and then the schools would already have been closed.

Mr. NORTON. What does the department think with reference to the continuance of the school at Fort Berthold, N. Dak.?

Mr. MERITT. That school is being continued as a mission school, and I am unable to give you definite information regarding that school because of the fact that it is not under our jurisdiction or under contract at this time with the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at Fort Totten Indian school, Fort Totten, North Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$82,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; for heating plant, \$15,000; in all \$104,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$68,800.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	68,500.00
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Amount expended-----	65,815.53
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Unexpended balance-----	¹ 2,684.47
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	22,344.78
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Irregular employees-----	739.50
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Traveling expenses-----	60.67
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Transportation of supplies-----	3,731.96
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	480.90
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Telegraphing and telephoning-----	163.65
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	7,871.03
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies-----	25,529.43
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Equipment-----	4,738.07
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Seed-----	29.24
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Miscellaneous-----	117.24
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Total-----	65,815.53
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$7,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
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Amount expended-----	4,920.81
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Unexpended balance-----	79.19
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Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings-----	4,920.81
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The item of \$82,000 for the support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Fort Totten School, North Dakota, for the fiscal year 1919, is based upon \$200 per capita cost for pupils, plus \$2,000 for the superintendent's salary.

The amount of \$15,000 is requested to change the present inadequate hot-water heating system to a steam-heat system. The present system, which is from 12 to 15 years old, has never been satisfactory in this cold climate, and the heat is insufficient during the colder weather, thus threatening the health of pupils and employees. The saving in fuel brought about by this change will be considerable.

Seven thousand dollars is the amount requested for repairs and improvements, and this is the same as the 1918 amount. All material has increased, as well as labor, to such an extent that this sum will be little enough to cover the necessary repairs and improvements at this school. The buildings are old and need constant repairs. The amount of \$7,000 requested is less than 4.9 per cent of the value of the school plant, including the land, and is low, considering the climate and the age of the buildings.

Concerning the difference between the average enrollment (401) and the average attendance (202) at the Fort Totten School, North Dakota, in the statistical statement for the year ending June 30, 1917, herewith, it should be noted that the average attendance for the first three months or first quarter of the year was but 71 pupils, and that, on account of financial stringency, the

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

school was closed on April 9, making the average attendance for the fourth quarter but 70 pupils. A majority of the employees were furloughed at this time until the end of the fiscal year.

These facts will account for the disparity between the cost per capita based on the average enrollment (\$175) and the cost per capita based on the average attendance (\$346).

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$143, 100
Number of buildings	35
Number of employees	84
Total salaries	\$21, 700
Average attendance of pupils	202
Average enrollment	401
Capacity	323
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	\$175
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$346
Area of school land (acres)	1, 500
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	300
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)	\$1, 300
Value of agricultural products (including products of farm, gardens, floriculture, dairy, and stock)	\$4, 308
Expended of miscellaneous receipts, class 4, school	\$567
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1917:	
Support	\$90, 834
Repairs and improvements	7, 500
New buildings	11, 000

Total 100, 334

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., and superintendent's salary	\$82, 000
For heating plant	15, 000
Repairs and improvements	7, 000

Total 104, 000

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2, 000	Carpenter	\$800
Clerk	1, 000	Assistant carpenter	300
Assistant clerk	720	Shoe and harness maker	900
Disciplinarian	840	Painter	680
Principal	1, 200	Dairyman and gardener	720
Teacher	600	Engineer	900
Do	600	Assistant engineer	300
Do	600	Laborer	600
Do	600	Assistant	300
Do	720	Do	240
Teacher of housekeeping, \$72 per month	720	Laborer	480
Matron	600	Principal teacher	600
Assistant matron	500	Teacher	530
Do	500	Assistant teacher	510
Nurse	720	Matron	500
Seamstress	500	Assistant matron	400
Assistant seamstress	300	Seamstress	400
Laundress	500	Laundress	480
Assistant laundress	300	Assistant laundress	240
Baker	500	Cook	400
Cook	600	Laborer	520
Farmer	720		
		Total	20, 410

Mr. SNYDER. This would look like a pretty badly managed affair. It was necessary to close the school.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with act of Apr. 30, 1903 (35 Stats. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 741).

² Does not include 780 acres of pasture land.

Mr. MERITT. It was necessary to close the school before the end of the school year, on account of lack of funds.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice we spent last year at that school, for new buildings and improvements, \$32,000, and this year you ask for \$32,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we had an appropriation of \$25,000 last year for a gymnasium building and its equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you want \$15,000 for the heating plant?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; this is one of the few schools where we are asking for improvements, because, on account of the very severe climate in that country, it is necessary to have a new heating plant there.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you do last year?

Mr. MERITT. The children actually suffered at some periods last winter, and we expect the same conditions and the same troubles this winter, on account of an inadequate heating plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that called to the attention of Congress last year?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we knew that the heating plant was in bad condition, but we thought we could wait another year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Last year the theory seems to have been that the children could keep themselves warm by exercising in the new gymnasium building.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a per capita cost of \$346, I notice.

Mr. MERITT. We have had very unsatisfactory conditions in that school for the last two years. The former superintendent has been relieved from the service, and the man that we had there temporarily was unsatisfactory, but we now have a very good superintendent, and we hope to make a much better showing the next session of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

For support and education of two hundred and twenty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, North Dakota, and pay of superintendent, \$45,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$50,800.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification in support of this estimate:

Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$38,540.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	38,540.00
Amount expended	37,756.48

Unexpended balance	¹ 783.52
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	14,018.10
Irregular employees	287.35
Traveling expenses	22.37
Transportation of supplies	3.40
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	736.82
Telegraphing and telephoning	23.26
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	3,211.87
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies	14,761.36
Equipment	3,601.44

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Live stock-----	\$602. 14
Seed-----	203. 78
Miscellaneous-----	104. 59
Total-----	37, 756. 48

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$5, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	5, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	4, 970. 32

Unexpended balance-----	29. 68
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings-----	1, 518. 89
Repair of buildings-----	3, 450. 00
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	1. 43
	4, 970. 32

The item of \$45,800 is requested for the fiscal year 1919 for the support and education of 220 Indian pupils at the Wahpeton School, N. Dak., and for the pay of the superintendent's salary (\$1,800). The increase over the appropriation for last year is necessary because of the general rise in cost of all kinds of supplies consequent to the prevailing condition of affairs throughout the world.

The plant is estimated to be worth \$211,880, including the land, and on this basis the \$5,000 requested for repairs and improvements is less than 2.4 per cent of the value, and is thus a conservative estimate of necessary cost of upkeep. Many buildings must be painted and steel ceilings are needed in nearly all buildings. A large amount of minor repairs is necessary because of the fact that the buildings deteriorate rapidly in this part of the country on account of the long, cold winters.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant—real property, \$211,880.

Number of buildings, 21.

Number of employees, 24.

Total salaries, \$16,520.

Average attendance of pupils, 125.

Average enrollment, 180.

Capacity, 200.

Cost per capita, based on average enrollment, \$213.¹

Cost per capita, based on average attendance, \$307.

Area of school land, 180 acres.

Area of school land cultivated, 154 acres.

Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils), \$2,487.

Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock), \$1,030.

Expended of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, school, \$1,018.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1919.

Support-----	\$44, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	5, 000
For drainage of school farm and improvement of school grounds-----	1, 500
For purchase of dairy cows and a team of mares-----	1, 500
For purchase of a certain tract of 5 acres of land-----	1, 000
Total-----	53, 000

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 70, 72), and the act approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 741).

REQUESTED IN THE PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 220 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and superintendent's salary-----	\$45, 800
Repairs and improvements-----	5, 000
Total -----	50, 800

Salaries, 1918:			
Superintendent-----	\$1, 800	Laundress-----	\$480
Clerk-----	1, 100	Cook-----	540
Physician-----	540	Assistant cook-----	480
Disciplinarian-----	660	Farmer-----	840
Principal teacher-----	1, 000	Carpenter-----	780
Teacher-----	660	Engineer-----	900
Do-----	840	Shoe and harness maker-----	300
Do-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Matron-----	720	Laborer-----	660
Assistant matron-----	540	Band leader-----	300
Do-----	480	Laborer-----	300
Nurse-----	720		
Seamstress-----	500	Total -----	16, 040

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice you have an average cost per capita, based on attendance, of \$291. Is there no way in which that high cost could be reduced?

Mr. MERITT. We have called the attention of the superintendent to the cost per capita, and we hope to have a reduction next year. That is entirely too high, and the superintendent should bring that cost down considerably.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned at 4.45 p. m. to meet Tuesday, December 11, 1917, at 10.30 a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, December 11, 1917.

The subcommittee met pursuant to adjournment at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Representative Charles D. Carter (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, Mr. Meritt.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER—Resumed.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have inserted in the bill the following item of legislation:

That the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460), and the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), are hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, and in such manner and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to make per capita distributions to the Standing Rock Indians from the funds, principal, and interest, accruing under said acts.

I submit the following justification for this item:

At a general meeting of the business council of the Standing Rock Indian Tribe, on the Standing Rock Reservation, in North Dakota, held on November 9, 1917, resolutions were adopted asking that a \$40 per capita payment be made to the Standing Rock Indians from the moneys in the Treasury to the credit of such Indians derived from the sale and disposition of their portion of the surplus and unallotted lands under section 6 of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460-463), and section 6 of the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675-677). A copy of the resolutions is attached hereto.

The resolutions allege that the Indians are in need of funds for the purpose of paying for reimbursable cattle furnished to them and for other necessary needs for the coming farming season. It is claimed that on account of the war and high cost of living, and the further fact that there were no land sales on the Standing Rock Reservation during the past year, as well as a shortage in the crops, due to adverse weather conditions, there is urgent necessity for such a payment.

In addition to the reimbursable cattle furnished these Indians, implements and seed were also supplied them on the same plan. The proposed increase in cultivated area of their lands and the production of foodstuffs during the coming season will make heavy demands on the finances of these Indians. No cash payments have been made them since 1913, when a \$40 payment was made under the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675). The Indians on this reservation have shown a marked increase in their industrial activities during the past year, and it is believed that this is the most opportune time to assist them in their endeavors along this line. There is no authority of law at this time for making per capita payments to these Indians from their tribal funds. The proposed legislation will permit payments to be made from time to time under proper regulations.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the total amount of money in the Treasury to the credit of the Standing Rock Indians?

Mr. MERITT. \$812,646. There are 3,455 Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. And this per capita payment would amount to how much?

Mr. MERITT. They have asked \$40 each, making a total of \$138,200.

The following is the resolution submitted to the office regarding this per capita payment.

FORT YATES, N. DAK., November 9, 1917.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Whereas at the general meeting of the tribal business council held November 9, 1917, passed a resolution requesting that a \$40 per capita payment be made to the Indians of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation; and

Whereas the Indians as a whole are sorely in need of present fund for the purpose of paying for reimbursable cattle furnished to the Indians, as well as other necessary needs for the present farming season; and

Whereas on account of war and high cost of living demands the necessity that such payment should be made; and

Whereas there were no land sales on the Standing Rock Reservation during the past year, as well as shortage in crop owing to adverse weather conditions; and

Whereas if such payment is made late in the year a larger portion of this money may be spent for the purpose for which the Indians will receive no benefit; and

Whereas the Senate bill No. 109, approved February 14, 1913, setting aside homestead lands at \$2.50 per acre, on installment system, for 6 years, whereby reducing the price of our lands, and what few pieces sold for the last three years were sacrificed: Therefore

We, the undersigned, tribal business committee and beneficiaries of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in the States of North and South Dakota, who were duly elected by the unanimous vote of the tribal councils held in respective districts No. 2 and 3 as committee to represent the Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation in matters pertaining to the Standing Rock Sioux Indians, do hereby respectfully petition the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as well as to our Congressmen of both North and South Dakota in the persons of Hon. P. D. Norton and Hon. H. L. Gandy, of South Dakota, that a cash payment be made to us from the proceeds of the sale of our lands opened to settlement under the act of May 27, 1908, or under Senate bill 109 approved February 14, 1913, that may be available at this time; and

Whereas the opening of said lands having been concurred in by us conditioned upon our receiving annual cash payments from the proceeds; and

Whereas the minutes of the councils held by us with the officials of the United States Government in reference to the opening of the western portion of our reservation as well as the diminished portion, approved February 14, 1913, will show that we demanded annual cash payments from the proceeds and that same was promised to us; and therefore we hereby pray the honorable Secretary of the Interior to authorize the per capita payment hereby applied for.

Thomas Frosted, Ed. Afrald of Hawk, Paul Long Bull, H. W. Wakeunani, Dominick Long Bull, Albert Noheart, Walter Tiger, Henry Iron Shield, Jerome Cotton Wood, Bernard Crowghost, Baptiste Gabe, Louis Oka (his mark), Joseph Claymore (his mark), Black Bear (his mark), Henry Fireheart (his mark), John Two-shields (his mark), Mark Afrald of Hawk (his mark), Antoine Claymore (his mark), Benjamin White (his mark), Walks in the Wind (his mark), Joseph Otterrobe (his mark), Haskell Santee (his mark), Frosted Redfish (his mark).

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

OKLAHOMA.

SEC. 10. For support and civilization of the Wichitas and affiliated bands who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item. We are asking the same amount as in previous appropriation bills.

Support of Wichitas and affiliated bands.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,988.26

Unexpended balance-----	11.74
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	3,028.00
Irregular employees-----	14.25
Traveling expenses-----	330.19
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	14.00
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	239.40
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	29.45
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	503.70
Equipment-----	820.57
Miscellaneous-----	8.70

Total-----	4,988.26
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The Indians referred to are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Kiowa Agency and number approximately 1,100.

In order to look after their various needs and to provide the necessary clerical force and to make the necessary purchases to assist them, this fund is necessary.

There are no other funds used or available for their benefit.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this for? It is for administration purposes almost altogether, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have in your statement there "dry goods," etc., \$503. Were there any dry goods really furnished there?

Mr. MERITT. There was only a small amount used for that purpose. We probably will use some money for those things.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those Indians are there in the affiliated bands?

Mr. SNYDER. There can not be many; they are asking for only \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. There are 1,124.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of the agency and pay of employees maintained for their benefit.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund (support of agency and pay of employees).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount authorized -----	\$25,000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount authorized -----	25,000. 00
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Amount expended -----	24,836. 10
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Unexpended balance -----	163. 90
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees -----	19,085. 30
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Irregular employees -----	84. 00
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Traveling expenses -----	594. 95
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Transportation of supplies -----	94. 70
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies -----	162. 53
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Telegraphing and telephoning -----	136. 71
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel -----	965. 67
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies -----	513. 92
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Equipment -----	3, 171. 48
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Miscellaneous -----	26. 84
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Total -----	24,836. 10
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This is not an appropriation by Congress, but an authorization that \$25,000 of the funds of these Indians may be used in looking after their affairs through the employment of the necessary clerical assistance, etc., the purchase of supplies and equipment, and other things that may arise.

There is much work in connection with the handling of their affairs because of the large leasing and farming operations, and supervision of the large amount of individual moneys to the credit of the Indians, and the increase in business due to the development of the country and the campaign for increased production of food, etc. There are approximately 3,200 Indians who are benefited by this authorization.

Mr. SNYDER. Is this a tribal fund?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. This money belongs to the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. This money belongs to the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it come that that is paid out of the tribal funds, and practically all of the other support propositions are paid from the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Because of the large amount of funds these Indians have. Where Indians have a large total in the Treasury of the United States and we are able to use tribal funds for that purpose, we do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not spend anything out of the Treasury for the administration of the affairs of these Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, affiliated tribes of Indians?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they have at this time in the Treasury to their credit \$3,267,220.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and pay out the same for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support and improvement of their homesteads for the ensuing year in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Tribal funds of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches (maintenance and support and improvement of homesteads).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount authorized -----	\$250,000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount authorized -----	250,000. 00
Amount expended -----	247,781. 70

Unexpended balance -----	2,218. 30
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Analysis of expenditures:

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund—

\$46 per capita payment to Apaches -----	\$8,142. 03	
\$46 per capita payment to Kiowas -----	68,172. 00	
\$46 per capita payment to Comanches -----	71,898. 03	
		148,212. 00

From interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund—

\$31.70 per capita payment to Apaches -----	5,325. 60	
\$31.70 per capita payment to Kiowas -----	45,774. 80	
\$31.70 per capita payment to Comanches -----	48,469. 30	
		99,569. 70

Total -----	247,781. 70
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TRIBAL FUNDS; APACHE, KIOWA, AND COMANCHE INDIANS, OKLAHOMA, \$250,000 (SUPPORT).

The purpose of this item is to authorize the withdrawal of \$250,000 of the tribal funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of said Indians and the improvement of their homesteads, and is the same amount which has been so authorized annually for the past several years. This fund is derived from the sale of their surplus land under the act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and is deposited in the United States Treasury at 4 per cent interest, both principal and interest being subject to expenditure for the benefit of said Indians "in such manner as Congress may direct." On June 30, 1917, the amount of the principal fund in the Treasury was \$2,362,455.19.

According to the latest figures, there are approximately 3,343 Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians entitled to share in this fund. It is customary to pay this money to the Indians in two payments, one in the fall (so that they will have funds to carry them through the winter) and the other in the spring, with which to purchase agricultural equipment, seeds, etc. As the fund belongs to the Indians, and is badly needed for the purposes set forth above, it is recommended that the item be approved in conformity with the custom of previous years.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why not distribute this \$3,000,000 to them and be done with it?

Mr. MERITT. Because there are a great many Indians on that reservation who, if they received all the money, would be broke within a very short time after receiving it, and would then need the assistance of the Government. Ordinarily, I believe in distributing these funds and paying them out and getting them out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. HAYDEN. They are blanket Indians and incompetent to manage their own affairs?

Mr. MERITT. There are a number of them that are incompetent to handle their own affairs.

Mr. SNYDER. About what percentage would you say were incompetent and unable to take care of themselves?

Mr. MERITT. I would say that 70 per cent of them are incompetent.

Mr. SNYDER. Seventy per cent?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why should not the competent Indians be given their money?

Mr. MERITT. We are issuing patents in fee to the competent Indians, going around the various Indian reservations and having competency commissions make a study of the Indians on the reservations, and those Indians who are competent receive a patent in fee, and after that, if they want to apply for their share of the funds, it is paid out to them. In fact, we encourage them not only to receive patents in fee, but to receive their share of the tribal funds, and thereafter they no longer have any interest in the tribal money, and become citizens free from Government supervision.

Mr. HAYDEN. Can you pay them without any authorization by Congress?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. In full?

Mr. MERITT. We have authorization under the act of 1907, as amended by a recent act, to pay out tribal money pro rata.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can not pay it out in this way without this authority?

Mr. MERITT. That is right.

Mr. SNYDER. This authorization of \$250,000 is a further amount that you would be permitted to issue in the same way in which you are now issuing money to them, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; for several years we have asked for this same authority we are asking for now, and in the same amount.

Mr. SNYDER. Then you could not pay out more than \$250,000 out of this \$3,000,000 fund without authorization?

Mr. MERITT. Not to the tribe at large but if a competent Indian should apply for a patent in fee we have authority under existing

law not only to issue him a patent in fee but to pay him his share of the tribal funds.

Mr. SNYDER. I see,

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$35,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$35,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	35,000.00
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Amount expended	32,270.87
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Unexpended balance	2,729.13
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	22,108.56
Irregular employees	504.37
Traveling expenses	645.65
Transportation of supplies	316.77
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	96.40
Telegraphing and telephoning	255.39
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	1,958.78
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	1,133.60
Equipment	4,390.47
Road work (cantonment)	172.80
Clearing land	495.00
Seed	107.30
Miscellaneous	85.78
Total	32,270.87

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians are scattered about on four reservations in Oklahoma, and therefore while there are comparatively few of these Indians (about 3,000) the expense of administering their affairs and other matters incidental thereto makes the cost more than if they were all located upon one reservation.

The fund is expended for their benefit, although very little of it reaches them directly, through the purchase of subsistence, clothing, and the like.

The employees and other expenses incurred, however, are for their benefit and in looking after their interests and affairs.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have the Indians any tribal fund?

Mr. MERITT. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have in the Treasury \$620,647.

Mr. HAYDEN. If they have \$600,000 in the Treasury, why should we make a gratuity appropriation of \$35,000 to maintain their agency fund?

Mr. MERITT. The amount wasn't deemed sufficient to justify us in asking for the use of the tribal funds, hence the gratuity appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. What are you doing with the tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. We are paying out the interest to the Indians. When an Indian becomes competent we pay him his pro rata share of the tribal fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any treaty with them with reference to these funds?

Mr. MERITT. We have an agreement with them with regard to the sale of their surplus lands and depositing the money in the Treasury where it draws interest.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that \$600,000 is a lot of money and, on the other hand, \$35,000 would not seriously deplete the fund. I do not see any reason why they should not pay that expense out of their own fund.

Mr. MERITT. I see no serious objection if the committee thinks that is so.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wish you would look up the treaty and see if there is no obligation in it to prevent us from paying out these tribal funds for their support and civilization.

Mr. MERITT. I am sure there is no treaty that will prevent Congress from doing that. Congress has authority under the provisions to pay out these funds.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true; but if you had a treaty with them you wouldn't want to disregard that, no matter whether you could under the law or not. What Mr. Hayden wants is to know whether there is any treaty providing for any other treatment of these funds?

Mr. MERITT. There is no such treaty.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$1,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$1,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	1,500.00
Amount expended	1,351.70

Unexpended balance	148.30
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	975.00
Traveling expenses	26.03
Transportation of supplies	3.50
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	10.46
Telegraphing and telephoning	35.90
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	107.32
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	1.00
Equipment	179.99
Miscellaneous	12.50

Total	1,351.70
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Under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Ponca Agency in Oklahoma there are approximately 340 Indians of the Kansas Band.

In looking after their interests and welfare there is employed a clerk, whose salary, together with the other expenses necessary to the supervision of their affairs, takes up the amount asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Kickapoos, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	2,000.00
Amount expended	1,897.00
Unexpended balance	103.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	900.00
Irregular employees	17.50
Travelling expenses	300.35
Transportation of supplies	3.43
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	11.85
Telegraphing and telephoning	62.40
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	4.60
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	2.70
Equipment	499.59
Miscellaneous	94.58
Total	1,897.00

Under the Shawnee Indian Agency in Oklahoma there are about 350 Indians known as "Mexican Kickapoos," for whose benefit this money is expended.

There is employed a clerk and his salary, together with the other items incidental to the administration of their affairs, requires practically the entire amount asked for.

Mr. HAYDEN. Haven't these Mexican Kickapoo Indians a large sum of money to their credit in the Treasury? I know some payments are made to them every year at Douglas, Ariz.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they have no funds in the Treasury to their credit. The funds accumulated from the rental of their lands.

Mr. HAYDEN. Well, whatever accumulated amount there is equals at least \$2,000 a year, doesn't it?

Mr. MERITT. Those are individual funds that accumulated from individual allotments.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no tribal fund?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Is this a clerk that is actually employed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The **CHAIRMAN.** The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska, including pay of employees, \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Poncas, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	8,000.00
Amount expended	7,688.82
Unexpended balance	311.18

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	\$4, 730. 00
Irregular employees	9. 11
Traveling expenses	9. 11
Transportation of supplies	60. 26
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	28. 38
Telegraphing and telephoning	105. 12
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	1, 030. 88
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	554. 53
Equipment	998. 42
Miscellaneous	159. 12
Total	7, 688. 82

The Poncha Indians, as indicated by the item in the bill, are located in Oklahoma and Nebraska. There are over 600 under the Ponca Agency in Oklahoma and over 300 under the Santee jurisdiction in Nebraska.

While the Santee Agency has been abolished, still the affairs of these Indians formerly under the superintendent there are being looked after by the superintendent of the Yankton Indian Agency in South Dakota.

The money is expended for clerk hire, traveling expenses, forage for the agency animals, fuel, and other items which arise in connection with the maintenance of these agencies for the benefit of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of five hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian schools at Chilocco, Oklahoma, including pay of superintendent, \$104,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$111,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Chilocco, Okla.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$94, 600. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	86, 250. 00
Amount expended	86, 085. 27

Unexpended balance	164. 73
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	38, 844. 33
Irregular employees	217. 25
Traveling expenses	16. 60
Transportation of supplies	7. 80
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	873. 65
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	9, 074. 27
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	33, 437. 73
Equipment	3, 116. 39
Live stock	200. 00
Miscellaneous	297. 25

Total	86, 085. 27
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	7, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	7, 000. 00
Amount expended	6, 573. 63

Unexpended balance	426. 37
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Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings	6, 573. 63
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The appropriation requested provides for 550 pupils at the Chilocco School, the same number having been provided for in the act for 1918. This school has a large farm, and is well equipped for giving complete academic and industrial training to Indian pupils. It is conveniently located as regards Indian population, and is one of the best of the larger schools. It carries the highest grades provided for in the course of study for Government Indian schools, and will be required for some years to come.

The value of the school plant, including heating, lighting, sewer systems, etc., is \$286,665. The \$7,000 requested for repairs and improvements is the usual amount heretofore appropriated for the purpose, and is somewhat less than 2½ per cent of the value of the plant.

Statistical statement for year ended June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property, \$687,165.

Number of buildings, 56.

Number of employees, 55.

Total salaries, \$40,300.

Average attendance of pupils, 529.

Average enrollment, 598.

Capacity, 500.

Cost per capita based on average enrollment, \$146.¹

Area of school land, 8,490 acres.

Area of school land cultivated, 6,050 acres.²

Value of products of school, \$4,547.³

Value of agricultural products, \$40,656.⁴

Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, class 4, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school, \$14,617.

Cost per capita based on average attendance, \$165.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support	\$94, 600
Repairs and improvements	7, 000
Total	101, 600

Amount requested in proposed bill, 1919:

Support and education of 550 pupils at the Chilocco Indian School and superintendent's salary	\$104, 500
Repairs and improvements	7, 000
Total	111, 500

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2, 750	Teacher	\$660
Principal and teacher of agriculture	1, 400	Do	600
Clerk	1, 300	Do	600
Assistant clerk	900	Do	540
Do	720	Domestic-science teacher	720
Do	720	Matron	780
Property clerk	720	Assistant matron	660
Physician	1, 200	Do	540
Disciplinarian	840	Dining-room matron	600
Assistant disciplinarian	300	Nurse	720
Senior teacher	810	Seamstress	720
Teacher	810	Assistant matron	540
Do	780	Assistant seamstress	300
Do	750	Laundress	600
Do	660	Cook	660
Do	660	Farmer	900
		Assistant farmer	720

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

² This does not include 2,000 acres in pasture and 440 acres hay meadow.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and school pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

Superintendent of industries.....	\$1,000	Printer.....	\$1,000
Carpenter.....	720	Mason.....	800
Shoe and harness maker.....	600	Hostler.....	600
Blacksmith.....	780	Assistant.....	600
Night watchman.....	540	Do.....	480
Gardener.....	900	Do.....	300
Engineer.....	1,000	Baker.....	600
Assistant engineer.....	720	Assistant.....	300
Do.....	480	Do.....	180
Do.....	300	Do.....	180
Nurseryman.....	900		
Dairyman.....	1,000		
Painter.....	680		41,020

The CHAIRMAN. I notice above that per capita cost based on enrollment is \$146. Do you know that it is on average attendance?

Mr. MERITT. \$165.

The CHAIRMAN. I note that the investigation last year showed that is the only school that was operated for less than the allowance by law.

Mr. MERITT. While that is true, there is no particular credit due for that, because we have a larger farm and more land there than at any other reservation school in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. But in some of these places the larger farms they have the more it costs to run the school?

Mr. MERITT. We have on that reservation between eight and ten thousand acres of valuable land, and we sell considerable live stock and get quite a large rent from the land.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the use of raising the appropriation for a self-supporting school of that kind when there is no real need to do so?

Mr. MERITT. In figuring up the estimate, I thought we should not really increase the cost for this school because of the unusual conditions prevailing there. I believe that the superintendent can continue to conduct that school on the amount heretofore appropriated.

Mr. HAYDEN. You really could maintain that school on a \$167 basis?

Mr. MERITT. I believe that is possible, and if the committee thinks it desirable no objection will be made to reducing the amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For perpetual annuity, to be paid in cash to the Pawnees (article three, agreement of November twenty-third, 1892), \$30,000; for support of two manual-labor schools (article three, treaty of September 24, 1857), \$10,000; for pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths, one miller, one engineer, and apprentices, and two teachers (article four, same treaty), \$5,400; for purchase of iron and steel and other necessities, for the shops (article four, same treaty), \$500; for pay of physician and purchase of medicines, \$1,200; in all, \$47,100.

Mr. MERITT. This is a treaty item, Mr. Chairman, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated \$30,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous years	\$7,237.74
Amount appropriated	30,000.00

Total	37,237.74
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Amount expended	37,237.74
	27,510.40

Unexpended balance	9,727.34
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Analysis of expenditures:

Per capita and pro rata payments	27,510.40
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SCHOOLS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$10,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	10,000.00
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Amount expended	7,283.44
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Unexpended balance	2,716.56
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Analysis of expenditures:

Irregular employees	415.00
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Traveling expenses	4.50
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Transportation of supplies	218.76
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Telegraphing and telephoning	9.00
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel	1,980.83
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	4,410.60
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Equipment	209.75
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Miscellaneous	35.00
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Total	7,283.44
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EMPLOYEES, ETC.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	6,600.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	6,600.00
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Amount expended	5,691.64
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Unexpended balance	908.36
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	5,666.64
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Irregular employees	25.00
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Total	5,691.64
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IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	500.00
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Amount expended	247.14
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Unexpended balance	252.86
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings	182.14
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Equipment	65.00
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Total	247.14
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FULFILLING TREATIES WITH PAWNEES, OKLA.

This item is divisible into several parts, as indicated by the language thereof, and is for the purpose of fulfilling treaties with the Indians named.

Thirty thousand dollars is for the payment of annuities to the Indians; \$10,000 for the support of schools; \$6,600 for the pay of certain specified employees; and \$500 for the purchase of iron and steel and other things for the shops. The treaty is that of September 24, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 729), as amended in part by the agreement of November 23, 1892, and ratified by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 644).

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (article three, treaty of May 13, 1833), \$1,000; for blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$500; in all, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Quapaws, Oklahoma.

EDUCATION.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	\$1,000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	1,000. 00
Amount expended.....	1,000. 00

Analysis of expenditures:

Care and maintenance of pupils in mission school.....	1,000. 00
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EMPLOYEES, ETC.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	500. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	500. 00
Amount expended.....	498. 70

Unexpended balance.....	1. 30
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	480. 00
Equipment.....	18. 70

Total.....	498. 70
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SUPPORT OF QUAPAWS, OKLAHOMA.

This item is for the purpose of fulfilling a treaty with these Indians and is divisible into two parts, viz, education, \$1,000, and employees, \$500.

The employees as provided for in the treaty are a farmer and blacksmith, and are engaged by the day in order that the fund may be used to the best advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. By what law is it that we can divert treaty funds? Just give me the citation of it. I don't want to read the law. I just want to know what law it is.

Mr. MERITT. The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1016).

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

All that part of the act approved June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage

Indians in Oklahoma Territory and for other purposes" (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and thirty-nine), which reserves to the Osage Tribe the oil, gas, coal, or other minerals covered by the lands for the selection and division of which provision is made in that act, is hereby amended so that the oil, gas, coal, or other minerals covered by said lands are reserved to the Osage Tribe for the period ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine: *Provided*, That the minerals upon the allotted lands shall become the property of the individual owner of the surface of said lands at the expiration of said period unless otherwise provided for by act of Congress.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

AMENDMENT TO OSAGE ACT OF JUNE 28, 1906, RELATIVE TO MINERALS.

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 539), provided for a division of the lands and funds of the Osage Tribe of Indians and reserved to the tribe for a period of 25 years from April 8, 1906, the oil, gas, coal, and other minerals covered by the reservation. In the seventh subdivision of section 2 of the act it is provided that the minerals shall become the property of the individual owner of the land at the expiration of such 25 years unless otherwise provided for by act of Congress.

It may safely be assumed that when Congress reserved to the Osage Tribe the mineral rights for 25 years it was thought that by the expiration of that time the greater part of the minerals would have been extracted from the lands, it being the intention that the members of the tribe would share equally in the proceeds of the minerals rather than that those Indians who were so fortunate as to have selected mineral-bearing lands in allotment should have reaped the full benefits thereof.

The Osage lands under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931 comprise approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which 680,000 acres on the east side were leased for oil and gas under the blanket lease authorized by Congress which expired March 16, 1916. New leases covering such lands embracing about 900,000 acres have been made for gas, and about 230,000 acres at present leased for oil. During the past 14 years not more than 100,000 acres in 160-acre units out of the 680,000 acres formerly leased has been tested for oil, thereby leaving a very large portion of the 90,000 acres now leased for gas unleased for oil, and the entire west side of the reservation covering about 600,000 acres not now leased for either oil or gas.

Notwithstanding the fact that the reservation was leased in 1896 it was not until 1903 that oil and gas were discovered in paying quantities, and during the 14 years which have since elapsed not more than one-fourth of the entire reservation has been fairly tested. In the ordinary course of events it is not likely that the other three-fourths of the reservation can be satisfactorily tested in the 14 years remaining before the expiration of the trust period as provided by existing law.

The wisdom of trying to develop the entire reservation in the next 14 years is seriously doubted. The oil industry has recently recovered from a period of depression due in some measure at least to the fact that oil was brought to the surface faster than it could be handled. The price fell to such a figure that the production of oil from wells of small capacity became an unprofitable business. Some persons with knowledge of the Mid-Continent field predict that a large portion of the reservation will be found to be underlain with oil and gas. Under the law all the members of the tribe are entitled to share equally in the proceeds.

Wasteful methods have heretofore prevailed in the development of oil and gas lands, and it would seem proper that the Osage Reservation be conserved as far as practicable for future use or at least that conservative methods should be applied in developing the field.

If the law is to remain as now it will not be practicable to conserve the oil and gas deposits and at the same time permit the members of the tribe to share equally in the proceeds, and the question would arise whether the lands should be developed immediately and rapidly so as to get the greatest revenue therefrom prior to the expiration of the trust period or whether conservative drilling methods should be exercised at the risk of having a great part of the lands undeveloped in 1931 and turned over to the surface owner for exploitation, speculation, and rapid development to the advantage of a few.

The present policy of the department is to offer for lease the unleased portion of the east side of the reservation as rapidly as good administration will permit before leasing the west side. To this end large areas in 160-acre tracts are being offered for lease at public auction as fast as wells are brought in on adjoining 160-acre tracts.

In order that advantage may be taken of the opportunity to direct the development of this large oil field in a conservative manner and that the Osage Indians may reap the benefits contemplated by the act of June 23, 1900, it is highly important to extend the trust period during which the Federal Government may control the situation.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many years do you propose to extend this period?

Mr. MERITT. Till 1959.

The CHAIRMAN. This trust period would not expire till 1931, would it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the time it would expire?

Mr. MERITT. Under existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this matter is in Mr. Chandler's district. I spoke to him yesterday afternoon, and asked him to write me a letter, and I have it here, but it isn't very definite. I will put it in the record:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 8, 1917.

HON. CHARLES D. CARTER,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: On account of important business it is necessary for me to leave Washington for a few days and I will be unable to attend in person the meeting of your committee.

When you reach the Oklahoma items in the appropriation bill I will be pleased if you will consider me as present during the consideration of the same, and I desire to raise the point of order upon all new legislation affecting the Indians in my district, and especially that portion of it affecting the Osage Tribe of Indians and that portion of the bill, found on page 49, extending what is known as the "trust period." I think that the Osage lands should be leased for the good of the country, the State of Oklahoma, the county, and the Indians, as it retards progressive development.

Kindly consider me present, and that I raise the point of order on said legislation.

Very truly, yours,

T. A. CHANDLER.

This is what he told me. He said he would feel like he ought to make a point of order on the floor of the House, and I told him he could just as well make it when it came before the committee.

Mr. HASTINGS. He told me he had that conversation with you. He told me he was very desirous of having the point of order made now before the committee.

Mr. SNYDER. Do I understand now that Mr. Chandler has made a point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. He has a point of order pending when we consider the bill in executive session.

The next item is:

That payment of interest, lease, rentals, royalties, and any trust funds becoming due from time to time to any individual member of the Osage Tribe of Indians, who has not been granted a certificate of competency, may be paid under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That no part of said funds shall be paid out on account of any usurious obligation or contract, nor shall mortgages of any personal property of such Indians be of any validity.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Section 4 of the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 439-544), provides that the payment of interest, lease rentals, royalties, and any other funds becoming due from time to time to any individual member of the Osage Tribe of Indians shall be paid quarterly. It is now desired that such funds due members of the tribe who have not been granted certificates of competency shall be paid under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Under the provisions of the law contained in the act of June 28, 1906, supra, the funds of Osage Indians who have not been granted certificates of competency are paid to them without restriction, with the result that the funds are expended in an extravagant, useless manner, and no lasting benefit accrues to the member entitled thereto. This has resulted in the Osages becoming the most indolent and irresponsible Indians, as a class, in the United States. The fact that their enormous incomes are paid to them quarterly has banished any thought of industry and economy from their minds. If the present item is enacted into law the Secretary of the Interior may regulate the payment to these Indians, with the view of encouraging thrift and industry instead of permitting the Indians to exist in a state of idleness and vice, as they do at the present time. The proviso in this item, to the effect that no part of the funds due the Osages shall be paid out on account of any usurious obligation or contract, nor that mortgages of any personal property of such Indians be of any validity, is very important, for the reason that the Osages with their vast wealth are the easy victims of money lenders and unscrupulous creditors. Under the present law it is necessary to go into court to secure an order setting aside mortgages of Indians' property before the property can be recovered for the Indians. If the proposed item is enacted this unnecessary delay and expense will be avoided, and the superintendent will be empowered to recover the property through the Indian police if mortgagees have taken the property covered by mortgages from the Indians' possession.

This legislation is very important to the successful prosecution of the present policy relating to the conservation of the assets of the Osage noncompetents.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the third paragraph of section four of the act of June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and thirty-nine), is hereby amended to the extent that the moneys therein provided for support for Osage schools may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the same purposes as provided in said paragraph for a further period not exceeding ten years from the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eighteen: *Provided*, That said moneys may be expended without limitation, except that there shall not be expended more than \$300 for annual support and education of any one pupil.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted for this item:

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), provides for the continuance of the Osage boarding school for a period of 10 years from January 1, 1907—that is, until January 1, 1917. By the act of January 18, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 867), this period was extended for one year, or until January 1, 1918.

The proposed legislation will enable the Indian Service to continue the Osage school in operation for the further period of not exceeding 10 years.

A recent careful investigation of scholastic conditions among the Osage Indians accounts for 903 children. The majority of these, some 510, are definitely known to be enrolled in the town or rural public schools. There are 84 in other miscellaneous schools, and 133 in Indian schools, of which number 111 are in Osage boarding school. This leaves 176 Indian children, about one-half of whom are off the reservation and unaccounted for, while the remainder appear to be out of school with various excuses.

The Osage Indians attending public schools are largely mixed bloods. The full-blood children do not fit in well with public-school conditions and are not capable of competing with white children; they fail to maintain a good standing and become discouraged. Moreover, in a boarding school they have constant care and supervision, including attention to their physical welfare, which they do not receive in the public schools.

This school is supported from funds belonging to the tribe. The parents are strongly averse to their children being required to do any such amount of productive work as may become burdensome to them, and they insist upon the

school being maintained upon a somewhat different scale from the usual Government Indian school. If these demands are not complied with, they withdraw their children, and, as they do not require them to attend other schools, the children receive no training whatsoever. Under the circumstances it is recommended that the per capita limitation of \$200 be raised at this school to \$300.

We will be very glad, indeed, to get this authority to extend this school, and inasmuch as the school will close under operation of law January 1, 1918, we would like to have some assurance that legislation will be passed so that we may continue the school without interruption.

Mr. HAYDEN. On the 1st day of next January the authority to expend this money will expire?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. January 1, 1918?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You see, you have this condition there: Some of these fellows are really self-supporting Indians, but this deals not only with the incompetent and profligate fellow but it deals with the competent Indian, and this school fund belongs as much to one Indian as the other. Now, the really well-to-do Indian is taking care of himself, is paying taxes, and his children, perhaps, don't attend this school at all. They go to the State school. He objects seriously to the continuation of the school because it entails an additional tax for which he doesn't get any benefit at all.

Mr. MERITT. The Osage Indians have in the Treasury at this time \$6,324,005. The average annual income to the Osage Indians is about \$2,000. There are some families in the Osage Tribe that are actually drawing down \$15,000 a year.

Mr. HAYDEN. They are the richest group of people in the world.

Mr. MERITT. They are the richest people per capita, probably, in the world, and if the trust period is not extended they will be the poorest Indians in the United States in a few years after the trust period has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS. If this thing is in Mr. Chandler's district, I am in favor, myself, of the continuation of this school. Has anything been filed with you on the length of time? I was called out of the room just now and didn't hear what was being said.

The CHAIRMAN. He said he had no objection to extending the school two and one-half years.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chandler told me he had no objection to extending the school to June 30, 1920, and then we could act upon the light and conditions then existing. If we can't get it extended the full time, we would like to have it extended that length of time—two and one-half years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes, page five hundred and thirty-nine), and the act of Congress approved April eighteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page eighty-eight), authorizing expenditures from Osage tribal funds of not exceeding \$50,000 for schools and \$40,000 for agency and emergency purposes, or an aggregate of \$90,000, are hereby amended to provide that from and including the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen not exceeding such aggregate amount may be used for such purposes when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as he deems for the best interests of the Osages.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification, **Mr. Chairman:**

AMENDMENT TO OSAGE ACT OF JUNE 28, 1906, SCHOOL AND AGENCY FUNDS.

The acts referred to in the item authorize an expenditure of \$50,000 of the tribal funds of the Osage Indians for school and \$40,000 for agency.

In view of the large amount of work at the Osage agency due to oil and gas operations, the payment of oil and gas royalties, the supervision over the funds of the incompetent, and that arising out of general supervision of affairs, the amount authorized for expenditure for agency purposes has not been sufficient; on the other hand, the amount authorized for school work has been more than is needed. In order that the superintendent may carry on the work that is necessary without detriment or loss to the Indian, it is proposed to combine the two sums authorized and permit their expenditure as the Secretary may direct, so that if \$50,000 is needed for agency and \$40,000 for school, then authority therefor will exist for the use of this money in this manner. No additional funds will be necessary by the enactment of this provision. It simply removes the limit which may be expended for any one purpose. It is very necessary that this provision be enacted in view of the large amount of work at that agency.

In addition, I might say that we are constantly increasing the acreage of land that is being leased for oil purposes, and that necessarily increases the amount of work of the agency. At the time the school and agency were established there was very little business for the agency end, and most of the work was for the school. The conditions have since reversed, and we are simply asking for this legislative authority to meet conditions existing there at this time.

Mr. HASTINGS. I didn't get clearly—how much are you expending now for school purposes?

Mr. MERITT. We have authority to expend \$50,000 for school purposes and \$40,000 for agency purposes, but we want authority to consolidate these funds so we can expend that money for school and agency purposes as needs arise.

Mr. HAYDEN. Your actual purpose is to reduce the school expenses and increase the agency expenses?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. That would only be for one year, or are you asking for a permanent law?

Mr. MERITT. That would be as long as the agency and school were continued. If the school was discontinued, we would necessarily have to get additional legislation from Congress.

Mr. HASTINGS. So that if the above item was included in the bill continuing the school for 10 years, then this would be permanent law for 10 years?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And you could use the \$90,000 for agency purposes, or as much of it as the department saw fit for agency purposes and as much as it saw fit for school purposes during that 10 years?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is the purpose of the legislation.

Mr. HASTINGS. And you have been using heretofore \$40,000 for agency purposes?

Mr. MERITT. We have authority to use out of tribal funds \$40,000 for agency purposes. Under the ruling of the Comptroller we have been supplementing that from the proceeds of oil royalty in order to supply men to look after the oil business.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many employees do you have? Is your superintendent there paid out of this fund?

Mr. MERITT. He is paid out of the school fund.

Mr. HASTINGS. He is paid out of the Osage funds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. There is no gratuity appropriation for the school or agency. We use Osage tribal funds.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then all the employees of that agency there are paid out of Osage funds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; out of Osage funds.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many are there?

Mr. MERITT. The record shows that there are 28 school employees and 39 agency employees. The salaries for the school employees amount to \$19,940, and the salaries of the agency employees amount to \$18,830.

Mr. HASTINGS. I don't believe that is a good way to legislate. That is a lump-sum appropriation, and you allow them to take out a \$90,000 appropriation. I think this ought to be divided up, so much for school purposes and so much for agency. I think there is too much discretion lodged in the department. I am only expressing my individual view as a member of the committee on it.

Mr. HAYDEN. The evil of the whole thing is that heretofore a permanent law was passed authorizing \$40,000 out of the Osage funds to be expended for agency purposes and \$50,000 for school purposes. Then we lost all track of it until now the Indian Bureau comes back asking to have the law changed so that the whole \$90,000 can be used for one purpose or the other. It would be better to estimate each year for what is actually needed for the agency and what is needed for school purposes. The evil lies in the fact that it is a permanent law we are making or changing.

Mr. MERITT. Representative Ferris asked that I incorporate the following item in the Indian appropriation bill:

That the act approved February 15, 1917 (39 Stat. p. 1477), entitled "An act for the relief of Ivy L. Merrill," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize payment of \$500 to Ivy L. Merrill from public funds of the United States, which sum is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for that purpose instead of from "any money in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

The act of February 15, 1917, authorized the payment of \$500 to this Indian woman, who was formerly employed by the Government at the Pottawatomie Indian School, out of the funds of the Pottawatomie Indians. It was later discovered that there were no funds available for that purpose. This Iva L. Merrill, while employed as a cook at the Pottawatomie Indian School, received an injury. She went out to ring the school bell, which weighed 240 pounds, and it fell from its support, striking her a glancing blow, as she testified. The superintendent of that school reported as follows:

Mrs. Ivy L. Merrill was employed as cook at the school, and during January, 1909, while in the performance of her duties, rang the kitchen bell, which weighed 240 pounds and which fell from its supports, striking her a glancing blow, as she testifies. There seems to be no question that the claimant was without negligence, but there is a question as to the extent of her injuries and how far any subsequent condition of ill health is due to the accident.

Considering the evidence in this case, it is thought that the sum of \$10,000 is far in excess of any compensation to which the claimant would be justly entitled for the injuries resulting, and that the sum of \$500 would be sufficient to discharge the Indian Service from any obligation, moral or other, to Mrs. Merrill.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I remember it last year, there were available funds belonging to this tribe from which this claim could be paid. It develops now that there are no funds.

Mr. MERITT. We submitted the matter to the comptroller and asked him for his decision, and he held that there were no funds available to pay this claim.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have they no funds in the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. The Pottawatomies of Oklahoma have no funds in the Treasury to their credit. The injury occurred among the Pottawatomies of Oklahoma, and not among the Pottawatomies of Kansas.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was a misunderstanding, because the tribes of the same name live in the two States.

Mr. MERITT. That is probably so.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not the Pottawatomies of Oklahoma any money at all, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Our report shows they have no funds in the Treasury to their credit.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the comptroller's decision very long?

Mr. MERITT. It is not. I will incorporate it in the record. The decision is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
Washington, March 31, 1917.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have your letter of March 19, 1917, requesting decision of a question submitted to you by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his letter of March 15, 1917, as follows:

"I wish to invite attention to the act of February 15, 1917 (Private No. 188, 64th Cong.), which provides for payment of the sum of \$500 to Ivy L. Merrill and to ask that the Comptroller of the Treasury be requested to advise as to the proper designation of funds in payment of this claim. The act cited reads:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma not otherwise appropriated, to Ivy L. Merrill, a quarter-blood Pottawatomie Indian, of Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, the sum of \$500, in full compensation for permanent and lasting injuries received, without negligence on her part, while in the employ of the United States Government as a civil-service employee at the Shawnee Indian School, in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma."

"The accident which resulted in the injury to Mrs. Merrill occurred at the Shawnee Indian School, Oklahoma, during January, 1909, at which school she was then employed as cook. The fact that Mrs. Merrill has Pottawatomie Indian blood has, perhaps, led to the designation in the act cited of moneys belonging to the Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma. This language, however, is in fact inaccurate, as there are no funds embraced within such designation. There are, however, Indian moneys which it is thought are properly applicable for settlement of this claim. Such moneys are termed 'Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Shawnee School, Oklahoma,' and the Pottawatomie Indians have the same interest in these funds, which are, of course, expended for their benefit, as have other Indians within the jurisdiction which bears the name of the Shawnee Indian school.

"A majority of the Indians within this jurisdiction are of Pottawatomie blood, and in 1909 there were approximately 1,768 Pottawatomies, 481 Shawnees, and 22 Kickapoo Indians, all of whose children were received or were eligible for enrollment in the Shawnee school. However, there would appear no reason why moneys belonging to Pottawatomie Indians as distinct from other Indians within the Shawnee jurisdiction are especially appropriate for payment of a claim caused by an accident which occurred at a school or within a jurisdiction maintained for all of the three tribes herein mentioned. Therefore, it has seemed that Indian moneys of the Shawnee school is the proper fund to be charged with the payment of this obligation and, in fact, I am aware of no other fund which could properly be used in this case.

"It is proper to recall that the fund 'Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Shawnee school,' is derived from the sale of products of the school shops, farms, or gardens, such products having been raised, gathered, or manufactured through the efforts of the school employees, the labor involved being largely contributed by the Indian pupils."

The facts disclosed in the commissioner's letter would indicate the possible propriety of paying the \$500 in question from "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Shawnee School, Oklahoma," if specific and therefore exclusive provision for the payment from other funds was not made by the statute which authorized and directed the payment.

The statute authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make the payment "out of any money in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma," and gives no authority for payment from any other fund.

The language of the act clearly contemplates or presupposes the existence of funds in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, sufficient to make the payment provided for; whereas the records of the Treasury Department show no money in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, moneys formerly so belonging having been segregated and credited separately to the individual members of the tribe.

The question presented for decision is whether "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Shawnee School, Oklahoma," is available for payment of the \$500 in question for the reason that a part, and possibly the majority of the pupils in said school are of Pottawatomie blood.

In decision of June 3, 1916 (22 Comp. Dec., 637), was considered the question whether the accumulated funds, "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," at three discontinued Indian schools could be used for the benefit of other schools to which the pupils of the discontinued schools were sent, and it was held:

"Under a long-continued practice, sanctioned by 17 Op. Att. Gen., 531, and 13 Comp. Dec., 518, proceeds of sale of stock, of products of the soil and manufactured articles resulting wholly or in part from the handiwork of the pupils in the Indian schools have been held available for expenditure under the title 'Indian moneys, proceeds of labor,' for the benefit of the schools, respectively, where funds from such sales have accumulated."

"I know of no law or practice to sanction the application of the funds in question for the benefit or maintenance of other Indian schools. The funds will remain in the Treasury until otherwise provided by law."

I think the diversion of "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," belonging to the Shawnee Indian school to the payment of the \$500 in question would be a wider departure from the long-established and legitimate use of the fund than the proposed use of the fund in the case of 22 Comp. Dec., 637, above cited.

In view of the facts in the case I know of no funds available for the payment of \$500 to Ivy L. Merrill under the said act of February 15, 1917.

Respectfully,

W. W. WARWICK, *Comptroller*.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SEC. 17. For expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, and the compensation of employees, \$185,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$185,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	185,000.00
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Amount expended-----	180,017.87
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Unexpended balance-----	4,982.63
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	\$147,819.81
Irregular employees-----	653.50
Rent of buildings-----	3,807.58
Traveling expenses-----	23,322.64
Transportation of supplies-----	51.97
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	1,107.51
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	7.91
Equipment-----	3,227.75
Miscellaneous-----	18.70
Total-----	180,017.37

ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, OKLAHOMA, \$185,000.

The amount asked, \$185,000, is the same amount as appropriated last year (act of Mar. 2, 1917, Public No. 360, p. 17, sec. 18), and is the same amount as was appropriated by previous Indian appropriation act of May 18, 1916, Public No. 80, page 26, section 19 (39 Stat. L., 146).

Instead of decreasing, the work of the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year 1917 increased and surpassed in volume all previous years. The annual report of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, submitted September 21, 1917, shows that 1,000,000 pieces of mail and \$42,000,000 were handled for the fiscal year 1917, as against 724,456 pieces of mail for 1916, 660,416 pieces of mail for 1915, and \$17,370,885.73 handled during 1917.

One hundred and eighty houses and barns were built at a cost of \$126,492; 2,042 acres of land, costing \$53,437, were bought for homes; 489,075 acres of tribal and allotted lands sold for \$2,196,000; \$1,741,550 was invested in liberty loan bonds for Indians; \$7,429,066 was paid out in per capita payments to Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles; 2,328 leases were approved and 1,252 canceled; restrictions on alienation were removed from 155,428 acres of allotted land by the Secretary of the Interior; \$4,407,909 in royalties was collected; 16,000 separate individual Indian accounts were kept; thousands of investigations were ordered.

Two hundred and sixty-five employees at an average salary of \$1,014.60 were employed during 1917, exclusive of probate attorneys, 20 in number, and oil and gas inspectors, the number of employees under the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes required to do the current work being almost equal to the number in the Office of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C.; 281 on December 1, 1917.

A force and appropriation equal to last year's appropriation will be required during the fiscal year 1919 to finish the work begun, as in October—15th to 31st—440,500 acres of Choctaw-Chickasaw tribal lands were sold for \$3,171,263, and the detail work to collect the installments due and to become due, preparation of patents, and detailed accounting connected therewith, requires numerous clerks and considerable time. The deferred payments to become due and be collected on sales of tribal lands are \$5,825,000 to the Choctaws and \$1,750,000 to the Chickasaws, making a total of \$7,575,000 yet to collect.

The per capita payments of \$200 to Choctaws and Chickasaws and the per capita payment to Seminoles requires an expenditure of \$4,159,800; Chickasaws, \$1,260,800; total Choctaws and Chickasaws, \$5,420,600; Seminoles, \$100 per capita to 3,227 members, \$322,700, making a grand total of \$5,743,300. The detail work connected with these per capita payments and taking testimony to determine heirship to deceased members entitled is enormous. There are still to be sold 195 tracts of Choctaw-Chickasaw tribal lands, 84 Creek town lots in Muskogee, about 30 town lots in Tulsa, and the few scattering pieces of Creek tribal tracts, including the Creek Council House at Okmulgee, Okla., valued at \$100,000. The sale of Choctaw lands, if such is ordered, will entail much work. The superintendent has estimated for \$200,000.

In view of the vast amount of work being carried on by the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, as shown by the foregoing statements, at least \$185,000 will be needed to carry on the work.

The CHAIRMAN. For the purposes of the record, Mr. Meritt, what constitutes the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the Cherokees any funds on hand?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they have been distributed and the affairs of the tribe practically wound up.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the Seminoles any money on hand?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have some money on hand. They were given allotments under restriction and subsequent legislation removed the restriction on certain Indians who had certain degrees of blood. That legislation applied to other Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. SNYDER. What I had in mind was, how are they conduct themselves?

Mr. MERITT. They are getting along fairly well.

The CHAIRMAN. About as well as any of the other Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then when you say "for the administration of the Five Civilized Tribes," as a matter of fact, you are not administering any affairs for the Cherokees, because their affairs have been wound up?

Mr. MERITT. We are administering the affairs for those individual Indians whose restrictions have not been removed.

Mr. HASTINGS. There are 41,798 Cherokees enrolled, and of these there are some 8,000 full bloods, and they are most all restricted, and in addition perhaps as many more were restricted of half Indian blood, and the Government keeps some supervision over those Cherokees who are known as restricted Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. But they have no tribal entity at all?

Mr. SNYDER. They are citizens?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, state for the record how much have the Seminoles.

Mr. MERITT. The Seminoles have in the Treasury, including the \$500,000 school fund, \$747,310.87, as shown by the following statement:

Statement of tribal funds of the Seminole Indian Nation, July 1, 1917.

Fulfilling treaties with Seminoles, Oklahoma-----	\$2,300.04
Seminole general fund-----	6,367.01
Seminole school fund-----	500,000.00
Seminoles of Oklahoma fund-----	56,578.97
Interest on Seminole general fund-----	15,990.58
Interest on Seminole school fund-----	61,338.27
Interest on Seminoles of Oklahoma fund-----	52,694.85
Interest on Seminole moneys on deposit in banks-----	3,859.39
Indian money, proceeds of labor:	
Seminole Nation, Oklahoma-----	4,808.13
Seminole Nation, Oklahoma, unallotted land-----	12,423.03
Balance in United States Treasury, July 1, 1917-----	716,360.87
Balance in Oklahoma banks, July 1, 1917-----	30,950.00
Total-----	747,310.87

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any treaty or agreement with the Seminole Indians as to what shall be done with their funds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. There is a provision of law which requires that \$500,000 shall be set aside for support of schools of the Semi-

nole Nation. There are only two schools now in that nation and we are asking for legislation in this bill to authorize us to reserve a sufficient amount to support those schools and pay out the balance to the Seminole Indians per capita.

The CHAIRMAN. This legislation you speak of, was that an act of Congress, or agreement with the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. I am not sure whether it was an agreement or an act of Congress. At any rate, Congress has authority to change the agreement or the legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Congress has a legal right to do as it sees fit with the tribal fund. No doubt about that. But we are talking about our moral obligation to the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. The conditions have changed so that there would be no question about the moral right of Congress to authorize the payment of these Seminole funds to the Seminole people.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of the Creeks?

Mr. MERITT. The Creeks have quite a large amount of money in the Treasury at this time. It has been reserved a number of years because of the pendency of Creek claims for the equalization of Creek allotments. There have been bills pending before Congress to submit this claim to the Court of Claims. I believe that this money should be paid out to the Creek citizens and equalized as nearly as possible under existing conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there enough money to completely equalize?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there is not enough money in the Treasury to equalize entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can equalize it as far as the money could go?

Mr. MERITT. I would think it was desirable to equalize as far as the money could go.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made a recommendation in this bill for that?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I expect the committee would be glad to consider it if you would do that.

Mr. MERITT. I understood Mr. Hastings has an amendment drafted, which I haven't seen, and so far as I know there is no objection to the draft of legislation prepared by him.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would insert that in the record with your justification for it, so we can have it when the bill comes up.

Mr. HASTINGS. I submitted it to you, Mr. Meritt. If my secretary has a copy, I will get it to insert a copy, whichever you prefer.

Mr. MERITT. I thought you would prefer to insert it, but I will be glad to do so if you wish.

Mr. HASTINGS. Without being exact, there is a little over \$2,000,000 of tribal funds in the Treasury belonging to the Creek fund, is there not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Part of that has been there 15 or 20 years, or more?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it has been there quite a number of years.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, you referred to bills that had been heretofore pending in Congress to refer the question of equalization to a Court of Claims. There is no bill now pending in Congress about that, so far as you know, is there?

Mr. MERITT. I don't recall that any have been introduced this session of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. That disposes of three of the tribes. With reference to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, you have a specific agreement with them about the distribution of their funds, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you cite these provisions for the record right now?

Mr. MERITT. In the Atoka agreement of June 28, 1908, is found the following paragraph:

It is further agreed that all of the funds invested in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal governments shall cease, so far as the same may legally be done, and be appropriated and paid, by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose, to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted) per capita, to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands.

There is also another provision found in the act of July 1, 1902, ratifying and confirming the agreement made with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, which reads as follows:

When allotments as herein provided have been made to all citizens and freedmen, the residue of lands not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, if any there be, shall be sold at public auction, under rules and regulations and on terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and so much of the proceeds as may be necessary for equalizing allotments shall be used for that purpose, and the balance shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and distributed per capita as other funds of the tribes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what is known as a supplementary agreement, isn't it, between the Choctaws and Chickasaws and the United States Government?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do those two provisions cover all the funds now in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the Choctaws and Chickasaws?

Mr. MERITT. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in probate matters affecting allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes and in the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency, and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys, \$85,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification, which is the same amount and same language as carried in the last year's appropriation bill:

Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$85,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	85,000.00
Amount expended	77,383.80

Unexpended balance	7,616.80
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	\$65, 463. 46
Irregular employees	409. 68
Rent of buildings	3, 231. 09
Traveling expenses	5, 449. 38
Transportation of supplies	1. 95
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	300. 60
Telegraphing and telephoning	852. 09
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	21. 84
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	7. 75
Equipment	1, 193. 37
Miscellaneous	452. 59
	<hr/> 77, 383. 80

Congress has adopted a policy of combined Federal and State supervision over the estates of minors and other incompetent members of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma by continuing restrictions upon their property, in the discretion of the Interior Department, and by conferring jurisdiction on the county courts over the estates of such Indians.

This dual form of supervision is recognized by State as well as National legislation and has made necessary the creation of a corps of probate attorneys to act as an auxiliary force to the county judges in whatever proceedings there may be involving the interests of such Indians.

To meet this situation the eastern half of Oklahoma, embracing about 40 counties, has been divided into about 20 districts, having an average of approximately 2,200 probate cases to each. The work is handled by one attorney for each district with the assistance of a clerk or stenographer.

The duties of the probate attorneys are many, chief of which are to audit the accounts of guardians, executors, and administrators; to investigate conveyances by full-blood Indian heirs; to supervise the distribution of per capita payments; and to prosecute whatever suits, civil or criminal, that may be necessary in connection with the protection of their Indian clients.

In view of the general distribution of land to these Indians, regardless of age, and the great wealth which is theirs, the plan of maintaining a corps of probate attorneys has been found one of the most helpful and indispensable means of carrying out the policy of the Government yet conceived. In addition to the compensation of the 20 attorneys which must be provided for, there must also be an allowance for clerical assistance, traveling expenses, rents, telephone and telegraph service, and other miscellaneous matters, requiring in all not less than \$85,000.

The following is a synopsis of the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes for the year ended June 30, 1917:

1. Number of cases pending first day of year	47, 148
2. Number of cases pending last day of year	44, 766
3. Number of regular cases in which attorney appeared	18, 965
4. Number of civil actions instituted	261
5. Amount involved in such civil actions	\$474. 162
6. Number of civil actions finally determined	231
7. Number of criminal actions instituted	15
8. Number of criminal actions finally determined	25
9. Number of new bonds filed	2, 935
10. Amount covered by such new bonds	\$3. 331, 693
11. Number of guardians removed or discharged	1, 762
12. Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposits	\$973, 123
(b) Investments	\$2, 451, 103
13. Amount saved to minors and others	\$1, 514, 314
14. Number of inherited land sales	1, 004
15. Number of minor allotment sales	471
16. Number of citations issued	4, 470
17. Number of quit-claim deeds obtained	79
18. Number of official letters and reports	41, 818
19. Number of conferences with allottees and others (approximate)	41, 565
20. Number of leases drafted by probate attorneys	449
21. Number of other leases passed upon by probate attorneys	887
22. Number of appraisements secured from Government appraisers	975

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the support, continuance, and maintenanc of the Cherokee Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Okla., for the orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$31,500; for repairs and improvements, \$4,500; in all, \$36,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the \$40,000 appropriated by the act of May 18, 1916, is hereby re-appropriated and made immediately available for repairs and improvements to the school.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....¹ \$34,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated..... 40,000.00

Amount expended..... 24,721.79

Unexpended balance.....² 15,278.21

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees..... 9,406.05

Irregular employees..... 628.15

Construction of buildings..... 650.10

Repairs and rent of buildings..... 1,469.76

Travelling expenses..... 267.41

Transportation of supplies..... 53.09

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies..... 367.12

Telegraphing and telephoning..... 49.30

Heat, light, and power, including fuel..... 1,055.10

Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies..... 9,346.73

Equipment..... 959.08

Seed..... 172.92

Miscellaneous..... 277.03

Total..... 24,721.79

CHEROKEE ORPHAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

This is a school for orphan Indian children of the restricted class in the State of Oklahoma, and there are always many more applicants for enrollment than the school can accommodate.

The school has recently been increased in capacity from 60 to 110; however, the lighting system, toilet facilities, etc., are inadequate for the increased capacity. Repairs are needed to old portions of the plant and some changes to make the various departments more convenient for the increased capacity. Such changes are an addition to the warehouse, change in the location of the barn, etc. Four thousand five hundred dollars is requested for repairs and improvements. This amount is the same as was provided for the current year.

Statistical statement for year ended June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property, \$39,226.

Number of buildings, 16.

Number of employees, 15.

Total salaries, \$9,700.

Average attendance of pupils, 126.

Average enrollment, 143.

¹ \$4,500 of this amount for repairs and improvements.

² This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Capacity, 110.

Cost per capita based on average enrollment, \$152.¹

Cost per capita based on average attendance, \$173.

Area of school land (acres), 90.

Area of school land (acres cultivated), 33.²

Value of products of school, \$600.³

Value of agricultural products, \$1 373.⁴

Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, class IV, \$153.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATES OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1919.

Support	-----	\$30,000
Repairs and improvements	-----	1,500
New buildings	-----	30,500
Reappropriation 1917, item	-----	20,500
Total	-----	82,500

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL, 1919.

Support and education of orphan Indian children of the restricted class in the Cherokee Orphan Training School, and superintendent's salary	-----	31,500
Repairs and improvements	-----	4,500
Total	-----	36,000

Salaries, 1918 (payable from "Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1918") :

Superintendent	\$1,225	Seamstress	\$480
Clerk	720	Laundress	480
Physician	600	Cook	600
Principal teacher	765	Nurse	630
Intermediate teacher	585	Farmer	720
Primary teacher	585	Laborer	405
Manual training teacher	900		
Matron	600	Total	9,700
Boys' matron	405		

The CHAIRMAN. I notice your cost there this year is only \$152 per capita?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there is quite an improvement.

The CHAIRMAN. You remember we called your attention last year to the fact that that was nearly \$300 per capita?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you account for that saving?

Mr. MERITT. There is an increase in the number of children attending this school, and there has also been an improvement in the administration of the affairs of the school.

Mr. SNYDER. I should say there has been some great improvement.

Mr. HASTINGS. There has also been some additional lands improved and put in cultivation, and I expect the proceeds of that has been put into it.

Mr. SNYDER. In all these lands it doesn't seem that there is as large yields to the acreage as there should be.

Mr. MERITT. We have been urging the superintendents to try to increase the yields of the school farms so as to decrease the cost of the schools.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stat., L., 741).

² This does not include 40 acres in pasture.

³ The amount given includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

⁴ The amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

Mr. SNYDER. Do any of these pupils in these schools work on these farms?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we use the labor of the boys and girls of both of these schools very largely, otherwise we could not conduct the schools for the amount we do.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The sum of \$275,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section one of this act limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification, which is the same language and same amount as is in previous appropriation bills:

Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:		
Amount appropriated	-----	\$275,000.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:		
Amount appropriated	-----	275,000.00
Amount expended	-----	259,270.64
Unexpended balance	-----	<u><u>\$ 15,729.36</u></u>
Analysis of expenditure:		
Regular employees	-----	8,743.99
Traveling expenses	-----	1,155.48
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	-----	8.15
Telegraphing and telephoning	-----	145.84
Equipment	-----	57.50
Aid of public schools	-----	249,159.68
Total	-----	<u><u>259,570.64</u></u>

Salaries of those employed to disburse this fund:

Num- ber.	Position.	Rate of pay.	Annual cost.
1	Clerk	\$1,600	\$1,600
1	Day-school superintendent	1,800	1,800
1	Clerk	1,200	1,200
1	Stenographer	1,020	1,020
1	Clerk	1,200	1,200
1	do.	960	960
Total		-----	<u><u>7,780</u></u>

This item is identical with the appropriation in the 1918 act, and is designed to give assistance to the district public schools in eastern Oklahoma which are deprived of school revenue by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court holding Indian allotments within the school districts to be nontaxable. Many of the districts contain a large amount of such nontaxable Indian land, often more than one-half the total area of the district, and such districts are frequently financially unable to maintain district schools.

The total number of eligible Indian children in the Five Civilized Tribes is 26,425, not including freedmen. Of these there are enrolled in the public schools

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

about 19,340, in Government schools about 1,617, and in contract schools 664, making a total enrollment of 21,621. From the above it appears that about 83 per cent of the children of the Five Civilized Tribes are in some school.

The plan for distribution of this fund during the fiscal year 1918 is, briefly, as follows:

1. Payment for tuition to all public-school districts at the rate of 10 cents per day per pupil for actual attendance of Indian pupils.
2. In districts where a school tax of 5 mills or more has been levied, one-half of the amount required in excess of a 5-mill levy to maintain an eight months' term of school shall be paid to districts in addition to tuition, if any, based on the monthly salaries of teachers, provided such districts increase their levies sufficiently to pay the remaining one-half. Special consideration is to be given districts having an assessed valuation of \$30,000 or less.
3. Districts including incorporated towns receive assistance for schools located outside or pupils living outside the corporate limits.
4. Separate or minority schools (usually colored) are assisted for a term equal to the term of assistance given majority schools in the same district.
5. Any balance remaining after the above payments are made will be distributed on a per capita basis to school districts in accordance with the enumeration of all pupils of school age.
6. No aid shall be extended to any district in which Indian children are enrolled if the State compulsory school law is not enforced alike as to Indians and whites or where Indian children are discriminated against.

Mr. SNYDER. I noticed last night, in the schedule of appropriations, "Aid of public schools"; just what does that consist of?

Mr. MERITT. There are 19,340 children of the Five Civilized Tribes in the public schools and we are paying for the tuition of these children in the public schools.

Mr. SNYDER. To the State?

Mr. MERITT. To the State. We have a condition existing in Oklahoma that does not prevail on a great many Indian reservations. The Five Civilized Tribes has been opened to white settlers. Around each Indian home white people are located. The State is very progressive and has built splendid school buildings in nearly every locality. These schools are available for the Indian children and it is much cheaper to send the Indian children to these public schools and much better for the Indian children themselves.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, just one more question in that connection. About what do you pay the State for each pupil that attends the schools?

Mr. MERITT. Between 15 and 20 cents a day.

Mr. SNYDER. That is very good, indeed, I should think.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use not exceeding \$30,000 of the proceeds of sales of unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes for payment of salaries of employees and other expenses of advertising and sale in connection with the further sales of such tribal lands and property, including the advertising and sale of the land within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or of the surface thereof as provided for in the act of Congress approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh United States Statutes at Large, page sixty-seven), and of the improvements thereon, which is hereby expressly authorized, and for other work necessary to a final settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of such amount may be used in connection with the collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, no moneys shall be expended from tribal funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, without specific appropriation by Congress, except as follows: Equalization of allotments, per capita and other payments authorized

by law to individual members of the respective tribes, tribal and other Indian schools for the current fiscal year under existing law, salaries and contingent expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the tribes for the current fiscal year at salaries at the rate heretofore paid, and attorneys for the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the President, under existing law, for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to continue during the ensuing fiscal year the tribal and other schools among the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes from the tribal funds of those nations, within his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, to expend funds of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations available for school purposes under existing law for such repairs, improvements, or new buildings as he may deem essential for the proper conduct of the several schools of said tribes.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification. You will notice that we have reduced the amount \$5,000 over the amount asked in the last year's appropriation bill:

SALE OF UNALLOTTED LANDS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There is still undisposed of in the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations a large acreage of timberland, surface of segregated coal and asphalt lands, and unallotted lands. There are also a few tracts of lands in the Creek Nation yet to be disposed of. There is a large amount still due on unallotted and timberlands heretofore sold on which only partial payments have been made, together with interest thereon, which must be collected.

This character of work, also that of preparing for the sales, selling of the land, preparation of certificates of purchase, recording, and delivering deeds, requires accuracy and all possible care to avoid future complications.

It is difficult to sufficiently emphasize the tremendous amount of work necessary in connection with unallotted-land sales, collection of deferred payments, interest thereon, preparation of certificates of purchase, issuance of deeds, etc., and, as the unsold lands must be reoffered until they are finally disposed of, it is most urgently recommended that an appropriation of \$35,000 for this purpose be allowed, with not to exceed \$5,000 of such amount to be used in connection with the collection of rents, as provided therein.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to supplement, is it not, Mr. Meritt, that \$185,000 appropriation for administrative purposes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the payment of this sum is permissible, I take it, under the two agreements, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And it is tribal money?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The agreement provides that the land shall be sold, expenses paid, etc.

Mr. MERITT. This amount will be gradually decreased as we dispose of the lands and they are paid for. There is quite a large amount of clerical work connected with the lands heretofore sold on which there are deferred payments due.

The CHAIRMAN. The justification for the next item I don't think it is necessary to read. We will consider it as read.

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article two, treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen (article thirteen, treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$600; for permanent

annuity for support of blacksmith (article six, treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article nine, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article two, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article nine, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$10, 520
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous years	42, 080
Amount appropriated	10, 520

Unexpended balance	52, 600
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No expenditures for 1917.

This item is for the purpose of carrying out the provisions entered into with the Choctaw Indians. Article 13 of the treaty of June 22, 1855 (11 Stat. L., 611, 614), reads in part as follows:

"The amounts secured by existing treaty stipulations, viz, permanent annuity of \$3,000, under the second article of the treaty of 1805; \$600 per annum for the support of the light horsemen, under the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1820; permanent annuity of \$6 000 for education, under the second article of the treaty of 1825; \$600 per annum, permanent provision for the support of a blacksmith, under the sixth article of the treaty of 1820; and \$320, permanent provision for iron and steel, under the ninth article of the treaty of 1825, shall continue to be paid or expended for the benefit of the Choctaws as heretofore, or the same may be applied to such objects of general utility as may from time to time be designated by the general council of the tribe, with the approbation of the Government of the United States * * *."

The amount asked, \$10,520, is the same as was appropriated by the act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 148), and appropriation should be made to fulfill existing treaty stipulations.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked you last year something about capitalizing that. Why can't we capitalize that? It is placed around the country and different banks pay interest on it, and I think we might make final disposition of it. I don't see any reason why we shouldn't capitalize it and dispense with it.

Mr. MERITT. This fund should really be capitalized, but we hesitated to ask for its capitalization this year on account of the war. Its capitalization will necessarily mean considerably more than is carried in each year's bill. That is the real reason why we did not ask for its capitalization this year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the salaries and expenses of not to exceed six oil and gas inspectors and necessary clerks and field assistants, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted and tribal lands in the State of Oklahoma from which restrictions have not been removed, and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste, \$25,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item, which is the same amount and the same language as carried in last year's appropriation bill:

*Oil and gas inspectors. Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.***Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:**

Amount appropriated-----	\$25,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
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Amount expended-----	14,961.26
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Unexpended balance-----	38.74
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	10,757.01
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Irregular employees-----	84.00
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Traveling expenses-----	3,481.75
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Transportation of supplies-----	2.67
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	290.88
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Telegraphing and telephoning-----	203.35
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Equipment-----	110.14
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Miscellaneous-----	31.46
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Total-----	14,961.26
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OIL AND GAS INSPECTORS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The necessity for this appropriation is no less apparent for 1919 than it was for the fiscal year 1918. Considering that Oklahoma is now the second largest oil field in the United States in the matter of production and first in the production of high-grade oil and that approximately 25 per cent of the area of the eastern half of Oklahoma is restricted land, it is particularly important in behalf of restricted Indians that their oil and gas rights should be conserved for their use and benefit in the most effective manner possible.

When this work was inaugurated the operators were generally doubtful of the practicability of the department's efforts. Complaints were often made to the effect that while the methods advocated by the department were admittedly correct in principle, that unless operators on commercial lands were compelled, to use similar methods it would work unusual hardship on departmental leases. This objection has been overcome by the State of Oklahoma passing laws giving the corporation commission power to enact regulations governing operations on commercial lands, and it is proposed to make departmental regulations conform to the State regulations so far as practicable. The department and the corporation commission of Oklahoma are working in accord in an effort to enforce effective and uniform regulations.

Realizing that it was necessary to convince the operators of the loss involved by the continuance of existing conditions, sketches were made showing actual cases where wells have been improperly cased and the resulting underground waste or the loss caused by the lack of uniformity in the casing of wells. This condition permitted gas to escape into barren measures and water to prematurely enter both oil and gas sands. We have been able to demonstrate and convince operators that their methods of casing wells in many instances have been faulty and were responsible for large losses measureable in considerable sums of money. We have succeeded in overcoming the local prejudice and gaining the confidence of the operators; and the advice of the inspectors is frequently sought. Realizing that the fresh-water supply will be one of the valuable assets after the oil and gas have been exhausted the inspectors have also given attention to the protection of fresh-water supplies, preventing their contamination by salt water or oil gas. We have also given some consideration to the drilling of oil wells through coal measures in order that entrance of gas into the coal mines and the possibility of explosion, with the accompanying loss of life, might be prevented. During the past year two men lost their lives on account of being overcome by escaping gas from a well on restricted Indian land in the Five Civilized Tribes which could have been prevented had the operators followed the methods advocated by the inspectors of mudding off wells when drilling into a high gas pressure sand.

Oil and gas inspectors with the cooperation of the Bureau of Mines have been rendering valuable services in supervising drilling operations, preventing waste and conserving the supply of natural gas on restricted Indian lands in Okla-

homa, considering the large territory that they are required to cover, and while additional inspectors could be used to good advantage an additional amount has not been included in the estimates for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. SNYDER. Are those men all employed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and doing very effective work.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are they?

Mr. MERITT. Victor L. Conaghan, \$3,250; Thomas Curtin, \$2,500; Bernard H. Scott, \$2,500; Alva A. Hammer, \$2,400; Roscoe A. Cattell (temporary), \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians of Oklahoma entitled under existing law to share in the funds of said tribes, or to their lawful heirs, out of any moneys belonging to said tribe in the United States Treasury, or deposited in any bank or held by any official under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, not to exceed \$100 per capita, said payment to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That in cases where such enrolled members, or their heirs, are Indians who by reason of their degree of Indian blood belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians: *Provided further*, That the money paid to the enrolled members or their heirs, as provided herein, shall be exempt from any lien for attorneys' fees or other debt contracted prior to the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$8,000 out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds for the expenses and the compensation of all necessary employees for the distribution of the said per capita payments.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

PER CAPITA PAYMENT TO CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS, OKLAHOMA.

For the purpose of further carrying out the Atoka agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes (act of Congress of June 28, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 495, 512, 513), and the supplemental agreement with said Indian tribes (act of Congress of July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. L., 641, 654), it is recommended that an appropriation be made out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds for a per capita payment of not exceeding \$100 to each of the enrolled members of said tribes entitled to share in said tribal funds, or to the heirs of the deceased enrolled members, and that it be provided that such payment shall be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that in cases where the enrolled members of said Indian tribes, or their heirs, are Indians who by reason of their degree of Indian blood belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians. These payments would be made from the tribal funds belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and would not be a tax on the Federal Treasury.

The books of the Indian Office show that on October 16, 1917, there were in the Treasury of the United States, or in banks in Oklahoma, to the credit of the Choctaw Nation \$3,458,064.57 and \$1,276,685.80 to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation. A \$100 per capita payment to the 20,799 enrolled members of the Choctaw Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds will aggregate \$2,079,900. A per capita payment to the 6,304 enrolled members of the Chickasaw Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds will aggregate \$630,400, a total for both tribes of \$2,710,300.

Four hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred acres of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal land was offered for sale in October, 1917, and a considerable sum realized therefrom. A large sum is still due the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by purchasers of the tribal lands heretofore sold on the deferred-payment plan. Deducting from the amount to the credit of said Indian tribes such sums as may be necessary to complete the per capita payments heretofore authorized by Congress, but adding to said funds such sums as may be received on the deferred payments due on the tribal lands heretofore sold, it is believed that there will be sufficient tribal funds to make the per capita payments herein recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the same amount as carried in the bill last year, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you state here in this justification how much tribal funds the Choctaws and Chickasaws have on hand?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. There are 20,797 enrolled members of the Choctaw Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds and 6,304 enrolled members of the Chickasaw Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds of that nation.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't you have sufficient funds there to warrant a \$200 per capita payment?

Mr. HASTINGS. You have an aggregate there of about \$4,600,000, and then you sold some lands about October 1, amounting to something like \$2,000,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there have been considerable funds added recently.

Mr. HASTINGS. That was sold for cash—this last sale?

Mr. SNYDER. Then, they have about \$6,000,000 on hand?

Mr. HASTINGS. I may be in error. I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. MERITT. It is possible that we have a sufficient amount to make \$200 per capita payment next year, but we thought it best to ask for \$100 this year and \$100 the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be enough for a \$200 per capita and still enough to run the school from coal and asphalt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they get about a quarter of a million dollars royalties annually from coal and asphalt.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma entitled under existing law to share in the funds of said tribe, or to their lawful heirs, out of the Seminole school fund, or any moneys belonging to said tribe in the United States Treasury or deposited in any bank or held by an official under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, not to exceed \$100 per capita: *Provided*, That said payment shall be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That in cases where such enrolled members, or their heirs, are Indians who belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians: *Provided further*, That the money paid to the enrolled members or their heirs, as provided herein, shall be exempt from any lien for attorneys' fees or other debt contracted prior to the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$2,000 out of said Seminole school fund, or other money of said Seminole Tribe, for the payment of salaries of all necessary employees and other expenses for the distribution of said per capita payments.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

PER CAPITA PAYMENT TO SEMINOLES, OKLAHOMA.

For the purpose of further carrying out the agreement with the Seminole Nation of Indians (act of Congress of July 1, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 567) and the supplemental agreement with said tribe (act of Congress of June 2, 1900, 31 Stat. L., 250) and the provisions of section 17 of the act of Congress of April 26, 1906 (31 Stat. L., 137-144), it is recommended that an appropriation be made out of the Seminole school fund or other tribal funds of the Seminole Nation for a \$100 per capita payment to the enrolled members of the Seminole Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds, or to the heirs of the deceased enrolled members, and that it be provided that such payment shall be made under

rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that in cases where the enrolled members of the Seminole Nation or their heirs are Indians who, by reason of their degree of Indian blood, belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of the restricted Indians. The books of the Indian Office show that on July 1, 1917, there was in the Treasury of the United States or in banks of Oklahoma to the credit of the Seminole Nation the sum of \$747,310.87. With the exception of the Seminole school fund and the interest thereon, said tribal funds will be all used in completing the per capita payments heretofore authorized by Congress to the enrolled members of said Seminole Nation or their heirs. In providing for another per capita payment to the said Seminole Indians it will be necessary to provide for the payment thereof out of the Seminole school fund.

In this connection attention is invited to the fact that in the Seminole agreement contained in the act of Congress of July 1, 1898, it was provided that \$500,000 of the Seminole tribal funds held by the United States should be set apart as a permanent school fund for the education of the children of the members of said tribe, and should be held by the United States at 5 per cent interest or invested so as to produce such amount of interest, which should be applied by the Secretary of the Interior to the support of the Mekasuky and Emahaka Academies and the district schools of the Seminole people. The Emahaka Academy has been closed for a number of years owing to pending litigation involving the title to the land on which the school buildings are situated. Approximately \$24,000 out of the interest on the Seminole school fund was used during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, in the support of the Mekasuky Academy. The superintendent has reported that public-school privileges are within reach of almost every pupil in the school. It does not appear that any other schools are supported out of the Seminole school fund or interest thereon.

In view of the provisions of section 17 of the act of Congress of April 26, 1906, above mentioned, and of the provisions contained in section 15 of said act (34 Stat. L., 137-143), and of the provisions contained in the act of Congress of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-71), as to the disposal of the tribal property, including school buildings and property of the Five Civilized Tribes, it appears to be the purpose of Congress to bring to a close the tribal affairs of said tribe. Inasmuch as the enrollment of pupils at the Mekasuky Academy is largely made up of full bloods, it is believed that said academy should be continued for a few more years. A \$100 per capita payment to 3,227 enrolled members of the Seminole Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds will aggregate \$322,700. If an appropriation is made authorizing said per capita payment to be made out of the Seminole school fund and for the use of not exceeding \$2,000 for the salaries and the expenses of the necessary employees in making said per capita payment, there will remain to the credit of the Seminole school fund, including interest thereon, a balance of \$236,638.27, which sum is considered sufficient for the support of the Mekasuky Academy for such period of time as it may be considered necessary to operate said school. Recommendation is therefore made for an appropriation out of the Seminole school fund or other funds of the Seminole Nation for a \$100 per capita payment to the enrolled members of the Seminole Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds or to their heirs.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you sufficient Seminole funds to pay out \$100 per capita?

Mr. MERITT. There may not be sufficient funds to make it \$100 per capita, but we thought we would put those figures in the bill and if there were not funds sufficient we would pay out what were available.

The Chairman. This is the last funds they have, isn't it, Mr. Meritt; all of their property is sold?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So the purpose of this is to clean up the tribal property?

Mr. MERITT. That is the purpose of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they any tribal government?

Mr. MERITT. They have a form of tribal government which has not been abolished.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they a chief?

Mr. MERITT. There is no one filling the position of chief at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that?

Mr. MERITT. Gov. Brown resigned some time ago and no one has been appointed to fill his place.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they any other officials at all?

Mr. MERITT. I don't recall any other officials. The Seminoles have in the Treasury as of July 1, 1917, \$741,310.41. There are 3,127 Seminoles entitled to share in this fund. Under the Seminole agreement of July 1, 1898, it was provided that \$500,000 of the Seminole tribal fund should be set apart as a permanent school fund, and it has been decided by the Comptroller of the Treasury it was necessary to get legislation by Congress before this money can be paid out.

Mr. HASTINGS. I was going to say for the record and in further justification of this item that when the Indian Committee was in Oklahoma in March last, that a committee of Seminoles met the committee there and asked this disposition be made of these funds. Another committee met the Indian Committee at Pawhuska to express the same desire to have these funds paid out along the line as suggested by this proposed legislation. Hence, I know that is entirely agreeable to these Seminole people. Mr. Meritt, I was going to ask you about the \$720,000 and odd thousand dollars you say is to the credit of the Seminole Tribe. Does that include this school fund?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. My recollection is that last year we provided for not exceeding \$200 to be paid out per capita for members of the Seminole Tribe and that the Department was able to pay no more than about \$33 for the reason of insufficient funds. Am I mistaken about that, or how is it then that you have this amount in excess of \$500,000, this two hundred twenty odd thousand dollars?

Mr. MERITT. We reserved a small balance out of the tribal funds.

(The committee adjourned at 12.05 p. m., to resume hearings Wednesday, December 12, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, December 13, 1917.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Charles D. Carter (chairman) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MR. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
OF THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued.**

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have a copy of the amendment to which reference was made yesterday, and in regard to which statements were made by both Mr. Meritt and myself. We did not have the amendment before us at the time, and I ask that it be inserted in the bill at the conclusion of the Oklahoma items.

(The amendment referred to by Mr. Hastings is as follows:)

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the enrolled members of the Creek Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma entitled under existing law to share in the funds of said tribe, or to their lawful heirs, all moneys belonging to said tribe in the hands of the United States Treasurer, or

deposited in any bank, or held by an official under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the payment to be made in such a way as to equalize the pro rata share received by each member of said tribe, either in land or money of the tribe, taking into consideration the value of the land heretofore allotted and the money received by each member: *Provided*, That said payment shall be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That in cases where such enrolled members or their heirs are Indians belonging to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians: *Provided further*, That the money paid to the enrolled members or their heirs, as provided herein, shall be exempt from any lien for attorney's fees or other debt contracted prior to the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$5,000 out of said moneys for the payment of salaries of all necessary employees and other expenses for the disbursement of said moneys, as herein provided.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is the amendment about which you made a statement when the committee was in session yesterday afternoon, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. I have given careful consideration to the wording of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, and see no objections to its enactment. There are something over \$2,000,000 to the credit of the Creek Tribe now in the Treasury of the United States. This money has been there for a number of years. The settlement of the Creek estate should be wound up and the property distributed to the Creek Indians entitled. There has been a controversy for some time in regard to the equalization of the Creek allotments. The original Creek agreement of March 1, 1891 (31 Stat. L., p. 867), and the supplemental Creek agreement of September 2, 1892 (31 Stat. L., p. 500), provided that the allotments should consist of 160 acres of the value, I believe, of \$6.50 per acre. There were subsequently enrolled what are known as the newborn Creek Indians, at the request of the Creek Indians themselves, and there were not funds sufficient to equalize the allotments of all the Creek Indians, including the newborn. It is the purpose of this amendment to equalize them as nearly as possible with the amount of Creek funds now in the Treasury. I think that it is a fair and just distribution of this property, and that it will result in winding up the tribal affairs of the Creeks, which we are under obligations to do, both by law and by treaty.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. C. ALLEN.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee adopted an amendment providing for the equalization of Creek allotments.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was not adopted, but merely suggested.

Mr. ALLEN. All I desire to say is that I favor the legislation as contained in the amendment agreed to by Mr. Hastings. The amendment which he will suggest is entirely satisfactory to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment was for the equalization of the Creek allotments?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are the attorney for the Creeks?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Duly appointed?

Mr. ALLEN. I represent the Creeks by contract with the tribe, the contract having been approved by the President of the United States.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the Indian Office in accord with the language contained in the amendment to be offered by Mr. Hastings?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes. I have taken up the matter with Mr. Meritt, and he agrees with me as to the legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. It might be well to insert in the record the particular language that you think ought to be adopted.

Mr. ALLEN. We agreed on this language, to insert the words "except \$50,000." With that amendment the legislation is agreeable.

Mr. MERITT. I think it would be desirable to reserve \$50,000 for the tribe to use for the next two years.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, you have the data on those propositions there in Oklahoma, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We would like to have inserted in the bill, under the title of "Oklahoma," H. R. 3969:

A BILL. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve certain lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell at \$3.36 per acre to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma described as sections one, two, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, township three south, range twenty-five east, and sections five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, and thirty, township three south, range twenty-six east, containing in all twelve thousand eight hundred acres, more or less: *Provided*, That any lands heretofore allotted and conveyed to allottees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, or sold at sales heretofore held to purchasers of tracts of land within said area thus described shall be excepted from such sale.

The CHAIRMAN. For the information of the committee and the record, I will read the following report of the Acting Secretary of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 22, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. CARTER: I am in receipt of your letter of August 10, 1917, transmitting therewith, with request for report thereon, H. R. 3969, introduced by you in the House of Representatives on April 30, 1917, and entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve certain lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma."

The bill proposes to sell to the State of Oklahoma, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, 12,800 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands in McCurtain County, Okla., for a game preserve. Provision is made that if, within the area described and desired for a game preserve, any lands have heretofore been allotted and conveyed to allottees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, or sold at sales heretofore held to purchasers of tracts of land within said area, that the land so allotted and conveyed or sold shall be excepted from such sale.

The governor of the State of Oklahoma, in a communication dated March 3, 1917, to the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, transmitted a copy of an act of the Oklahoma Legislature, approved March 3, 1917, appropriating \$94,197.10 for the purpose of acquiring or purchasing lands for game preserves in the State of Oklahoma, and requested to be advised as to the very least money the Federal Government will sell the land described in House bill 3969 to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve. (See copy herewith.)

Section 14 of the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provides:

"* * * the residue of lands not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, if any there be, shall be sold at public auction under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. * * *

Section 16 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provides that after allotments have been completed to all members of the Five Civilized Tribes—
 “ * * * the residue of lands in each of said nations not reserved or otherwise disposed of shall be sold by the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him. * * * ”

The surplus tribal lands, after completion of allotments, have heretofore been offered at public auction to the highest bidder in accordance with above provisions of law. It will require an act of Congress, as proposed in House bill 3909, to sell these within described unallotted Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve at private sale.

Similar action was taken in the cases of the sale of the surface of certain described lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes to the McAlester County Club, McAlester, Okla. (see sec. 4 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 19, 1912, 37 Stat. L., 69), and the sale of the surface and the coal underlying for the State penitentiary at McAlester, Okla. (see act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1909, 35 Stat. L., 805, line 24, and sec. 4 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 19, 1912, 37 Stat. L., 69).

I am of the opinion that the sale would be simplified and expedited if the words occurring in lines 3 and 4, page 1 of the bill, to wit, “under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe” be stricken out and there be inserted after the word “sell,” in the middle of line 5, the words “at three dollars and thirty-six cents per acre,” the average price per acre obtained at the sale of the unallotted timber lands in the Choctaw Nation held in October, 1916, as per report and recommendation of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla., dated August 14, 1917, herewith. About 1,100 acres within the described area have already been allotted or sold. The lands proposed to be purchased for a game preserve are rough, rocky, and mountainous, and not susceptible of cultivation.

With these suggested changes, I recommend that H. R. 3909 be enacted into law.

Cordially, yours,

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSBANG,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. C. D. CARTER,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, these are lands that belong to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, are they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have been offered for sale, I notice, by your justification, under the law?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why were they not sold?

Mr. MERITT. Because they were undesirable as agricultural lands.

The CHAIRMAN. And you did not get a bid for them equal to appraised values?

Mr. MERITT. We did not.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe the law requires you are not to sell unless you get a bid equal to appraised value?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these lands offered for sale at your last sale?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. They were reserved from sale, with a view to endeavoring to procure the enactment of this legislation, so that the lands could be turned over to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice your appraised value of these lands is a little less than \$3 per acre. There are 11,629 acres, I see in a statement you have here, and the appraised value is \$31,379?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That price has never been offered for those lands at any of the sales, but it is a fact that the lands were not offered the last time, when the lands brought the highest price.

Mr. MERITT. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe I asked if they were Indian lands?

Mr. MERITT. They belong to the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Which the Government had agreed to sell for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Mr. MERITT. The Government has entered into a treaty obligation to dispose of these lands and wind up tribal affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Government made an honest effort to carry out that contract?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have been offered for sale once.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are sold for \$3 per acre they would bring more than the appraised value, would they?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; \$3.36. The department will feel satisfied if we can get \$3.36 per acre for these lands.

Mr. HASTINGS. I ask if you have in mind how much of the timber lands remain unsold since the last offering?

Mr. MERITT. Three thousand seven hundred and nineteen tracts, containing approximately 440,500 acres was offered for sale during October. Of the amount offered, 3,524 tracts containing approximately 430,000 acres, were sold. Of the remaining 195 tracts, 119 are town lots, thus leaving only several thousand acres of timber, surface of coal, and other Indian lands unsold.

Mr. HASTINGS. Remaining unsold at the last sale?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. The State of Oklahoma is willing to pay this price for the lands?

Mr. MERITT. That is my understanding.

Mr. CHURCH. The next item is:

OREGON.

SEC. 18. For support and civilization of Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,976.63

Unexpended balance-----	23.37
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	5,379.44
Irregular employees-----	5.00
Traveling expenses-----	103.45
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	431.83
Equipment-----	25.41
Miscellaneous-----	31.50

5,976.63

SUPPORT OF INDIANS KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.

This item is for the benefit of the Indians, consisting of 1,160, under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, and while the major portion thereof is expended in salaries, these employees work in the interests of the Indians, taking up their various matters and handling same for them.

The remainder is expended for other matter that arise at the agency and necessary to the proper conduct of same.

This is in the same language and we are asking for the same appropriation that is carried in the appropriation bill for last year.

Mr. CHURCH. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands under Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	4,000.00
Amount expended	3,909.73
Unexpended balance	90.27
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	2,070.20
Irregular employees	46.00
Traveling expenses	61.05
Transportation of supplies	20.10
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	2.56
Telegraphing and telephoning	2.97
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	164.05
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	876.40
Equipment	641.31
Miscellaneous	25.00
	3,909.73

Item No. 118 (support of Indians, Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.):
Heretofore Congress has appropriated \$4,000 for the support of these Indians, numbering about 750, but it has not been sufficient, and it became necessary during the fiscal year 1916 to create a deficiency of \$92.26.

As will appear from the analysis of expenditures, but a small proportion of the money is used for clerical help and that the major portion is expended directly for the Indians in the purchase of subsistence, implements, medical supplies, etc.

Our work there and among these people has been handicapped by reason of the insufficiency of the appropriation, and it is necessary to ask for an increase in order that we may properly carry on our work among these Indians.

The **CHAIRMAN.** You have asked for \$6,000, which is an increase of \$2,000 over your present appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; over the amount appropriated last year.

The **CHAIRMAN.** What is the necessity for that?

Mr. MERITT. We have found it impossible to carry on the work of that agency and supply the needs of the Indians of the agency with that small appropriation, and there was a deficiency of a small amount last year.

The **CHAIRMAN.** Last year you had \$4,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The **CHAIRMAN.** The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Indians of Umatilla Agency, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Umatilla Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$3,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	3,000. 00
Amount expended	2,933. 34
Unexpended balance	66. 66
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	2,933. 34
	2,933. 34

This appropriation is for the administration of the affairs of the Indians under the Umatilla Agency, numbering about 1,150.

The major portion of the fund is used for emp'oyees, who handle the affairs of these Indians. The remainder is expended for various purposes, as indicated by the analysis of expenditures, and such matters that generally arise on a reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same as last year's appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is the same amount and the same language as carried in last year's Indian act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, at the Indian school, Salem, Oreg., including pay of superintendent, \$113,000; for general repairs and improvements, including drainage of school farm, \$20,000; in all, \$133,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$102,200. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	102,000. 00
Amount expended	101,537. 60
Unexpended balance	¹ 462. 40
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	36,295. 33
Irregular employees	220. 00
Traveling expenses	22. 55
Transportation of supplies	16. 93
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	1,314. 55
Telegraphing and telephoning	150. 23
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	11,033. 98
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	43,440. 92
Equipment	8,097. 30
Live stock	10. 00
Miscellaneous	930. 07
Total	101,537. 60

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$20,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	12,000.00
Amount expended-----	11,879.11
Unexpended balance-----	120.89
Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction of buildings-----	908.57
Repair of buildings-----	10,970.54
Total-----	11,879.11

The appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1919 proposes \$113,000 for the support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including a considerable number of Alaskan pupils, at the Salem School, Chemawa, Oreg., and for the salary of the superintendent, which is \$2,000.

The repair and improvement fund has been \$20,000 for a number of years, and this amount is requested for the fiscal year 1919. The total value of the school plant is estimated to be \$207,198, including 441 acres of land, and on this basis the amount requested to keep the plant in repair and to make necessary improvements is 6.7 per cent. While this is a higher amount than that asked for at many other schools, yet it seems just because of the fact that many of the buildings, which are mostly frame, are old, and the climatic conditions in regard to rain are such as to cause rapid deterioration. If \$20,000 has been necessary in past years, the high price for material and labor is now a good reason for at least a like expenditure at this time.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant—real property, \$207,198.

Number of buildings, 59.

Number of employees, 53.

Total salaries, \$38,410.

Average attendance of pupils, 456.

Average enrollment, 578.

Capacity, 650.

Cost per capita, based on average enrollment, \$191.¹

Cost per capita, based on average attendance, \$241.

Area of school land (acres), 441.

Area of school land (acres cultivated), 250.²

Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils), \$3,671.

Value of agricultural products (including products from garden, farm, floriculture, dairy, and stock), \$16,994.

Expended of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Salem School, \$3,792.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1919.

Support-----	\$102,800
Repairs and improvements-----	20,000
New buildings, two dormitories, each to have a capacity of 160 pupils, at \$35,000-----	70,000
For cement walks, curbing, and roads-----	5,000
Total-----	197,800

¹The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741).

²Does not include 80 acres of pasture land.

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 600 Indian pupils at the Indian school.
 Salem, Oreg., and superintendent's salary..... \$113,000
 Repairs and improvements..... 20,000

Total 133,000

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2,000	Assistant matron	\$540
Principal	1,400	Superintendent	1,200
Clerk	1,100	Nurse	720
Financial clerk	1,000	Sewing teacher	780
Clerk	840	Assistant seamstress	540
Do	720	Laundress	540
Do	600	Assistant laundress	420
Physician	720	Baker	600
Disciplinarian	900	Cook	600
Assistant disciplinarian	720	Hospital cook	480
Teacher	750	Carpenter	900
Do	720	Tailor	800
Do	720	Shoe and harness maker	780
Do	660	Blacksmith	800
Do	600	Gardener	800
Do	600	Engineer	1,400
Do	600	Assistant engineer	720
Do	600	Laborer	720
Do	600	Printer	1,000
Teacher of agriculture	1,000	Painter	720
Industrial teacher	720	Laborer	500
Domestic science teacher	660	Indian assistant	300
Matron	840	Do	300
Assistant matron	600	Do	300
Do	600	Do	600
Do	600		
Do	600		
Do	580		
		Total	39,830

This is one of our larger nonreservation schools, and we are asking for an appropriation of \$185 per capita for this school. We are asking for the same amount for repairs and improvements that we had last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$185 per capita?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year it was \$177 for the average enrollment?

Mr. MERITT. The last figures on that are \$191.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that for the year 1917?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is stated here as \$177.

Mr. MERITT. That should have been corrected in that book to \$191, based on average enrollment, and \$246 based on average attendance. That is a rather high per capita for a school of that class. We have changed superintendents there and placed a new superintendent in charge, and we hope to materially reduce the cost of running that school.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you include under repairs and improvements the drainage of the school farm?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Part of the school farm needs to be drained. We are asking the privilege of using a part of that fund for the drainage of the school farm.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask the same amount for repairs and improvements that you had last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your unexpended balance for 1917 appears to be \$462.40, does it not?

Mr. MERITT. The unexpended balance for improvements?

The CHAIRMAN. No; for everything.

Mr. MERITT. The unexpended balance of the support fund is \$462.40, and there is an unexpended balance of \$120.89 in the repair and improvement fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it absolutely necessary to have this school farm drained?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. It will enable us to produce more farm products for the benefit of the Indian children. You will note that we are not asking for any increased amount for that purpose, but are simply asking for the legislative authority to use that fund for draining the farm, or to drain the farm out of the repair and improvement fund. It is the usual amount that we have been allowed for that school for some time.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIS C. HAWLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON.**

Mr. HAWLEY. I want to speak, if I may, about the Chemawa Indian school and its support.

Mr. HAYDEN. We will be glad to hear you.

Mr. HAWLEY. I have only a very brief statement to make. The bill, I see, provides for the support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including the pay of superintendent, \$113,000. The superintendent tells me that on the basis of the cost of supplies last year for this number of pupils, taking into consideration the increase in prices—if they are to provide them food and other necessities, on the same basis as last year—they will need about \$1,000 more, or, at least, the sum of \$113,000 should be increased to \$115,000, in order to give the pupils the necessary food, clothing, etc. I request that if the committee in its judgment can see its way clear to increase that sum of \$113,000 to at least \$115,000 that it do so, otherwise they will be unable to provide the young Indian pupils with the things they absolutely need. That will be on the same basis as last year and taking into consideration the increase in prices. I see that the bill provides \$20,000 for general repairs and improvements, including drainage of the school farm.

An item of \$5,000 was submitted for walks and roads around the buildings. In order to get their materials into the school grounds they have to bring them in on the road from the northwest. That is, the school is located on some of the best land in the State of Oregon, but when it gets wet it is very soft. All of the good land out in the country which makes a good farm makes very bad roads unless improved. They have it carpeted with grass, but when it is wet and you step on it you go down into it. It is a comparatively level tract of land, and there ought to be some more walks to accommodate the pupils in going from one building to another, and the roads should be improved in order to get the supplies in.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no doubt about the merit of all you are asking for, but the Indian Office has not estimated for any new construction at any school in the United States; and the committee, in view

of the great need of money to carry on the war, has not authorized any new improvements. If we should violate the rule in your case we would have to do it in a great many others, so that I think your chances for getting such an appropriation are rather slim.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, and distinguished members of the committee, you know that sometimes a rule is more honored in its breach than in its observance.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true, but we are going to do our best to hold this bill down and to allow no new improvements. Where an improvement has been authorized in the previous bill and the work has been partly carried out we will probably provide the money with which to complete the work. Every Indian school in the United States has asked for some kind of new construction, but none of it has been estimated for by the bureau. I seriously doubt whether the committee will allow for any new construction. They have been able to get along somehow at this school during all of these years; they can worry along during the war.

Mr. HAWLEY. The amount asked for is so small that even during the war it would not amount to much. I am on another appropriation committee, as the gentleman knows, and my belief is that we ought to maintain operations in the United States at normal so that our people can go on in a normal way, and I do not think that things should be pared down to such an extent that the necessary work in this country should not be carried on.

Mr. HAYDEN. To return to the matter of allowing an increased appropriation for this particular school over and above all other schools, you will note that in the estimates the amount appropriated for carrying on this school has been increased from \$102,000 to \$113,000.

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Last year, and other years before, we appropriated on the basis of \$167 per capita. The Indian Office this year has estimated on the basis of \$200 per capita for schools having less than 500 pupils. In this case there are more than 600 pupils, the basis has been made \$185, an increase of \$18. Now, last year the per capita cost, based on the average enrollment, was \$177; the average attendance at that school was poor, so that the per capita cost, based on the average attendance, was \$223. It seems to me that if the superintendent would exercise himself in the way of keeping the average attendance of the school up to the mark, he could operate the school at its per capita rate. It would be a much better thing than to ask for an exceptional increase whether he had a large or small number of pupils.

Mr. HAWLEY. What was the attendance? I had failed to note the fact that the attendance had fallen off last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. The average enrollment of pupils was 578, and we are appropriating for 600; the average attendance was 456, which shows a very marked falling off, so that there is something the matter there which should be examined into.

Mr. HAWLEY. I can tell the gentleman what is the matter in just a moment.

Mr. HAYDEN. What was the cause of the failure to keep up the average attendance in this school?

Mr. HAWLEY. Because the two principal dormitories are practically uninhabitable. I have here a statement from two of the principal

builders in the city of Salem, Oreg. I know one of them very well. **He has built some of our largest buildings in the State of Oregon and this statement says:**

SALEM, OREG., July 18, 1917.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have made an exhaustive examination of the two old frame houses at the Chemawa Indian School, used for dormitories to house 160 boys and 106 girls, and find them in a very bad condition. The sills, sleepers, and studding are almost rotted through; the walls are badly warped, the windows old and rickety, porches worn out, roofs insecure and rotten, plastering dropping off, floors uneven, and the general conditions wretched. In fact, we consider those two old structures as utterly beyond repair. In addition to the worn-out condition of the two houses from a builder's standpoint, we also judge them to be unsanitary and absolutely unfitted to house human buildings; that they have been in constant use for nearly 40 years, in a very wet climate, and are no longer safe to use; that the two buildings should be wrecked and such lumber as might be available for further use saved. We further certify that we have no interest in this matter.

That is the cause of the falling off. I was there a year ago, and the attics of the two buildings were being used—just one long room in which there were about, as I remember, 40 boys in one and 40 girls in another. They were occupying cots; there was no privacy at all, and there were nails in the walls, which they used to hang up their clothes. It had been raining, and the roofs were leaking; the buildings were insanitary, and many of the students had colds. So the Indian people, finding that their children are sick there, do not send them as they have been sending them.

Mr. HAYDEN. How long has that condition existed?

Mr. HAWLEY. Well, I have called it to the attention of the committee for the last three years, but no appropriations have been made.

Mr. HAYDEN. Nevertheless, last year we allowed \$30,000 for new buildings—a dairy barn and employees' quarters, in addition to a hospital. It would seem that at the time they were asking for appropriations they were more interested in caring for the cows and the employees than they were in the care of the pupils, because no estimate was made for this purpose.

Mr. HAWLEY. Well, they were repairing these buildings, and did repair them last year—at least, they repaired them in an endeavor to get them in such shape as would make them habitable. However, they needed a dairy barn in order to raise food for the children—that is, there are very many young students there, and they needed a dairy barn in order to raise food for them.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that a school ought to be run primarily for the children, and that their welfare should be considered before anything else was done.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think so, too.

Mr. HAYDEN. Therefore, an appropriation for that purpose should have been asked for rather than to repair the barn and the employees' quarters.

Mr. HAWLEY. The dormitories have been repaired from time to time; but they needed a dairy barn in order to keep cows with which to feed the young children milk and other products that they need.

The last item to which I would like to call your attention are two new dormitories, estimated to cost \$70,000. Those that are there have been there for 40 years and are entirely worn out. I went over them from top to bottom. The sills on the outside are so rotten that

you can stick your thumb into them, dry rot and wet rot, having been in existence so long. The walls are bowed out and a good strong wind shakes them, and some of these days a good strong wind will wreck them. New buildings are required for the welfare of the children, and sooner or later two new buildings will have to be put up to accommodate these boys and girls. That is the reason, Mr. Chairman, more than anything else, why there has been this falling off in the attendance at that school. It is not rendering the best service to the Indian people of the United States and I trust the committee will see its way clear to provide at least one building, if possible, in the pending bill. I appreciate very much the courtesy of this committee in affording me this hearing.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1917.

HON. CHARLES D. CARTER,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CARTER: In further reference to the item for the support and maintenance of the Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg., I beg to submit the following statement which I have obtained from a competent and trustworthy source:

"The amount of fuel to be consumed will be much greater than estimated and will be exhausted not later than January 15 next. Unless Congress grants relief for such a condition growing out of the exorbitant high cost of every commodity needed in the operation of the school, it will be necessary to furlough employees in order to have funds available for fuel, which would greatly weaken the efficiency of the institution. This condition is brought about altogether on account of high prices, for the expenses have been reduced to the very lowest limit and not a cent is spent which is not absolutely necessary. The cost of supplies this year exceeds by \$15,200 expenses for previous years. This only includes subsistence, fuel, and part of the clothing. A sum of \$6,500 additional appropriation for current year should be requested in order to permit the school to operate to June 30 without furloughing employees. The school is full, carrying an attendance of 590 at this date, with an enrollment of nearly 700."

I earnestly urge that the increase be granted, that this school may be properly provided for.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours, truly,

W. C. HAWLEY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Indians, Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	4,000.00
Amount expended	3,945.62
Unexpended balance	54.38
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	2,120.00
Traveling expenses	154.70
Transportation of supplies	30.86
Telegraphing and telephoning	29.55

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Heat, light, and power, including fuel	\$216.70
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	848.54
Equipment	186.06
Miscellaneous	359.21
	<hr/>
	3,945.62

These Indians are located on two reservations, and among them are a number of old and indigent people for whom the Government must provide rations, etc.

The remaining portion of the fund is used for the expenses incident to the administration of their affairs.

It is the same amount and the same language that we have asked for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For maintenance and operation of the Modoc Point Irrigation system within the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, \$4,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, and for completing construction of the Modoc Point Irrigation system within the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, \$3,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven: *Provided*, That the limit of cost of said project fixed by the Act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby changed from \$170,000 to \$172,000; in all, \$7,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION, MODOC POINT IRRIGATION SYSTEM, OREG.
(REIMBURSABLE.)

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated, \$4,000.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, no appropriation.

Indian tribes, Pitt River, Klamath, Modoc, and Paiute.

Number of Indians on reservation, 1,160.

Area of reservation, 1,019,176 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 11,000 acres.

Area of actually irrigated, 1,750 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 5,400 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 1,250 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 475 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 25 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$169,000.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$11,784.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$3,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$30.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 18 inches.

Source of water supply, Sprague River.

Market for products, local, fair; railroad through project.

The construction of this project was provided for by the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1911, and has since been appropriated for by the acts of August 24, 1912, June 30, 1913, and May 18, 1916, the latter of which raised the original cost limit from \$155,000 to \$170,000.

The project was completed, as planned, at a cost of \$169,000, but complaint has been made by some of the Indians that they should not have to bear the cost of sublaterals to their allotments while other Indians had the benefit of main laterals running right by their land. The original plans did not contemplate this sublateral construction, but as there is some justice in the Indians' complaint and the estimated cost is small, it is desired to do the work in order to hold out the greatest practicable inducements to the Indians to improve this land. In order to do this work, the sum of \$3,000 and the raising of the cost limit from \$170,000 to \$172,000 are requested. The sum of \$4,000 is requested for operation and maintenance. This is the sum allowed last year and an equal amount will be required to keep the system in repair and operation during the ensuing year.

This appropriation will complete the project.

Mr. HAYDEN. And you will not be asking for any more money for the project in the way of construction?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we will ask for maintenance, but not for construction.

Mr. HAYDEN. I know that it is customary on practically all of the Government reclamation projects, where white settlers live, to construct laterals to their lands, so that this complaint by the Indians is justified. However, there is another thing I would like to know. The justification shows that the area of irrigable land is something like 11,000 acres, while the area actually irrigated is represented by 1,750 acres. What is the cause for such a poor showing?

Mr. MERITT. We are making a campaign now to get the largest amount possible of irrigated land under cultivation on all of the Indian reservations, and we hope to make a much better showing next year.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is certainly something wrong on this reservation. If you have an Indian farmer there who has not induced the Indians to cultivate the land, you had better put white men on the land and get it under cultivation, so that after the land is cleared level and under the plow the Indians may be later induced to use it.

Mr. MERITT. This project has just recently been completed and we are building the laterals to the land; when the improvements are made we hope to have practically all of the land under cultivation, either cultivated by the Indians or leased to white landowners.

Mr. SNYDER. How many more acres do you expect to have under cultivation 12 months from now?

Mr. MERITT. That will be largely a guess for me to make, but we are going to try to get every acre possible or irrigable land under cultivation during the next year.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the additional appropriation you are asking for now tend to bring more acres under cultivation or not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it will be very helpful in that respect, by building laterals to the lands of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For expenditure in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for purposes which will contribute to the progress and self-support of the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be reimbursed from funds accruing to the credit of said tribe in the Treasury of the United States from the sale of timber on unallotted land on said reservation, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

TRIBAL FUNDS, KLAMATH INDIANS, OREGON, \$200,000.

This reservation comprises approximately 1,020,986 acres and is inhabited by 1,160 Indians, including 256 able-bodied male adults, 125 of whom cultivated 5,000 acres of land during the fiscal year 1917, and produced crops valued at \$54,300.

It is estimated that the reservation contains \$23,000,000 worth of tribal timber; that is, timber on unallotted land. Contract has recently been made for the sale of timber on this reservation, which will bring in approximately \$50,000 next year and \$75,000 annually for 13 years thereafter, making a total of \$1,025,000. However, the annual receipts from this source will amount to only \$43.10 per capita for each Indian on the reservation for next year and \$64.65 per capita each year thereafter for 13 years, which is not sufficient to provide the Indians with what they actually need in the way of improved

omes, agricultural equipment, live stock (for which the reservation is well adapted), and other appurtenances of our present-day civilization. The Klamath Indians are now at a critical stage in their industrial development, and additional funds are urgently necessary to enable them to continue on the road to civilization and self-support, for lack of which they are in great danger of retrograding.

The appropriation of \$200,000 is therefore asked for herein, subject to expenditure in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purposes set forth, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the timber sold under the contract referred to above; in other words, this is not a gratuity appropriation of public funds, but merely a loan to the Klamath Indians, to be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of timber already contracted for, so that ample security exists.

I might add that the Klamath Indians themselves have petitioned the office for a loan of approximately \$1,000,000—reimbursable—and they have ample security with which to repay the Government for the money advanced.

The CHAIRMAN. What are these funds to be used for?

Mr. MERITT. Very largely for agricultural purposes, for the purchase of some stock, and for equipping the Indians to become farmers and stockmen.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of agricultural purposes are contemplated outside of stock raising?

Mr. MERITT. The purchase of teams and farm equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the building of homes or anything of that kind contemplated?

Mr. MERITT. Some of it may be used for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it proposed that the cattle you put there shall be individual or tribal cattle?

Mr. MERITT. It is the plan to individualize the cattle on that reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure about that?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; none of the appropriation will be expended for tribal cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate is going to be necessary in this entire appropriation before we are through with it?

Mr. MERITT. In the entire appropriation bill?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I mean the the entire amount running over a period of years. How long will it run?

Mr. MERITT. This is the only advance we will ask for these Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. For how many years will you ask an appropriation for them?

Mr. MERITT. For the Klamath Indians?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. We will not ask for a further reimbursable appropriation. We will for a number of years require an agency appropriation—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). I mean under this item here. Will this \$200,000 end it, or will we be expected to appropriate \$200,000 next year?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; this will end it.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not want any more appropriation after getting this \$200,000?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With that you can make the farms self-sustaining?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; including the proceeds from the sale of their timber.

**STATEMENT OF HON. NICHOLAS J. SINNOTT, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON.**

December 13, 1917.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, the Klamath Indian Reservation is in my district, and on page 63 of your estimates the Committee on Indian Affairs for the year 1919 is an item of \$200,000 for expenditure on the Klamath Indian Reservation. That same item is referred to on page 465 of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his estimates of appropriations, and there it is referred to as \$200,000 "for construction of homes and barns and purchase of agricultural equipment, live stock, teams," etc., for the support of the Klamath Indians. The Klamath Indian Reservation is situated in a very prosperous section of my district as far as stock-raising purposes are concerned. It contains something over 900,000 acres, and on that reservation there is timber estimated variously from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in value belonging to these Indians. This item of \$200,000 is made reimbursable.

I have received a communication from the Klamath Commercial Club, of Klamath Falls, Oreg., transmitting to me a copy of a letter written by the person who is in charge of the live stock on the Klamath Indian Reservation, Mr. Edward B. Ashurst, the brother of Senator Ashurst, chairman of the Senate Indian Committee. He is in charge of the live-stock industry on that reservation. I would like to call to the attention of the committee, first, a letter from the Klamath Commercial Club, of Klamath Falls, Oreg., to me:

Representative N. J. SINNOTT,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: We are inclosing herewith a copy of a letter from Edward B. Ashurst, who has had charge of the live stock on the Klamath Indian Reservation for the past two years, to his brother, Senator Henry Ashurst, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Ashurst, during his residence on the reservation in Klamath County, has made a careful study of the conditions and makes certain recommendations to the Senator as chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs looking toward the advancement of the Indians' moral and financial interests.

The Klamath Commercial Club, after having carefully considered these recommendations, believe them worthy of our earnest indorsement and would respectfully ask that you give them your careful consideration. If you find them meritorious, we urge that you lend your valuable influence toward getting them effected.

We should be very pleased to hear from you after you have taken the matter up and would sincerely appreciate any action which you might take to forward the matter.

Yours, very truly,

**KLAMATH COMMERCIAL CLUB,
By F. E. FLEET.**

I will read the letter addressed by Mr. Ashurst to Senator Ashurst. He is very familiar with conditions on the reservation and has been there some time.

Mr. HAYDEN. How long?

Mr. SINNOTT. I do not know how long. Do you know, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. About two years.

Mr. SINNOTT. In addition to the information contained in this letter I met Mr. Ashurst in Portland, Oreg., during the recent adjournment and had a long conference with him. I found him to be a man thoroughly versed in and familiar with the stock industry. Perhaps Mr. Hayden is acquainted with him.

KLAMATH AGENCY, October 3, 1917.

Senator HENRY F. ASHURST,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR BROTHER: During the month of August, 1916, I had the honor to report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through Col. L. A. Dorrington, supervisor of the United States Indian Service, the economic condition and the needs of the Indians on the Klamath Indian Reservation.

In the above-mentioned report I had the honor of making a plea in behalf of the Klamath Indians for a more generous and liberal distribution of their assets, to be used for and by them in the upbuilding of their homes and farmsteads. Upon that occasion I recommended that the Klamath Indians receive 10 head of cattle each, excepting, of course, the physically incompetent or indigent. There are many members of this tribe who own large farms suitable for the raising of live stock, which at the present time are inadequately stocked. The recommendation which I made, if carried out, would require the purchase within the next three or four years of about 11,000 head of cattle, or an expenditure of \$460,000 or \$500,000.

I wish to direct your attention to the fact that heretofore live stock has been issued to the Indians without any provision being made to finance the stock industry until it was on a paying basis; hence I suggest that every Indian who receives 10 head of cattle be allowed a subsidy to be taken from their tribal funds of \$10 to each animal for a period of three years or until such time as he was able to get his stock business on a paying basis. Thus an Indian such as Mr. William Crawford, who is a very capable, aggressive, and intelligent man, including the members of his family, would receive 70 head of cows and \$700 assistance each year for three years or until the increase of the issue of such stock were ready for market. Mr. Crawford, the Indian of whom I make mention, is a man who has had a vast deal of experience in the cattle business and thoroughly capable. He owns a very fine 400 or 500 acre farm, but at the present time, owing to his lack of capital, is not making any money for himself or contributing much to the production of foodstuff, so essential to our Nation in this hour of national peril.

To me it seems sad if not even tragic that a people like the Klamath Indians who are reputed to be worth \$25,000 per capita in tribal property, who control a vast and resourceful region which is larger than the State of Delaware, and, by the way, the richest and the most productive live-stock region in the West, should not be given an opportunity to invest a portion of their estate into live stock and become thereby potent factors in our great national campaign for increased production.

To stock the farms of every progressive Klamath Indian with stock and teams and necessary farming implements, making allowance for a fund to finance them for a period of three years, would not require an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. Such a venture would be in keeping with the present need of the time. It would give the Indians an opportunity to develop and cultivate those latent faculties of industry in self-support, at the same time would have a wholesome and savory influence on this community and Klamath County if not the entire State of Oregon.

It would seem that many do not take cognizance of the fact that the high cost of living has its influence upon the Indians on their reservation as it has upon every other community throughout the entire United States. I would remind you of the fact that of all the progressive and judicious legislation which has been enacted in the last few years does not apply to our Indians. They are not in a position to take advantage of the benefits which accrue from our rural-credit system or any of the other progressive measures enacted for the American stockman and farmer.

The Indians upon the Klamath Reservation, the citizens of southern Oregon, and I venture to say throughout the entire United States are demanding that the economic and industrial conditions upon this and other reservations throughout the United States be improved, and that the Indians be given an

opportunity to become real producers and creators of wealth, and be given an opportunity to expend more of their tribal assets in the development of their homes and farms and the building up of their herds.

Many of our Indians are in need of teams and other equipment that they may more ably and successfully till their lands. I am most earnest in my desire to see purchased for the Indians on this reservation not less than 50 teams that would be suitable for breeding purposes and farm work. We have here to-day in Klamath County a stockman, Mr. J. Frank Adams, who is in a position to furnish such animals to the Indians at \$125 per head, which is from \$25 to \$50 cheaper than they can be purchased anywhere in the United States. The Klamath Indians are and have been for some time past making plans for aid along these lines, the money to be secured from the sale of some of the tribal timber, and any effort that you may put forth in your capacity as chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be sincerely appreciated by the Klamath Indians and every serious-minded person in the State of Oregon. May I not suggest that you take this matter up at once with the Committee on Indian affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, the Members of the Senate and Congress from the State of Oregon, likewise your colleagues on the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Committee on Indian Affairs in the lower branch of Congress, and see if something of permanent value may be accomplished for the Indians by the early spring of 1918.

The Indians on the Klamath Reservation are not asking for a big appropriation from Congress, but they do ask and demand that a large sum of money from the disposition of their tribal timber be at once made available for them.

There are other matters that I am very much interested in that I will write to you about at a later date, such as road improvement and other improvements that are so greatly needed upon this reservation.

Trusting that you will fully realize that my personal appeal to you is actuated by my sincere and warmest desire to be of real service to the Indians and that I feel that the suggestions which I have made are in keeping with sound judgment and the real and expedient development of our western country, I make note herewith of the needs of the Klamath Indians, which can be secured by the sale of their timberlands, etc.

Issue of 10 head of heifers to every member of the tribe who is capable of caring for stock or who has members of his family who can care for same.

Eleven hundred and fifty Indians, or about 10,000 head of heifers. Each Indian, who receives stock receives a subsidy of \$10 per year for each cow issued, to be paid from their tribal funds, for a period of three years, or a pro rata payment of \$11,500 per year.

The purchase of 100 mares suitable for farm work and breeding purposes, requiring an expenditure of \$12,500.

Heifers, 10,000 head	\$500,000
Mares, 100 head	12 500
Pro rata payment for three years.....	300,000
	<hr/>
	\$812,500

Lovingly, your brother,

EDWARD B. ASHURST.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Meritt, is there a tribal herd on this reservation at present?

Mr. MERITT. We have, I think, a small tribal herd on that reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is any part of the reservation leased to stockmen at the present time?

Mr. SINNOTT. I think there is some land leased there, is there not?

Mr. MERITT. Part of it is leased.

Mr. HAYDEN. What I am trying to get at is whether there would actually be any greater production of live stock on the reservation by having these individual Indians own their own herds than there is at the present time? Of course, if all the grass on the Klamath Indian Reservation is now utilized, this would amount to a mere transfer of ownership without any increase in meat production.

Mr. SINNOTT. I do not think it is all being utilized; some of the Indians are probably not utilizing the grass and hay that is on their land; at least, all of them are not utilizing their lands to the extent that they can be developed.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thoroughly agree with you on that proposition; but I am trying to find out whether the proposed plan would result in an actual increase in the number of live stock.

Mr. SINNOTT. There is no question about their being able to reimburse the Government, because that is one of the best timber belts in the State of Oregon, and the timber is ripe at the present time.

Mr. HAYDEN. The justification says that—

Contracts have recently been made for the sale of timber on this reservation which will bring in approximately \$50,000 next year and \$75,000 annually for 13 years thereafter, making a total of \$1,025,000.

Now, this appropriation proposes to advance, during the next fiscal year, \$200,000.

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Which shall be reimbursable out of receipts from the sale of timber?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes. There is no question but that they can sell a great deal more timber than they have been selling, and it should be sold. I have gone through that timber. If you know anything about timber, it does not take an expert to tell when timber is ripe. When timber begins to spread at the top everybody knows it has stopped growing. There are spike tops and spread tops all through that timber.

Mr. HAYDEN. How would it promote the sale of timber to advance this money from the Treasury?

Mr. SINNOTT. I think it would promote the sale of it, it would be an incentive, and, as I say, I think there is no doubt about the Treasury being reimbursed, because that timber has been variously estimated as being worth all the way from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. There is a great deal of railroad activity in that section. It is an ideal stock section, and within a year it will be within a day's ride of the big stock markets at Portland, Oreg.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is a new railroad being constructed?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes; a railroad is being built from that section north, and it will connect with the present railroad at Bend, which is only a day's ride from Portland. There is a great deal of railroad activity in that section. Mr. Strahorn is building the railroad. He is a man who has the reputation of making good in his railroad promises.

Mr. HAYDEN. You appear in favor of having this estimate adopted by the committee?

Mr. SINNOTT. I appear in favor of the larger estimate, as advocated by Mr. Ashurst. When I saw these estimates I wired to the commercial club and told them that the estimate was \$200,000 and that I would endeavor to get that amount raised, and I asked them for further data. It takes all the way from five to seven days to get a letter from there, depending on the facility of the train service. I have received this telegram. They evidently conferred with Clayton Kirk, an Indian. He is one of the brightest men I ever

met, an Indian who has a remarkable facility in expressing himself in the English language. He sent me this wire:

Your activity appreciated. Do all within your power to have Ashurst's original recommendation carried out for 11,500 head of heifers, with financial aid for us for three years, or until we have stock business on paying basis recommended. We are worth \$30,000,000 in tribal property, but many living in need. You help us with finances for our own tribal fund and we will help you with meat and other products to win the war and build up Oregon.

CLAYTON KIRK.

These Indians, according to my observation, are peaceful, sober, and industrious; and I believe that the committee would be warranted in approving the request of the Indians through Mr. Ashurst.

Mr. HAYDEN. We are greatly obliged to you, Mr. Sinnott.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Sinnott desires to say a few words.

STATEMENT OF HON. NICHOLAS J. SINNOTT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM OREGON.

December 14, 1917.

Mr. SINNOTT. I made the statement yesterday in support of some estimates of money required in increasing the live-stock industry at the Klamath Indian Reservation, and I have received a letter this morning from Mr. Edward B. Ashurst, the gentleman to whom I have referred, who had charge of the stock on the reservation [reading]:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Klamath Agency, Oreg., December 8, 1917.

Hon. N. J. SINNOTT, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SINNOTT: In reply to your telegram through Mr. Fred. Fleet, of Klamath Falls, requesting further data on requirements of Klamath Indians, I have the honor to advise as follows:

The original recommendation made by myself to the Indian Department through Col. L. A. Dorington, inspector and supervisor for this district, was that each of the 1,150 Klamath Indians be issued 10 head of heifers. This would require 11,500 head; and estimate of cost at that time was \$460,000. Cattle have now, however, taken on in value, and would cost something around \$575,000 at the rate of \$50 per head.

Inasmuch as Indians do not have access to banks and other financial institutions where aid may be obtained in times of pressure and financial depression I recommended that they be given financial aid until such times or time as they have their stock business on a paying basis. I will ask you to bear in mind that regardless of the fact that they are worth \$25,000 per capita in tribal property and are vested with vast individual holdings they have absolutely no means of securing aid or credit, and there are few business men farmers or stockmen who could long survive under similar conditions.

With a view of giving the Indians stable and timely financial aid to assure the success of this venture, I further recommend that they be given a subsidy of \$10 per head per annum for each animal issued for a term of three years or until such time as they have their business on a paying basis. In event of this recommendation being favorably considered and acted upon it would require an expenditure of \$115,000 per year, or a total of \$345,000. I will ask you to bear in mind that it was suggested by myself that the Indians secure this aid by the conversion of a portion of their vast assets into cash and that any money advanced by Congress for them be in the form of a loan to be reimbursed from the sale of tribal timber. I have the honor to advise that this proposition has met with the universal approval of the Indians vested with rights on the Klamath Reservation. I have since recommended that the Indians have purchased for them 100 head of mares suitable for breeding purposes and general farm work. This is of vital importance to their successful farming operations, and increased production of foodstuffs is a matter of national concern.

That you may be in possession of accurate data as to the potential wealth of the Klamaths, which may be of value to you when introducing legislation in their behalf, I have the honor to advise as follows:

The Klamath Reservation contains over 1,198,800 acres of land. It contains over 11,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, valued from \$18,000,000 to 20,000,000, and is to-day the best stock-grazing region in the West; it further contains vast potential wealth in unharnessed water power; and will say that his water power, if harnessed, could be diverted to fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Nitrogen, as you know, is the principal constituent in the manufacture of explosives, and is used extensively for fertilization purposes. Prior to 1914 we were importing niter for the above-named purposes at the rate of \$50,000,000 per annum. I make mention of this not because I could hardly hope to see the immediate development of this valuable asset but that you may have accurate data on Klamath's potential resources.

I will further say that the forests on the Klamath Reservation are past maturity, and will depreciate in value each year, and that timber is now ready for market. I wish further to advise you many of the Klamath Indians are being declared competent and citizens of the United States. Prompt steps should be taken to secure for those declared competent a partition of their pro rata of the tribal estate. There is no rule within the domain of American or English jurisprudence that will withhold the estate of a former cestue que trust after he has been declared competent. I wish to assure you that this very problem—final disposition of Klamath tribal property—is receiving the serious attention of the citizens of Oregon, especially those of Klamath and Lake Counties. Referring again to the stock proposition, I will say that the Klamath Indians are good stockmen; they give proper attention to the care of their herds, and, if given aid and assistance at this time, will help America to win the war by producing meat and other foodstuffs. My statement as to this—their knowledge of the growing of live stock—is based upon two years and over of association with them in the capacity of supervisor of live stock on their reservation. I will be pleased to supply you with any further information you may require in the future.

It is unnecessary for me to advise you that the Klamath Indians and the citizens of Klamath County appreciate your activity and stand ready to aid you when given an opportunity.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD B. ASHURST.

Estimate of money required for Klamath Reservation for stimulation of live-stock industry.

11,500 head of heifers, at \$50-----	\$575, 000
Subsidy of \$10 per head per annum on each animal issued for three years-----	345, 000
Purchase of 100 head of mares suitable for breeding purposes and farm work, at \$150 per head-----	15, 000
	<hr/> 935, 000

Mr. HAYDEN. This idea of giving the Indian \$10 per head of heifers is certainly novel, and I have some grave doubts about it. I can not conceive upon what theory the plan is based, unless you are afraid that the Indian will eat the animal, and you are going to give him something to buy other food with in order to prevent that.

Mr. SINNOTT. Any white man who engages in the stock business has to have some financial backing. The bank carries him. There is not a man in the country engaged in the stock business unless he has some resources of his own or the bank is backing him. These Indians can not get financial backing from the banks. They have their current expenses and no return from their stock for a few years.

Mr. HAYDEN. The grass is there, and you propose issuing 10 head of stock to each Indian and let him gather the increase.

Mr. SINNOTT. He has to put up his hay for the winter and has got to make his hay there.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the meantime what change will it make in his way of providing a living?

Mr. SINNOTT. He is living now in a way from hand to mouth and not utilizing his land, except partially, and if his land is stocked, he will utilize that land and will utilize the grazing land on the reservation. He will have some incentive to putting up hay for the winter.

The CHAIRMAN. There are many Indians who have stock and if stock is provided in this manner and we should undertake to give them all funds, after supplying the stock, of course, every other Indian in Oklahoma, Arizona, Montana, North Dakota, and everywhere else would expect similar treatment. This would involve an endless amount of expenditure. We have, however, items in the bill under which that might be done, but this committee has never given specific sanction to such policy.

Mr. SINNOTT. You have an item of \$200,000.

Of course, these Indians have the assets that can be realized upon. They are in a good stock country.

Mr. HAYDEN. How is the market for timber at the present time?

Mr. SINNOTT. I do not know just what it is. Of course that varies.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have heard the present price of timber is very low.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Meritt would know what they are selling the timber for.

Mr. MERITT. There is a fairly good market for timber in the Northwest. We have recently made two large sales of the timber on this reservation which will bring in over \$1,000,000 to the Klamath Indians, covering a period of about 15 years.

Mr. SINNOTT. The slow market has been in the fir. This timber is mostly pine, and there is always a demand for pine. There has never been a slump in the pine market; it is always favorable.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this money made reimbursable?

Mr. SINNOTT. It is made reimbursable.

Mr. SNYDER. Then you couple the two propositions together? If the money is advanced for the herd, you must have a pro rata allowance or your herd scheme fails.

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes; unless there be some way to finance them.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

PENNSYLVANIA.

SEC. 19. For support and education of seven hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, including pay of superintendent, \$132,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$147,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Indian school, Carlisle, Pa.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$136,250.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	132,000.00
Amount expended	130,721.03

Unexpended balance	1,278.97
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	\$49,218.00
Irregular employees	313.30
Traveling expenses	1,140.52
Transportation of supplies	610.41
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	2,790.13
Telegraphing and telephoning	319.19
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	17,279.20
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	52,952.58
Equipment	4,394.07
Live stock	57.00
Miscellaneous	1,039.97
Total	130,721.03

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	15,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	20,000.00
Amount expended	19,975.07

Unexpended balance	24.93
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Analysis of expenditures:

Repair of buildings	19,975.07
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The amount, \$132,000, provides for 700 pupils at the Carlisle School, including salary of the superintendent, salaries of employees, subsistence, clothing, and supplies necessary in the academic and industrial training of the pupils.

The amount for repairs and improvements is the same as that for last year. There are 50 buildings in the school plant which are constantly needing repairs and improvements. The total amount for the operation of the Carlisle School is \$4,250 less than the amount provided last year.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$473,050
Number of buildings	54
Number of employees	64
Total salaries	\$50,350
Average attendance of pupils	438
Average enrollment	700
Capacity	757
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	\$197
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	\$197
Area of school land (acres)	316
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	287
Value of products of school, including both material and labor of employees and pupils	\$38,030
Value of agriculture products, including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock	\$18,334
Expended from miscellaneous receipts, class 4, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Carlisle, Pa.	\$2,037
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:	
Support	\$142,500
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Total	157,500

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., and superintendent's salary	132,000
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Total	147,000

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1910 (39 Stat. L., 741).

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2,500	Seamstress	\$800
Principal	1,500	Assistant seamstress	600
Chief clerk	1,500	Do	500
Stenographer and typewriter	720	Laundress	800
Clerk	1,000	Assistant laundress	420
Do	720	Baker	660
Do	840	Cook (with subsistence)	600
Physician	1,400	Hospital cook (with subsistence)	300
Disciplinarian	1,000	Farm cook	300
Assistant disciplinarian and band leader	840	Printer	1,200
Assistant disciplinarian	800	Mason	750
Music teacher	720	Painter	840
Teacher	840	Teacher of agriculture	1,200
Do	840	Farmer	900
Do	810	Shoemaker	660
Do	780	Carpenter	900
Do	750	Tailor	900
Do	720	Blacksmith	800
Do	720	Teamster	540
Do	690	Engineer	1,100
Do	690	Fireman	540
Do	660	Director of mechanic arts	1,500
Do	630	Indian assistant	180
Do	720	Do	180
Storekeeper	1,000	Do	180
Boys' field agent	1,100	Laborer	600
Girls' field agent	900	Do	600
Librarian	660	Laborer (with subsistence)	480
Matron	1,000	Do	660
Domestic science teacher	840	Do	480
Assistant matron	660	Do	450
Do	600		
Nurse (with subsistence)	720	Total	50,350

You will notice that we are asking for a reduced amount for support and also a reduced number of pupils. The number of pupils has been reduced from 800 to 700, and we are asking for a per capita cost of \$185 for the 700 pupils.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that last year your per capita cost based on enrollment was \$197, and that your per capita cost based on average attendance was \$316.

Mr. MERITT. I was somewhat surprised to note the very high cost based on average attendance. We have what is known as an outing system for the Carlisle Indian School. A number of the Indian pupils—anywhere from 100 to 200, are under that outing system. Those Indian children go to the homes of white people, the girls caring for the homes and the boys go on the farms. In this way they learn practical lessons of life and the practical ways of living by the white people.

The CHAIRMAN. While away from the school they are self-supporting and self-sustaining, are they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And, while they are enrolled, they are not considered in the average attendance, are they?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that accounts for the difference in the cost as based on average attendance and on enrollment?

Mr. MERITT. That accounts for it in part, but, in my judgment, that cost is too high for a school of that class.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in the past that school has always been known as one having the lowest per capita cost based on average attendance, and the reason for that was that heretofore you have included in the average attendance those pupils who were scattered about in different homes under the outing system?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this per capita cost here, based on average attendance, gives the actual cost of the children in the school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. It is unusually high, and I was somewhat surprised to note the high cost at that large school.

Mr. CHURCH. What is that per capita cost?

Mr. MERITT. Based on average attendance, it is \$316, and based on average enrollment it is \$197.

Mr. CHURCH. Who are eligible for admission to this institution?

Mr. MERITT. The Indian children throughout the United States between the ages of 14 and 21 years who have advanced sufficiently in the lower grades are admitted to the Carlisle School.

Mr. CHURCH. What degree of advancement are they required to have?

Mr. MERITT. It is not a very difficult thing to pass into one of these nonreservation schools. It is simply in the lower grades. I think when they pass the fourth grade they are eligible to these nonreservation schools.

Mr. CHURCH. What is the lowest grade at which they are admitted?

Mr. MERITT. Pupils are not admitted below the fourth grade.

Mr. CHURCH. There are some children out in California who would like to attend the Carlisle School, and I would like to know what they have got to do in order to get into that school.

Mr. MERITT. They should write to the superintendent and give him their ages, stating where they have attended school and the grades that they have passed. However, it is the policy of the Indian Office to discourage the carrying of children clear across the continent to the Carlisle School. We prefer that they come from as near the school as possible.

Mr. CHURCH. Why is that? Is it on account of the traveling expenses?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; in order to save the cost of transportation. It is the policy of the office, and has been for some time, to get the Indian children from the community in which the school is located, not only on account of the cost of transportation, but because the children are acclimated and they have better health on that account.

Mr. CHURCH. Does the Government defray all of the expenses? Does the Government defray the entire expense that the children incur in attending that school, or do they have to contribute?

Mr. MERITT. The Government pays practically the entire expense, except as to certain children from the Five Civilized Tribes, whose restrictions have been removed. Those children are required to pay their expenses. At these nonreservation schools the Government pays not only for the transportation but it clothes the Indian children and boards them and gives them medical attention.

Mr. CHURCH. These California children are not so far away as to be entirely disqualified, are they?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but we have a very fine nonreservation boarding school in California at Riverside, and also a very fine school at Salem, Oreg. Then, we have a school in the northern part of California at Fort Bidwell, and also the Greenville School.

Mr. GANDY. I would like to ask a question with reference to the Carlisle School: Do they not take students from South Dakota at the Carlisle School that could go to the South Dakota schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is true. A great many Indians of the West have gone to Carlisle in years gone by, and those Indians, as a matter of pride in a great many cases, wish their children to go to the Carlisle Indian School. A great many Indians throughout the West are permitted to go to the Carlisle School because of that condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the children who attend the Carlisle School selected from New York and the New England States?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we select a great many of them from the northern States—from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and some of them from South Dakota. We even go as far West as Montana.

The CHAIRMAN. There are very few there from Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. Very few.

Mr. CHURCH. Is the instruction that they receive there really superior to what is given in the schools of the West?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I think not. We have big nonreservation schools in the West that will compare favorably with the Carlisle School in the instruction given.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the industrial department at Carlisle?

Mr. MERITT. It is very good.

The CHAIRMAN. How many branches of industry do you teach there?

Mr. MERITT. The industries taught at the school are as follows: Boys—Farming, gardening, dairying, baking, painting, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, masonry, carpentry, engineering and plumbing. Girls—Sewing, laundering, nursing, and household economy.

We have made a speciality of getting boys of a mechanical turn of mind to take the mechanical course, and then to get places for them in automobile factories.

The CHAIRMAN. I was going to ask you whether that was done under the outing system. You do send some of these boys to different kinds of factories and have them to work in those factories in order to get practical experience?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and they gradually work into the trades in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an arrangement with the Ford Automobile Co., have you not, by which you place a good many of them there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and a good many of them are placed in other automobile-manufacturing concerns.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the age limit for pupils at Carlisle?

Mr. MERITT. From 14 to 21 years of age.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not some over 21 years of age?

Mr. MERITT. Sometimes we make an exception.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been some enlistments in the Army from that school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; both in the Army and Navy, as well as from other schools.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in the papers that you have had quite a few enlistments from Carlisle.

Mr. MERITT. We have from 5,000 to 10,000 Indians in the Army and Navy throughout the United States, including those who have either volunteered or been drafted.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you in the Army and Navy from the State of Oklahoma—can you tell?

Mr. MERITT. About 1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. One thousand five hundred Indian soldiers?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them are officers?

Mr. MERITT. Quite a number; but we have not the data on that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the highest rank held by any of them?

Mr. MERITT. I can not tell you offhand. One of them, Mr. Locke, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, is a major, and there is Capt. Veche, who is a Choctaw Indian.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SEC. 20. For support and education of three hundred and sixty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school at Flandreau, South Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$75,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all \$83,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Indian School, Flandreau, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$62,955.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	61,500.00
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Amount expended	59,556.59
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Unexpended balance	\$1,943.41
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	24,097.63
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Irregular employees	387.12
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Rent	120.00
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Traveling expenses	23.65
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Transportation of supplies	1,299.63
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	969.66
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Telegraphing and telephoning	130.19
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Heat, light and power, including fuel	3,945.71
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	22,045.30
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Equipment	3,964.19
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Live stock	1,201.50
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Miscellaneous	472.01
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	59,556.59
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¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$8,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	6,000.00
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Amount expended	5,883.64
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Unexpended balance	116.36
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings	1,268.74
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Repair of buildings	4,611.50
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Telegraphing and telephoning	3.40
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Total	5,883.64
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The amount for support, \$75,000, is for maintenance of 365 pupils and includes the superintendent's salary, which is \$2,000. This is an increase of \$12,045 over the amount appropriated last year. In other years the appropriation has been computed on the basis of \$167 per pupil, but now the actual expense has reached nearly \$200 per capita, which is a conservative estimate of the actual cost of maintaining the school. The superintendent has estimated for 385 pupils, as he has now additional space for caring for a few more pupils.

For general repairs and improvements \$8,000 is needed. This amount was appropriated last year and is slightly less than 4 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$203,700. The superintendent has submitted an estimate of \$9,000 for repairs and improvements because of the increased cost of building materials. The main buildings were erected in 1892. These buildings have been in constant use for about 25 years and require frequent repairs in order that they may be kept in good condition. Other buildings have been added, and the 30 frame and brick buildings belonging to the school are valued at \$134,500. Several of these buildings need new roofs, new floors, and other repairs, and it is probable that before the close of the fiscal year 1919 repairs to the steam plant costing at least \$2,000 will be needed.

The school is well situated, has a large farm, and is well equipped. It is doing splendid work and should be maintained for several years in order that adequate facilities may be furnished for advanced Indian pupils from adjoining States from which the school largely draws its pupils.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant—real property	\$203,700
Number of buildings	30
Number of employees	45
Total salaries	\$30,480
Average attendance of pupils	230
Average enrollment	334
Capacity	360
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	\$180
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$262
Area of school land	acres 481
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	132
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)	\$3,621
Value of agricultural products (including both products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock)	\$12,399
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, class 4"	\$1,958
And Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	\$1,488

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741). This includes payments from the appropriations "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," \$1,736, and "Indian school transportation," \$2,206.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support.....	\$77,000
Repairs and improvements.....	9,000
Total.....	<u>86,000</u>

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 365 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Flaudreau, S. Dak., and superintendents salary.....	75,000
Repairs and improvements.....	8,000
Total.....	<u>83,000</u>

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$2,000	Seamstress.....	\$600
Clerk.....	1,320	Assistant seamstress.....	300
Assistant clerk.....	780	Laundress.....	520
Do.....	600	Assistant laundress.....	300
Physician.....	720	Baker.....	520
Disciplinarian and band instructor.....	1,000	Cook.....	560
Principal.....	1,100	Assistant cook.....	300
Teacher.....	780	Farmer.....	840
Do.....	750	Carpenter.....	720
Do.....	720	Shoe and harness maker.....	760
Do.....	720	Engineer.....	1,000
Do.....	630	Assistant.....	660
Do.....	600	Do.....	660
Do.....	600	Do.....	600
Manual training teacher.....	900	Laborer.....	720
Domestic science teacher.....	660	Assistant (with subsistence).....	480
Teacher of agriculture.....	900	Assistant.....	300
Matron.....	720	Do.....	300
Assistant matron.....	600	Laborer.....	540
Housekeeper.....	560	Laborer, 6 mos., \$40 mo.....	240
Nurse.....	720	Total.....	<u>28,300</u>

Mr. HAYDEN. Are any of these amounts for increases in salaries?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is all occasioned by the increased cost of supplies, clothing, etc., at these schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Pierre, S. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$52,000, for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$58,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

INDIAN SCHOOL, PIERRE, S. DAK.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	<u>\$43,750.00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	43,750.00
Amount expended.....	43,254.50
	<u><u>1 495.50</u></u>

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	\$16,176.74
Irregular employees.....	131.01
Travelling expenses.....	54.00
Transportation of supplies.....	305.81
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	922.53
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	41.50
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	2,741.00
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	16,986.00
Equipment.....	4,375.82
Water.....	1,088.03
Miscellaneous.....	340.38
	<hr/> 43,254.50

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	6,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	6,000.00
Amount expended.....	5,910.44

Unexpended balance.....	80.56
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings.....	1,641.19
Repair of buildings.....	4,269.25
	<hr/> 5,910.44

The support item, \$52,000, is for maintenance of 250 pupils, plus the superintendent's salary, \$2,000. This is an increase of \$8,250 over the amount appropriated last year, and is asked for because of the high cost of supplies. In other years the appropriation has been computed on the basis of \$167 per pupil, but now the actual expense has reached nearly \$200 per capita, which is a conservative estimate of the actual cost of maintaining the school.

For general repairs and improvements \$6,000 is needed. This is the same amount that was appropriated last year for this purpose and is slightly over 3 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$196,635. There are 30 buildings at this school, many of which are old and require constant attention in the way of repairs. Among necessary improvements are a new cement hog house, some extension and repairs to water system, new roofs, and a new root cellar. The entire amount requested is required to keep the plant in repair and up to a proper standard.

The school is favorably located, being almost surrounded by Indian reservations. It has a good farm, is doing excellent work, and should be maintained for many years.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant—real property.....	\$196,635
Number of buildings.....	30
Number of employees.....	25
Total salaries.....	\$17,970
Average attendance of pupils.....	195
Average enrollment.....	227
Capacity.....	250
Cost per capita based on average enrollment.....	\$205
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$239
Area of school land (acres).....	312
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	132

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741). This includes payments from the appropriations "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," \$4,425, and "Indian school transportation," \$961.

Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)-----	\$2, 985
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, dairy and stock)-----	\$6, 750
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, class 4"-----	\$802
And "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor"-----	\$560

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support-----	\$52, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	6, 000

Total-----58, 000

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary-----	\$52, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	6, 000

Total-----58, 000

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent-----	\$2, 000
Clerk-----	1, 000
Financial clerk-----	720
Disciplinarian-----	720
Principal teacher-----	900
Teacher-----	660
Do-----	600
Do-----	600
Do-----	570
Matron-----	720
Assistant matron-----	600
Do-----	500
Do-----	300
Seamstress-----	540

Salaries, 1918—Continued.

Laundress-----	500
Cook-----	500
Nurse-----	720
Farmer-----	900
Carpenter-----	780
Shoe and harness maker-----	720
Engineer-----	1, 000
Assistant-----	300
Do-----	300
Laborer-----	600
Do-----	600
Total-----	17, 350

Mr. HAYDEN. That is on the same basis as last year, except that you increase the per capita to \$200?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of two hundred and seventy-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, South Dakota, including pay of superintendent, \$57,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; for irrigation, drainage, and improving school farm, to remain available until expended, \$3,000; in all, \$65,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----\$47, 925. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----48, 500. 00

Amount expended-----48, 490. 97

Unexpended balance-----1 9. 03

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	\$19,888.43
Irregular employees	908.23
Traveling expenses	11.19
Transportation of supplies	97.36
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	668.83
Telegraphing and telephoning	111.73
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	9,197.85
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	13,856.15
Equipment	3,338.08
Live stock	38.25
Miscellaneous	288.25
Total	48,490.97

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$5,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated ----- 5,000.00
 Amount expended ----- 4,965.74

Unexpended balance ----- 34.26

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings ----- 2,615.30
 Repair of buildings ----- 2,348.52
 Transportation of supplies ----- 1.92

4,965.74

The item \$57,000 is for support of 275 pupils, and also provides for subsistence, education, and all other activities connected with the general work of the school, including the superintendent's salary, \$2,000. This is an increase of \$9,075 over the amount appropriated last year, and is necessary because of the high cost of supplies. The appropriation requested is computed upon the basis of \$200 per pupil, and is a conservative estimate of the actual cost of maintaining the school. The superintendent has estimated for 300 pupils, computed, as in previous years, upon a basis of \$167 per capita, which is insufficient.

For general repairs and improvements \$5,000 is needed. This is the same amount that has been appropriated for a number of years past for this purpose, and is a very conservative estimate, being slightly over 2 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$237,110. There are 41 buildings at this school, and the plant requires constant attention in order to prevent deterioration.

For irrigation, drainage, and improving the school farm \$3,000 is needed. The farm consists of 1,390 acres, and affords the pupils an opportunity for instruction in farming and stock raising. The area for farming is rather limited and part of the farm is badly in need of drainage. The estimate for the entire work is \$6,000, of which \$3,000 was appropriated last year and \$3,000 is needed to complete the work.

This school is aiming to adapt itself to the needs of the Indians by giving a practical course in agriculture and stockraising, and maintains a good herd of both stock and dairy cattle. The school is located near large groups of Indians, is doing excellent work, and should be maintained for several years.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant—real property	\$237,110
Number of buildings	41
Number of employees	33
Total salaries	\$21,730
Average attendance of pupils	191
Average enrollment	260
Capacity	300

Cost per capita based on average enrollment	\$184
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$256
Area of school land (acres)	1,390
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	350
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils)	\$2,526
Value of agricultural products (including products from garden, dairy, and stock)	\$11,396
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, class 4"	\$2,437

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919:

Support	\$50,000
Repairs and improvements	5,000
Completing of irrigation and drainage of school farm	3,000
Electric system and enlarging power plant and water system	10,000
Purchase of manual training equipment	2,500
Purchase of playground equipment	1,000
Total	71,500

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary	\$57,000
Repairs and improvements	5,000
For irrigation, drainage, and improving school farm	3,000
Total	65,000

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2,000	Assistant seamstress	\$300
Clerk	1,000	Laundress	540
Assistant clerk	600	Assistant laundress	300
Principal	1,000	Baker	540
Disciplinarian	800	Cook	600
Physician	550	Farmer	900
Teacher	720	Assistant farmer	300
Do	600	Carpenter	900
Do	600	Shoe and harness maker	720
Do	600	Engineer	900
Domestic-science teacher	600	Dairyman	720
Industrial teacher	720	Assistant	300
Matron	720	Do	300
Assistant matron	660	Do	300
Do	600	Laborer	720
Do	540		
Nurse	720		
Seamstress	540		
		Total	21,910

Mr. GANDY. Before we leave the Rapid City item, two years ago Congress appropriated \$30,000 for a new building at Rapid City, a new school building. It was about a year from the time the appropriation was made before plans and specifications were approved and they were ready to receive bids for the construction of the building. In the meantime material and supplies of all kinds, including labor, had increased to the extent that the Indian Office has found it impossible to construct this building within the limit of cost fixed by the appropriation. The school is badly in need of a building, more so to-day than it was two years ago when the appropriation was made. At the proper time I shall offer an amendment to in-

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 741). Payments from "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," \$733, and "Indian school transportation," \$1,780, are included.

crease the appropriation to such an amount as will enable the Indian Office to construct the building.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota: For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith (article thirteen, treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$10,400; for pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material (article eight of same treaty), \$1,000; for pay of additional employees of the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, \$95,000; for subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of their civilization (act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), \$200,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation, and in this service Indians shall be employed whenever practicable; in all, \$307,000.

Mr. MERITT. This is a treaty item, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Sioux of different tribes, South Dakota.

SUBSISTENCE AND CIVILIZATION.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	200,000.00
Amount expended	159,887.51
Unexpended balance	40,112.49
Analysis of expenditures:	
Irregular employees	6,927.66
Rent of buildings	40.79
Traveling expenses	5,657.89
Transportation of supplies	16,244.17
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	212.04
Telegraphing and telephoning	293.03
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	6,033.39
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	100,814.86
Equipment	16,903.45
Seed	5,460.50
Miscellaneous	1,299.73
Total	159,887.51

EMPLOYEES, ETC.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$107,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	107,000.00
Amount expended	103,295.04
Unexpended balance	3,704.96
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	102,965.04
Irregular employees	330.00
Total	103,295.04

This appropriation is divided into two funds—\$107,000 for pay of employees and \$200,000 for subsistence and civilization, making a total of \$307,000, which is the same amount as has been allowed in previous years.

Out of this \$107,000 for employees, \$10,400 will be paid for employees as provided by article 13 of the treaty with the Sioux Nation, dated April 29, 1868, and \$1,600 for the pay of a second blacksmith and the furnishing of iron, steel, and other materials, making a total of \$12,000 to be taken from this fund in accordance with treaty obligations. The remaining \$95,000 will be necessary to cover the salaries of needed employees on the Sioux reservations. While there was a small saving reported under this fund for the fiscal year 1917, this resulted principally from vacancies in various positions, as there is a steady demand for additional employees at these Sioux agencies which cannot as a rule be met. There is a vast amount of supervisory, clerical, and casing work to be done on these reservations, the leasing of tribal and individual lands, supervision of individual funds, the supervision and furtherance of farming operations and the live-stock industry, necessitating a considerable expenditure for employees, equipment, transportation facilities, etc. Under appropriation acts for the past few years the Cheyenne River, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Reservations have not been permitted to share in the subsistence and civilization item as tribal funds were available, but due to the fact that on at least one of these reservations it will be necessary to supplement the tribal money in order to carry on the work of the agency, they have been included in the bill. This, together with the increased cost of materials and supplies will make heavier demands upon this appropriation during the fiscal year 1919 and will render the entire \$200,000 necessary, although a \$40,000 saving is reported for the fiscal year 1917.

These funds will now be available for use at all the agencies in South Dakota, except Sisseton and Yankton, and for the benefit of more than 17,000 Indians. More than \$100,000 was expended under this item during the fiscal year 1917 for the purchase of dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies, etc., and the increased cost of these commodities this year will necessitate a greater expenditure still.

The amount requested will undoubtedly be needed in its entirety in order to meet treaty obligations with these people, and for the continuance of our campaign for their uplift and civilization.

Mr. GANDY. That is the same amount?

Mr. MERITT. The same amount as appropriated last year.

Mr. GANDY. How much of a balance did you have left?

Mr. MERITT. We have an unexpended balance at this time of \$14,842.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, from last year's appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GANDY. With the increase in the price of everything will you be able to get along next year?

Mr. MERITT. I think we can get along with this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, in accordance with the provisions of article five of the agreement made and entered into September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and ratified February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven (Nineteenth Statutes, page two hundred and fifty-four).

Mr. MERITT. This item is the same amount and the same language as provided last year, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	200,000.00
Amount expended-----	185,157.98
Unexpended balance-----	14,842.02

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	\$83,077.47
Irregular employees.....	4,908.71
Construction of buildings.....	2,450.42
Repairs and rent of buildings.....	9,768.52
Traveling expenses.....	428.17
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	2,320.63
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	1.00
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	8,758.33
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	36,317.10
Equipment.....	12,396.50
Live stock.....	261.70
Tuition in mission schools.....	22,535.50
Miscellaneous.....	1,932.93
Total.....	185,157.96

This appropriation is to be expended under the agreement with the Sioux Indians in section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, and the major part is to be applied to the support and maintenance of 48 day schools and 7 boarding schools, the combined schools having an average enrollment of 1,545 pupils. This fund is augmented by the appropriation made for "Subsistence and civilization."

The valuation of the school plants exceeds \$640,000.

There are paid from this fund the salaries of 162 persons, amounting to \$97,363.

The two Standing Rock boarding schools are supported in part from this fund.

Superintendents have estimated that the absolute necessities to be provided for by this fund for the fiscal year 1919 amount to \$181,725.

The amounts from this fund which will be applied to mission contracts for the fiscal year 1918 will be substantially the same as last year. There was used last year:

Immaculate Conception Mission Boarding School, Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	\$5,508
Holy Rosary Mission Boarding School, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.....	12,300
St. Francis Mission Boarding School, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	6,955

Total.....	24,763
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The superintendents of the schools using this fund have estimated as follows:

Cheyenne River:	
Administration.....	\$3,060
Education.....	18,570
Crow Creek:	
Administration.....	1,800
Education.....	21,745
Lower Brule:	
Administration.....	1,600
Education.....	21,030
Pine Ridge:	
Administration.....	2,450
Education.....	106,910
Rosebud:	
Administration.....	3,150
Education.....	11,410
Standing Rock. ¹	

181,725

Mr. SNYDER. I notice that in this item there is an item of \$16,244 for transportation of supplies. That seems to me like a tremendously large amount.

Mr. GANDY. I will explain that. For instance, the agency at Rosebud is 35 miles from the railroad; the boarding school is 40 miles:

¹ Other expenses paid from other funds.

² No estimate.

the agency and boarding school at Pine Ridge is 35 miles from the railroad; the agency and boarding school at Cheyenne is approximately 20 miles from the railroad; and that makes the cost for the transportation of materials and supplies of all kinds much greater than it would be if they were located on a railroad.

Mr. SNYDER. That is a very expensive item.

Mr. MERITT. The haul is unusually long.

Mr. GANDY. We can not move the agencies to the railroads, and we have not been able to get the railroads to the agencies.

Mr. SNYDER. It is merely a matter of information, and I am trying to understand the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For subsistence and civilization of the Yankton Sioux, South Dakota, including pay of employees, \$14,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification in support of this item. It is the same language and the same amount as heretofore appropriated.

Support of Yankton Sioux, South Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$14,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	14,000.00
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Amount expended-----	13,962.82
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Unexpended balance-----	37.18
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	7,914.17
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Irregular employees-----	57.09
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Traveling expenses-----	154.80
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Transportation of supplies-----	571.34
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	22.76
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Telegraphing and telephoning-----	149.02
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	1,091.68
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	1,598.01
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Equipment-----	2,238.46
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Live stock-----	300.00
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Miscellaneous-----	45.58
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Total-----	13,962.82
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This is the same amount as allowed for the maintenance of this agency during the past fiscal year.

This agency has supervision over the affairs of nearly 1,900 Indians at Yankton, as well as over such affairs of the Santee Indians as require supervision, the Santee Agency having been abolished. The expenditure under this appropriation for salaries alone for the past fiscal year was nearly \$8,000, and with the added work resulting from the supervision of the affairs of the Santees, no reduction can be expected.

The remaining \$6,000, in view of the increased cost of materials and supplies, will be barely sufficient to cover the cost of forage, fuel, subsistence, medical supplies, equipment, transportation, etc., for the fiscal year 1919. The fact that although strict economy was practiced at this agency last year there was but an unexpended balance of \$37 would indicate that the agency can not be maintained during the coming year with added responsibilities at a lesser cost.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the equipment and maintenance of the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, South Dakota, for incidental and all other expenses necessary for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting insane Indians to and from said asylum, \$40,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$60,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated ----- 45,000.00

Amount expended ----- 28,699.23

Unexpended balance ----- 16,300.77

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	12,362.67
Construction of buildings	1,094.50
Repairs and rent of buildings	663.68
Traveling expenses	1,074.48
Transportation of supplies	571.35
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	51.50
Telegraphing and telephoning	64.70
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	2,568.70
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	8,441.03
Equipment	802.75
Live stock	450.00
Seed	365.29
Miscellaneous	188.58

Total ----- 28,699.23

ROAD.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated ----- \$7,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

No previous appropriation.

This appropriation is required for the support of insane Indians, for equipment, pay of employees, repairs, improvements, incidentals, and for the transportation of Indians to and from the asylum.

The capacity of this institution is 93, and there are at present 73 patients incarcerated therein, the population of the institution gradually increasing. The obligation of their support is one which must be assumed by the United States, the Indians being wards of the Government, and some of the State institutions of this character refusing to receive them. These patients are usually incurable and will remain charges for years. While the outlook is hopeless, yet it is absolutely necessary that such an institution as the Canton Asylum be maintained for the care of the insane among the Indian wards of the Government.

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$2,500	Laborer	\$480
Financial clerk	930	Do	420
Physician	1,300	Do	420
Matron	660	Do	420
Seamstress	500	Do	420
Laundress	480	Do	420
Cook	500	Do	420
Engineer	720	Do	420
Laborer	540	Do	420
Do	540	Nurse	600
Do	480	Cook	480
Do	480		
Do	480		
Do	480	Total	15,540

All with subsistence when on duty.

Mr. HAYDEN. Insane Indians from all parts of the United States are sent to this place?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRENCH. Is not the ratio of insanity among Indians exceedingly low?

Mr. MERITT. It is very low, much lower than among the white people.

Mr. FRENCH. How many did you say were incarcerated here?

Mr. MERITT. Only 73.

Mr. FRENCH. And that includes all insane Indians from all over the United States?

Mr. MERITT. We are taking care of some Indians who might be classed as insane at some other places, but this is the principal place for insane Indians from the Indian country; practically all of the insane Indians go to the Canton Asylum.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is this asylum equipped with all the modern devices that they have in other up-to-date insane asylums?

Mr. MERITT. It is fairly well equipped; not as extensively and expensively equipped as the asylum here in Washington, but it is equipped sufficiently well to meet the needs.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are not transferring Indians from St. Elizabeth's to Canton, are you?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$185,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Sioux Indians of Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, accruing under the act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and forty-eight), and to expend the same for the support, civilization, and education of said Indians.

That is a new item and has never been carried in the bill before?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it is a new item, and I submit the following justification:

Tribal funds, Sioux Indians of Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., \$185,000.

This item involves authority for the withdrawal of \$185,000 of the tribal funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Rosebud Band of Sioux Indians, accruing under the act of May 30, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 448), providing for the disposition of the surplus and unallotted land in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties on the reservation, section 7 of which reads as follows:

"That from the proceeds arising from the sale and disposition of the lands aforesaid, exclusive of the customary fees and commissions, there shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Indians belonging and having tribal rights on the said reservation; the sums to which the said tribe may be entitled, which shall draw interest at 3 per cent per annum; that the moneys derived from the sale of said lands and deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for their education, support, and civilization."

This fund is entitled the "Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund," and the status thereof on June 30, 1917, was as follows:

Principal	\$446,018.09
Interest	56,498.89
Total	502,516.98

These Indians also have another fund to their credit, likewise arising from the sale of surplus land on that reservation, under the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1230), section 5 of which provides, in part, that the funds so accruing shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians and shall be expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and he may, in his discretion, upon appli-

cation by a majority of said Indians, pay a portion of the same to the Indians in cash, per capita, share and share alike. If, in his opinion, such payments will be for the best interests of the Indians.

As this fund is subject to expenditure under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, it has been drawn upon rather heavily for general purposes of benefit to the Indians, per capita payments, etc., and the balance remaining in the Treasury on June 30, 1917, was only \$353,083.92. In view of the depleted condition of this particular fund, it is thought advisable to obtain authority for the withdrawal of \$185,000 of the "Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund," which amounted to \$502,517.98 (principal and interest) on June 30, 1917, as above stated; in other words, it is requested that authority be granted for the expenditure of not to exceed \$185,000 of the fund stated for the support, civilization, and education of the Sioux Indians residing on the Rosebud Reservation, in order that the other fund ("Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation") may not be exhausted, which might happen during the fiscal year 1919, at the present rate of expenditure, and which would seriously embarrass the service in its work for the Rosebud Indians, as the 3 per cent fund can not be drawn upon without specific authority of Congress, which it is the purpose of this item to provide.

The Rosebud Reservation is inhabited by 5,636 Indians and comprises approximately 1,851,812 acres of land, practically all of which has been allotted. These Indians need better homes, improved live stock, modern agricultural implements, and other appurtenances of our present-day civilization; the money is on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States; it is therefore recommended that the desired authority be granted, in view of the circumstances set forth above, and particularly because of the danger of the other fund ("Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation") becoming exhausted during the fiscal year.

Mr. HAYDEN. What are you going to do when this fund becomes exhausted, like the other fund? At this rate of expenditure it will last about three years.

Mr. MERITT. We hope within the next few years to get most of these Indians self-supporting, issue patents in fee to the allotted competent Indians, and materially reduce the expense of running the reservation. When all of the tribal funds are exhausted, it will be necessary for us to come to Congress for a gratuity appropriation.

Mr. GANDY. How much did it cost last year to run that reservation?

Mr. MERITT. The following is a complete statement of all expenditures on the Rosebud Indian Reservation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Regular employees.....	\$79,386.09
Irregular employees.....	21,948.33
Construction of buildings.....	2,266.48
Repair of buildings.....	3,030.32
Traveling expenses.....	1,718.22
Transportation of supplies.....	17,136.66
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	619.22
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	71.89
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	15,082.47
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	64,229.62
Equipment.....	19,048.11
Livestock ¹	35,593.88
Per capita payments.....	261,618.34
Tuition of pupils in mission schools.....	27,310.00
Miscellaneous.....	8,128.71
Total.....	557,188.34

Mr. GANDY. If \$185,000 is authorized by Congress to be withdrawn from Mellette County money, and the Secretary, under previous authorization from Congress, has a right to expend Tripp County

¹ \$33,642.60, "Civilization of the Sioux."

money, have you any assurance as to how much money is going to be expended on the Rosebud Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. We will not expend any more than we have been expending heretofore; we will keep the expenses down to the minimum.

Mr. GANDY. I want the record to show that in addition to the statement of population and size of this reservation, that three of the four counties in this reservation have been formally opened and that a very large percentage of the population in these three counties is composed of white settlers, the Indians being interspersed among the whites; that only one county on the reservation remains unopened, that being practically all allotted to Indians; that if, as the Assistant Commissioner states, the department is going to go ahead and turn loose a lot of Indians on this reservation, who should be turned loose and should have been turned loose years ago, then this item can be reduced in the near future.

Mr. HAYDEN. You stated a moment ago that after all the money now in the Treasury to the credit of these Indians was exhausted, it would be necessary to come to Congress and ask for a gratuity appropriation for their support. Did you have that in view when the language on page 65 was recommended to be stricken out, that is to say, with reference to the subsistence of the Sioux "other than the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Tribes"? The item carries an appropriation of \$307,000 for the support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and so on. It says "for subsistence of the Sioux other than the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Tribes." You recommend that that language be stricken out?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we recommend that that language be stricken out because it is necessary to use a part of this fund on those reservations. Heretofore we have been excluded from doing that on those reservations because they had ample funds in the Treasury available, without legislation by Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. So far as the Rosebud Reservation is concerned they still have funds?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. How about Cheyenne River?

Mr. MERITT. I have a statement here of the funds of the Sioux Indians: The Rosebud Indians have in the Treasury of the United States at this time, \$2,586,462; the Sisseton Indians have \$395,706; the Yankton Indians have \$212,190; the Pine Ridge Indians have \$701,650; the Lower Brule Indians have \$49,568; the Crow Creek Indians have \$108,208; the Cheyenne River Indians have \$1,175,686.

Mr. HAYDEN. How about the Standing Rock Tribe?

Mr. MERITT. The Standing Rock Indians have \$812,646.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Rosebud Indians have over \$2,000,000, the Cheyenne River Indians over \$1,000,000, and the Standing Rock Indians over \$812,000 what is the necessity at this time for striking out the language which provides for the expenditure of the gratuity appropriation of \$307,000 for their benefit?

Mr. GANDY. There is this thing that you must consider in connection with the amounts that have been given: That in 1889, in the opening of the Big Sioux Reservation, Congress provided that of the money received, \$3,000,000 should be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of these Indians, to remain there for 50

years, one-half of the interest to be used for education and the other half to be paid in annuity payments to the Indians; and of the amounts given, this \$3,000,000 has constituted a very large proportion of it, and it still has something over 20 years to remain in the Treasury of the United States under the act of Congress of 1889.

Mr. HAYDEN. So, as a matter of fact, these principal sums are not for use; only the income is available.

Mr. GANDY. Yes; only the income.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are annuity payments still made to these Indians?

Mr. GANDY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. GANDY. It only makes something like eight or nine dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Does a payment of eight or nine dollars a year do an Indian any good?

Mr. GANDY. Well, they have been used to it, and that was provided for by law a good many years ago. If a man has three children and the payment is \$9 the family would get \$45.

Mr. SNYDER. Not being particularly familiar with the activities of the Rosebud Reservation, can you tell, in a general way, what this large amount of money is used for annually?

Mr. MERITT. It is for issue of rations to the Indians, for school purposes, for maintaining a hospital, for agency administrative purposes, for supplying stock to the Indians, and for various purposes which would arise in connection with a very large reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Could you put in the record just how you are going to divide this money?

Mr. MERITT. Salaries, \$5,000; payments to Indians, \$180,000.

Mr. GANDY. For the purpose of comparison, because it is a new item in the bill, you might also put in the record a statement as to the expenditure of funds for the past fiscal year, and where the funds came from.

Mr. MERITT. The following list shows the funds and expenditures therefrom for the benefit of Sioux items:

Per capita payments made in the field to Sioux Indians during the fiscal year 1917.

Fund.	Per capita.	Amount.
Rosebud:		
Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, act 2, Mar. 2, 1917.....	\$30.00	\$167,170.00
Do.....	5.00	26,075.00
Interest on Sioux fund, Rosebud (annuity).....	3.00	16,000.00
Interest on Rosebud 3 per cent fund, act 2, Mar. 2, 1917.....	5.00	26,035.00
		240,320.00
Pine Ridge:		
Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1917 (bills).....	.16	1,298.09
Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1916 (bills).....	1.03	7,707.51
Interest on Sioux fund, Pine Ridge (annuity).....	3.00	12,443.00
		21,374.60
Crow Creek:		
Interest on Sioux fund, Crow Creek (annuity).....	3.50	2,014.00
Interest on Crow Creek 4 per cent fund (annuity).....	.50	292.00
		2,336.00
Cheyenne River:		
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	7.50	20,315.10
Interest on Sioux fund, Cheyenne River (annuity).....	2.00	2,769.00
		23,084.10
Total.....		287,113.70

Mr. MERITT. We would like to have inserted in the bill the following:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to allot, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, the unentered and otherwise undisposed of lands in Bennett County, South Dakota, to Indians of the Pine Ridge Reservation who are entitled to allotments under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and eighty-eight), and acts supplemental thereto, but who have not heretofore been allotted and for whom no suitable land is available on the diminished Pine Ridge Reservation.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Bennett County, S. Dak., is a part of the original Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and was opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President of June 29, 1911, under authority of the act of May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 440). Of the area thus opened, approximately 170,000 acres, about 40,000 acres remain undisposed of.

The act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444-451), authorizes allotments to be made under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888)—an act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations—"to any living children of the Sioux tribe of Indians belonging on any of the Great Sioux reservations affected thereby and who have not heretofore been allotted, so long as the tribe to which such Indian children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands."

There are approximately 400 Indians belonging on the Pine Ridge Reservation who have thus far failed to receive an allotment, and as the tribal (unallotted) land remaining in the diminished (unopened) reservation is classified as "bad land, breaks—devoid of soil or grass and of no use whatever," no suitable provision can be made for these unallotted Indians on the diminished reservation.

Under section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, *supra*, heads of families, and single persons as they arrive at the age of 18 years, are entitled to live stock and implements or their commuted value in cash, which amounts at this time to about \$575 per capita, but as a prerequisite to such benefits it is necessary that an Indian be allotted.

The undisposed of lands in Bennett County actually belong to the Indians for whom this item would provide, and as we have been unable to give them allotments in severalty on the unopened part of the reservation, it seems but proper that an effort should be made to allot them the undisposed of lands in the opened part of their reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do I understand that a child among the Sioux is entitled to an allotment on arriving at the age of 18?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Notwithstanding the fact that he may be the sole heir of some Indian family and would thereby inherit a large farm?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; he is entitled to an allotment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then, there is no limit to how long this process can go on?

Mr. MERITT. The limit is reached when there are no further lands to be allotted. Under the existing conditions 400 of the Pine Ridge Indians not only have not received allotments but under the law they can not share in the annuities until they are given allotments, and as these are surplus Indian lands it seems only fair that the Pine Ridge Indians should have an allotment and also a share in the annuities.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Indians are living on the Pine Ridge Reservation and these allotments are made on another tract of land some distance from there, how are they going to cultivate their allotments?

Mr. MERITT. That is adjoining the present Pine Ridge Reservation, and of course when the allotments are made they will move to the allotment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have the Indians the right to dispose of any part of their land in case they do not want to move to the new allotments, supposing they had more land than they can properly cultivate?

Mr. MERITT. We can sell their allotments under existing law.

Mr. HAYDEN. What I am trying to ascertain is whether this legislation will give to any individual Indian more land than he can properly use.

Mr. MERITT. Some of these 400 Indians may have inherited a share in an Indian allotment, but some of them may not have any inherited land at all; it all depends on the condition of the individual Indian.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why have they not been allotted in the past?

Mr. MERITT. Because the surplus lands within the Pine Ridge Reservation are absolutely worthless. All the grazing and agricultural lands have been allotted, and these Indians are without lands.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do we propose to allot them if all the land in question has already been allotted?

Mr. MERITT. We propose to allot them on the open part of the land of the Pine Ridge Indians which was formerly within the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a reservation is that; is that an Executive-order or treaty reservation?

Mr. MERITT. The Pine Ridge Reservation is both a treaty and Executive-order reservation. It is part of the reservation that has been opened by act of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the re-servation that you allot from belong to the Pine Ridge Indians?

Mr. MERITT. All undisposed land belongs to the Pine Ridge Indians, and those lands, when sold, will go to the credit of the Pine Ridge Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you propose to allot them on land which has not been yet disposed of?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But which was authorized to be sold?

Mr. MERITT. The title is now in the Pine Ridge Indians.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Meritt, I did not understand you a moment ago. You say that the heirs could or could not dispose of the inherited lands?

Mr. MERITT. We have authority under existing acts of Congress to sell inherited lands and distribute the money to those who are entitled to receive it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then the department is authorized to sell them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

UTAH.

SEC. 21. For support and civilization of Confederated Bands of Utes: For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths (article fifteen, treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$6,720; for pay of two teachers (same article and treaty), \$1,800; for purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop (article nine, same treaty), \$220; for annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food and clothing, and farming equipment (article twelve, same treaty), \$30,000; for pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, \$15,000; in all, \$53,740.

Mr. MERITT. This is a treaty item, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, Utah.

SUSPENSE.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$30,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	30,000. 00
Amount expended-----	27,475. 11
Unexpended balance-----	2,524. 89
Analysis of expenditures:	
Subsistence-----	27,475. 11

EMPLOYEES, ETC.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	23,740. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	23,740. 00
Amount expended-----	21,765. 82
Unexpended balance-----	1,974. 18
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees-----	21,689. 32
Irregular employees-----	76. 50
	21,765. 82

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,000. 00
Amount expended-----	9,371. 14
Unexpended balance-----	628. 86
Analysis of expenditures:	
Irregular employees-----	52. 00
Transportation of supplies-----	1,123. 03
Implements-----	5,096. 11
Seed-----	2,500. 00
	9,371. 14

This appropriation is required to enable the office to carry out the provisions of the treaty of March 2, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 619), whereby the Government obligated itself to furnish the Ute Indians certain employees and various subsistence items.

The Indians who benefit under this appropriation are approximately 2,053 in number, 1,155 of whom are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, and 898 under the jurisdiction of the superintendents of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Agencies in Colorado.

As will be noted from the analysis of expenditures, \$27,475.11 was expended during the fiscal year 1917 for subsistence, consisting of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, in accordance with article 12 of the aforesaid treaty. That portion of the item providing for employees is used for the pay of necessary teachers, clerks, tradesmen, etc., in the civilization of the Utes at the several agencies mentioned.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have always been curious about that treaty with the Confederated Band of Utes. Of course, the treaty was made a

long time ago and maybe we are bound to make these payments; but in the meantime the Utes obtained a judgment against the United States for a very large sum of money. I have wondered whether there was not some way by which they could pay all of their own expenses without this gratuity from the United States.

Mr. MERITT. There is no limitation on this treaty item; it is really within the discretion of Congress, I think, to discontinue it whenever it deems it advisable, but we think the time has not yet arrived when the treaty item should be discontinued.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the total amount to the credit of the Utes in the Treasury now?

Mr. MERITT. The Ute Indians have \$3,617,763 in the Treasury.

Mr. GANDY. In addition to that we are paying a gratuity to them.

Mr. MERITT. No; this is a treaty appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. But that treaty does not say we must perpetually pay them this gratuity, does it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wish you would put in the record the language of that treaty, so that we can consider the propriety of spending this \$53,740 out of their funds instead of leaving it a gratuity from the United States.

Mr. MERITT. I will be glad to do that. About 4 years ago we prepared a letter to Chairman Stephens, giving full and detailed information regarding every treaty item in the Indian appropriation bill; that was published as a House document, and it contains a great deal of data.

The following are references to the treaty with the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians in Utah:

Article 15 of the treaty with certain bands of Ute Indians concluded March 2, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 619-622) provides as follows:

"The United States hereby agree to furnish the Indians the teachers, carpenters, millers, farmers, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

In article 9 of the same treaty it was agreed that an additional blacksmith to the one provided for in the treaty on October 7, 1863 (13 Stat. L., 675) should be provided, together with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed for the Uintah, Yaampa, and Grand River Agencies.

Article 12 of the same treaty reads as follows:

"That an additional sum sufficient, in the discretion of Congress (but not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per annum), to supply the wants of said Indians for food, shall be annually expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, until such time as said Indians shall be found to be capable of sustaining themselves."

There does not appear to be any further provision in the articles of the treaty with the Ute Indians, referred to in the Indian appropriation act, as to the duration or expiration of the time during which the benefits are to be given, but article 10 of the treaty of March 2, 1868, *supra*, reads:

"At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and millers herein, and in the treaty of October seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, referred to in article one of this treaty, provided for, but in case of such withdrawal an additional sum thereafter of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, upon careful inquiry into their condition, make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said Indians."

It would appear from the foregoing that the continuation of the treaty benefits in favor of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians is a matter within the discretion of the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the support and civilization of Indians in Utah, not otherwise provided for, including pay of employees, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians in Utah.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
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Amount expended-----	8,928.58
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Unexpended balance-----	1,071.42
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	1,050.00
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Irregular employees-----	1,879.39
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Construction of buildings-----	470.20
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Repairs to buildings-----	365.13
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Traveling expenses-----	841.75
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Transportation of supplies-----	183.04
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	8.25
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Telegraphing and telephoning-----	8.70
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	12.11
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	1,048.39
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Equipment-----	1,081.43
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Seed-----	936.53
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Miscellaneous-----	443.66
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Total-----	8,928.58
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This item is in the same amount as has been allowed in previous years, and is for the purpose of providing for the support and civilization of the Ute Indians not otherwise provided for. These Indians were formerly under the supervision of a special agent, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah.

To bring about closer supervision and administration of their affairs 458 have been placed under the superintendent of the Goshute School in Utah and 50 under the superintendent of the Fort Hall School in Idaho. In addition, the 1910 census showed that there were approximately 1,416 unattached Indians in the State.

The Indians under Government supervision live on small reserves that have been set aside for their occupancy, on the public domain, and on lands set aside by the Mormon Church.

This appropriation is used for the administration of the affairs of these Indians and is required for the pay of Indian labor in lieu of rations, the purchase of seed and farming equipment, construction and repairs to buildings, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies, traveling expenses, and general agency expenses.

Mr. HAYDEN. These Indians are not Utes and they have no interest in the Ute funds?

Mr. MERITT. They are not living on the reservations, and I do not think they share in the Ute funds.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are you sure about that?

Mr. MERITT. They are scattered bands living in various parts of the State of Utah.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are sure they have no interest in the Ute funds?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they have no interest in the Ute fund. This is for the Skull Valley and Deep Creek Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, within his discretion, the sum of \$350,000 of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians

and to expend the sum of \$50,000 of said amount for the benefit of the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Band of said Indians in Colorado, and the sum of \$200,000 of said amount for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, and the sum of \$100,000 of said amount for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, which sums shall be charged to said bands, and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, on the funds of the said Confederate Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and thirty-four), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress, on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Confederated Bands of Utes, 4 per cent fund.

UINTAH.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount authorized-----	\$200,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount authorized-----	200,000.00
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Amount expended-----	178,298.17
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	21,701.83
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Analysis of expenditures:

Irregular employees-----	4,108.25
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Repairs and rent of buildings-----	3,650.00
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Transportation of supplies-----	26.11
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Equipment-----	63.49
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Per capita and pro rata payments-----	160,844.00
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Miscellaneous-----	606.32
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	178,298.17
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UTE MOUNTAIN.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount authorized-----	50,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount authorized-----	50,000.00
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Amount expended-----	42,959.03
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Unexpended balance-----	7,040.97
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Analysis of expenditures:

Irregular employees-----	14,314.04
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Repairs and rent of buildings-----	18.61
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Traveling expenses-----	14.90
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Transportation of supplies-----	98.09
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Telegraphing and telephoning-----	31.22
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	5,032.68
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Equipment-----	1,289.32
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Live stock-----	85.00
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Per capita and pro rata payments-----	21,870.00
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Miscellaneous-----	205.17
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	42,959.03
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SOUTHERN UTES.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount authorized-----	50,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount authorized.....	\$50,000.00
Amount expended.....	49,950.00
Unexpended balance.....	50.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Per capita and pro rata payments.....	49,950.00
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INTEREST.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Authorized to use the interest accrued to June 30, 1917.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Authorized to use the interest accrued to June 30, 1916.

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	\$13,426.34
Irregular employees.....	5,769.53
Construction of buildings.....	10,190.03
Repairs and rent of buildings.....	7,555.98
Traveling expenses.....	984.68
Transportation of supplies.....	2,018.15
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	498.31
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	20.51
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	2,354.18
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	6,345.79
Development of allotments.....	18,819.10
Seed.....	9,592.65
Equipment.....	6,979.45
Live stock.....	7,069.00
Per capita and pro rata payments.....	15,570.00
Thrashing.....	537.08
Miscellaneous.....	1,737.53

109,468.31

Analysis of expenditures, Confederate Band of Utes, 4 per cent fund, 1918.

Object.	Reservation.						Total.	
	Southern Ute.		Uintah and Ouray.		Ute Mountain.			
	Principal	Interst.	Principal	Interst.	Principal	Interst.	Principal	Interst.
Salaries and wages.....	2,474.72		\$4,108.27	\$11,585.60	\$15,548.45	\$5,135.55	\$19,456.70	\$19,195.87
Buildings, construction.....				10,099.60		91.33		10,190.93
Repairs, rent.....	2,126.12		3,640.00	2,851.33	18.31	2,578.52	3,668.61	7,555.98
Traveling expenses.....	452.82			177.38	143.40	354.48	143.40	984.68
Stationery and printing.....	90.81			379.41		28.09		498.31
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	6.82				31.22	13.63	31.22	20.51
Transportation of supplies.....	5.17		26.11	1,516.85	329.85	496.13	355.96	2,018.15
Fuel.....	1,160.62			1,140.52		53.04		2,354.18
Clotting, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	1,288.24			3,652.16	5,032.68	1,405.39	5,032.68	6,345.79
Equipment.....	2,048.23		63.49	4,243.50	1,374.32	637.68	1,437.81	6,979.45
Live stock.....	423.00			6,544.00		100.00		7,069.00
Per capita payments.....	149,950.00		161,844.00		3,840.00	15,570.00	23,664.00	15,570.00
Developing allotments.....	1,745.97			28,934.99		4.50		30,685.46
Miscellaneous.....			636.32		235.17		811.49	
Total.....	49,950.00	11,874.58	178,258.17	71,125.34	26,353.70	26,468.39	234,601.87	109,468.31
Additional claims and obligations settled to Oct. 1, 1917 (not yet classified), and unaccounted for advances to disbursing agents.....	50.00		20,758.59		23,646.30		44,454.89	
Unexpended balance.....	10,162.21		943.24	6,834.63		28,973.85	943.24	46,570.75
Grand total.....	50,000.00	22,668.82	200,000.00	77,960.00	50,000.00	55,442.24	300,000.00	156,039.06

¹ Not paid in cash, but segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to credit of each Indian.

Reservation.	Population.			Area (acres).					
				Agricultural.			Grazing.	Other.	Total.
	Able-bodied male adults.	Other.	Total.	Cultivated.	Other.	Total.			
Southern Ute.....	65	307	372	2,500	4,300	6,800	39,480	11,800	58,000
Uintah and Ouray.....	278	877	1,155	8,470	72,072	80,542	228,817	52,131	361,190
Ute Mountain.....	117	409	526	35	.....	35	390,000	152,000	512,035
Total.....	460	1,593	2,053	11,005	76,372	87,377	627,997	215,931	931,305

TRIBAL FUNDS CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, \$350,000.

The act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L. 934), provides for the payment of the net amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians (\$3,305,257.19), to remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from February 13, 1911, both principal and interest to be available under annual authorization by Congress for cash payment to said Indians or for expenditure for their benefit in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. Pursuant thereto, for the past several years Congress has annually authorized the withdrawal of varying amounts of the principal fund plus the accumulated interest each year, the appropriation last year being as follows: Southern Ute, \$50,000; Uintah and Ouray, \$200,000; Ute Mountain, \$50,000. The above table shows an analysis of the expenditures for the fiscal year 1917 at the three jurisdictions named, in behalf of the Indians entitled to share in this fund. The amount asked for represents an increase of \$50,000 over that authorized last year, which is intended for the Southern Ute Indians, and the necessity thereof is set forth below.

SOUTHERN UTE.

These Indians (the Southern Utes) were allotted several years ago in 80 and 160 acre tracts. The allotments, however, are only partially developed, although good progress has been made during the past few years. The sum of \$50,000 appropriated from the principal of this fund for the Southern Ute Indians for the fiscal year 1917, was the first authorization therefrom for their benefit. The greater portion of this amount was segregated into individual shares, deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian, and expended for industrial purposes in conformity with the individual Indian money regulations (1) for developing the individual holdings of the allottees, (2) purchase of live stock, implements, building material, furniture, etc., and (3) for other purposes contributing to the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians. An irrigation project has been constructed on this reservation at a total cost of approximately \$222,311, 1,878 acres of land being now within service of ditches, and in order to reap the proper benefit from this large expenditure, the Indians must be provided with additional teams, agricultural implements, seed, and other supplies for developing their allotments.

However, the \$50,000 authorized last year amounts to only \$137 per capita, which is entirely insufficient to provide each Indian with adequate equipment and facilities for self-support. For this reason, and as above stated, \$100,000 is included in the estimate for the ensuing fiscal year in order to provide sufficient funds with which to meet the further needs of these Indians. They were formerly very backward from an industrial standpoint, and are now alive to the necessity of increased activity on their part and at a critical stage of their development. It is therefore important that sufficient funds be made available to insure their continued progress along the lines already begun.

UINTAH AND OURAY.

The sum of \$200,000 from the principal of this fund was authorized for the fiscal year 1917 for the Uintah and Ouray Utes, plus their share of \$77,960 in the interest to June 30, 1917, making a total of \$277,960. Of the \$200,000

appropriated from the principal, \$169,844 was segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian; and of the \$77,960 interest, \$6,521.16 was expended for clothing and forage, \$6,544 for live stock, and \$8,934.99 for developing allotments, getting water on the lands, etc.

An extensive irrigation project has been constructed on this reservation at a total cost of \$1,041,268, with 80,094 acres of land within service of ditches, of which only 8,470 acres have been actually cultivated by the Indians. Under present conditions it is necessary that all of this land be placed in cultivation and beneficial use made of the water not later than June and July, 1919, upon penalty of forfeiture of the valuable water rights, without which the land is practically worthless. With water the land is well adapted to the production of alfalfa, fruits, grain, and vegetables. However, much of it is rough and unbroken sagebrush, and it has been found by actual experience that the cost of clearing the land, fencing it as required by law, plowing, leveling, and constructing the necessary laterals and ditches, is about \$10 per acre, and in the case of very rough and stony land the cost is much greater than this.

The money authorized in previous years has been spent largely as follows: (1) In developing the land of all allottees who can not do such work themselves, in order to protect the water rights thereto, as above set forth; (2) to aid able-bodied Indians in the purchase of teams, implements, etc., so that they may develop their own land; and (3) in cases where the land is already developed and the water rights secure, to help the allottees in making better and more permanent improvements, in the purchase of live stock, the erection of sanitary homes (for which there is great need), and for such other necessary industrial purposes as may be deemed advisable.

UTE MOUNTAIN.

There is also included in this item \$50,000 for the Indians of Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Reservation in Colorado, which is the same amount as that authorized last year. Of this sum, \$15,548.45 was expended for salaries and wages; \$5,032.68 for clothing, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies; \$1,374.32 for sundry equipment, and \$3,870 for per capita payments to supplement \$15,570 utilized from the interest for this purpose. The Indians on this reservation have not been allotted. They are perhaps the least progressive of any of the Utes and are greatly in need of better homes, improved live stock, agricultural implements, etc. If authorized, the greater portion of the \$50,000 asked for herein will probably be segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian for expenditure under the individual Indian money regulations, although some of it will likely be used for the purpose of water development, which is badly needed as a prerequisite to the inauguration of an aggressive campaign for the development of the live-stock industry, for which the reservation is best adapted. In this connection it will be noted that the actual expenditures from the \$50,000 to June 30, 1917, were \$26,353.70, while additional claims and obligations settled to October 1, 1917 (not yet classified), and unaccounted for advances to disbursing agents at that time amounted to \$23,646.30, which represents the entire balance of the appropriation, and will likely be wholly absorbed, with the exception, perhaps, of a small sum which may be turned back into the Treasury. Of the \$55,442.24 interest, on June 30, 1917, there was an unexpended balance of \$28,973.85, which will no doubt be materially reduced when outstanding claims and obligations chargeable thereto have been settled. It is believed that the amounts asked for herein are absolutely essential to the successful continuation of the industrial program now being prosecuted among the Ute Indians, in order to make of them self-supporting, independent citizens of the community.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice a curious thing about the division of these funds. The Uintah Indians receive in prorated payments, \$169,844, and the expense for employees among them was only \$4,108.25. The Ute Indians receive prorated payments of \$21,870 and the expense for employees among them was \$14,314.04. How does it happen you have such a large overhead charge out of the smaller appropriation? The total amount appropriated for the Uintah Indians is \$200,000,

and the amount appropriated for the Ute Mountain Indians is \$50,000. Of the \$50,000, \$14,000 is expended in salaries, and of the \$200,000, \$4,000 is expended in salaries?

Mr. MERITT. Some other fund was available for administrative expenses on the Uintah Reservation. This money will eventually be equalized and the Indians will share alike in the distribution of those funds.

Mr. HAYDEN. The equalization should go into effect right now. You are going to have a terrible lot of bookkeeping in the future in order to check up these accounts in order to see how the money should be divided. It seems to me that the prorata division ought to go on right now, according to the number of Indians that are being benefited.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it should begin before it is further complicated?

Mr. MERITT. We need more for the Uintah Reservation at this time, because within about two years the present time limit for using the water on the reservation will expire. We have constructed a very large irrigation projection on that reservation, costing the Indians about a million dollars, and we are putting forth every effort at this time to get all of that land under cultivation so as to save the water rights for those Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is a very laudable purpose. I am not objecting to the appropriation. I can not understand why there was so much more expended out of the smaller amount for the Ute Mountain Indians than there is from the \$200,000 appropriated for the Uintah Indians. It does not look fair to me.

Mr. MERITT. Other funds were used for the greater part of the salaries on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, as indicated in the following comparative statement showing the amount paid for salaries and wages from the different funds on the two reservations. The population of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation is 1,164, and of Ute Mountain, 533. It will be noted that the total amount paid for salaries and wages at Uintah and Ouray was \$35,082.67, and at Ute Mountain, \$22,496.35. This money is available for expenditure in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the promotion of civilization and self-support among the Ute Indians. The Uintah and Ouray Utes have been allotted and the greater portion of the \$200,000 appropriated for their benefit last year was prorated into individual shares, deposited in bank, and expended for developing their allotments, in order to protect the water rights thereto. The Ute Mountain Utes are unallotted, and hence their affairs must necessarily be handled on a community or tribal basis, as they have no allotments to develop, and in fact, do very little farming, the livestock industry being their principal means of support, supplemented by wages for labor performed on the reservation roads, bridges, fences, etc., which represents a substantial portion of the total amount paid from this appropriation for salaries and wages.

Salaries and wages (agency).

Fund.	Utah and Ouray.	Ute Mountain.
Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, employees, Utah.....	\$14,960.49	\$2,312.00
Interest on Ute 5 per cent fund.....	580.00	979.00
Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund:		
Principal.....	4,108.25	14,314.04
Interest.....	11,585.60	1,700.94
Industrial work and care of timber:		
Agriculture and stock.....	450.00	150.00
Field matrons.....		540.00
Forestry.....	640.00	
Pay of Indian police.....	2,538.33	1,491.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....		1,099.37
Total.....	35,042.67	22,496.35

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing the construction of lateral distributing systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes, in Utah, and to maintain existing irrigation systems, authorized under the act of June twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six, reimbursable as therein provided, \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERRITT. I offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... \$40,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous years..... 27,627.45

Amount appropriated..... 40,000.00

67,627.45

Amount expended..... 46,169.15

Unexpended balance..... 21,458.30

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees..... 16,561.53

Irregular employees..... 20,822.72

Traveling expenses..... 216.42

Transportation of supplies..... 475.64

Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies..... 291.38

Telegraphing and telephoning..... 80.83

Heat, light, and power, including fuel..... 89.20

Dry goods, subsistence, forages, medical supplies..... 226.79

Motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles..... 2,447.80

Equipment..... 3,372.96

Live stock..... 621.02

Miscellaneous..... 962.86

Total..... 46,169.15

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Indian tribes: Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes.

Number of Indians on reservation, 1,164.

Area of reservation, 2,048,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 80,094 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 35,144 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 83,282 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 8,470 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 20,106 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 6,568 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$804,064.38.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$175,582.41.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$30.

Value of crops raised, 1917, \$379,463.22.

Average annual precipitation, 9 inches.

Source of water supply, Green River tributaries.

Market for products: Local; fair. Distance from railroad, 90 miles.

A substantial increase in this appropriation over the amount allowed last year is being requested. Following a usual custom, the small laterals of the system have not been built except as there has been need for them. We have until July 1, 1919, to establish our water rights on this land. With a view to accomplishing this end and saving the water for the Indians, we have been exerting every effort to lease the lands for agricultural purposes. In order to make this scheme effective, the water must be gotten to the respective tracts. It has been a race with time, but with the funds requested we expect to save practically the entire irrigable area. This is a very important matter for the future development of the Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. How is this money reimbursable?

Mr. MERITT. Out of the sale of lands; and those Indians who keep the lands will ultimately become self-supporting and will be able to pay their prorated share of the cost.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Indians have no tribal fund in the Treasury now?

Mr. MERITT. They have a fund, as the result of this Ute judgment, of over \$3,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why don't we use the money now in the Treasury to the credit of the Utes to do this work?

Mr. MERITT. This irrigation project was practically completed before that judgment was given in favor of the Ute Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would it not be possible to at once reimburse the United States out of Ute funds and pay this debt? If that was done, they would not have to be worrying about a settlement in the future.

Mr. MERITT. All Ute reimbursable items have been fully paid from tribal funds other than the Ute judgment of \$3,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Inasmuch as you are asking for a large increase at this time, it seems to me it would be proper to work out the suggestion that I have made right now. It would be so much easier to get an additional appropriation of \$150,000 out of this fund than it would be to ask Congress to appropriate the money out of the Treasury and then compel the Government to wait to be reimbursed until some time in the future.

If they have the money, this work ought to be done. If you are racing against time, as you say, why not use all the Ute money that can be economically expended and complete the work right away?

Mr. MERITT. We would like to have inserted after the word "to," line 6, page 69, the words "be immediately available and to." That would make it read "to be immediately available and to remain available until expended."

Mr. HAYDEN. That would not be necessary if you used their money?

MR. MERITT. No, sir. Still it would be necessary, because the comptroller has held that some of these tribal funds are not available until the beginning of the new fiscal year.

MR. HAYDEN. What I think we ought to do in order to protect the water rights of these Indians is to immediately appropriate all the money that is needed to complete the work. The bill should be paid out of the \$3,617,000 that the Ute Indians have to their credit in the Treasury. There is no sense in taking two or three bites at this cherry. It seems to me it would be better to do it in that way than to ask for an appropriation out of the Treasury. I am in favor of paying the whole bill now. There is owing to the Government nearly a million dollars, and they have \$2,600,000 to their credit. Why not pay their debts and clear up the books. The Government is paying interest on this money all the time.

(The committee then adjourned, at 12.20 p. m., to meet Friday, December 14, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Friday, December 14, 1917.

The committee met at 10 o'clock, Hon. Charles D. Carter, chairman, presiding.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDGAR B. MERITT—Resumed.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

WASHINGTON.

SEC. 22. For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

MR. MERITT. The same amount and in the same language as asked for in the last year's appropriation, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	\$7,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	7,000.00
Amount expended.....	6,914.52

Unexpended balance.....	85.48
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	3,912.51
Irregular employees.....	246.89
Traveling expenses.....	46.42
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	204.00
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	73.00
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	1,202.50
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	981.40
Equipment.....	191.90
Miscellaneous.....	55.90

Total.....	6,914.52
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This appropriation is used for meeting the expenses incident to the administration of the affairs of these Indians, about 1,275 in number.

While a large portion is expended for salaries and wages, these employees are a direct benefit to the Indians by reason of the work done in their behalf and in looking after their interests.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Makahs, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	2,000.00
Amount expended.....	1,253.42
Unexpended balance.....	746.58
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees.....	600.00
Transportation of supplies.....	6.92
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	93.25
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	326.08
Equipment.....	204.67
Miscellaneous.....	22.50
Total.....	1,253.42

This small appropriation is necessary to cover the expense of administering the affairs of these Indians, about 400 in number, who are under the jurisdiction of the Neah Bay Agency in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the support and civilization of Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees, \$1,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification for the record:

Support of Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	1,000.00
Amount expended.....	604.25
Unexpended balance.....	395.75
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses.....	410.86
Transportation of supplies.....	2.05
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	3.00
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	.25
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	158.61
Equipment.....	7.40
Miscellaneous.....	22.08
Total.....	604.25

This appropriation is used for the administration of the affairs of these Indians, nearly 1,000 in number, under the jurisdiction of the Taholah and Neah Bay Agencies in Washington, and is used to meet the general expenses that arise in connection with the administration of their affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Yakima Agency, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians, Yakima Agency, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	3,000.00
Amount expended	2,995.75
Unexpended balance	4.25
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses	565.65
Transportation of supplies	46.14
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	18.75
Telegraphing and telephoning	122.73
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	222.00
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	1,443.05
Equipment	415.08
Miscellaneous	162.35
Total	2,995.75

This appropriation is for the expenses of the Yakima Agency in looking after the 3,000 or more Indians under its jurisdiction.

This sum covers the traveling expenses, subsistence for the old and indigent Indians, medical supplies, forage for the agency stock, transportation of supplies, and other expenses that usually arise in the conduct of an agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Colville, Taholah, Puyallup, and Spokane Agencies, including pay of employees and for purchase of agricultural implements, and support and civilization of Joseph's Band of Nez Perce Indians in Washington, \$130,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Colville and other agencies, and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated	\$13,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	13,000.00
Amount expended	12,704.89
Unexpended balance	295.11
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees	7,539.99
Irregular employees	270.87
Traveling expenses	599.13
Transportation of supplies	18.25
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	35.01
Telegraphing and telephoning	116.06
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	1,142.70
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	1,624.35
Equipment	1,296.99
Miscellaneous	61.54
Total	12,704.89

This appropriation provides for the administration expenses at Colville, Cushman, Spokane, and Taholah Agencies. They have jurisdiction over 6,000 Indians, and this appropriation is to cover the expenses incident to looking after their needs and providing for their wants.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Spokanes in Washington (article six of agreement with said Indians, dated March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, ratified by act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two), \$1,000.

Mr. MERITT. That is a treaty item, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Spokanes, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	\$1,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated -----	1,000.00
Amount expended -----	982.81

Unexpended balance -----	17.19
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees -----	720.00
Irregular employees -----	216.00
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies -----	1.50
Equipment -----	35.82
Miscellaneous -----	9.40

Total -----	982.81
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This is a treaty item and to enable the Government to fulfill its agreement with these Indians whereby the United States obligated itself to furnish a blacksmith and carpenter and to do the necessary work to instruct these Indians in these trades.

This agreement was ratified by the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat., 120-139).

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation system on lands allotted to Yakima Indians in Washington, \$15,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March first, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That money received under agreements for temporary water supply may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for maintenance and improvement of the irrigation system on said lands.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Maintenance and operation, irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated -----	\$15,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated -----	15,000.00
Amount expended -----	13,148.63

Unexpended balance -----	1,851.37
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees -----	7,943.24
Irregular employees -----	3,199.91
Rent of buildings -----	30.00
Traveling expenses -----	23.10
Transportation of supplies -----	35.21
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies -----	13.35
Telegraphing and telephoning -----	55.76
Heat, light, and power, including fuel -----	1.50
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies -----	3.00
Equipment -----	662.75
Maintenance of gauging stations and stream investigations -----	1,107.31
Miscellaneous -----	13.50

Total -----	13,148.63
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STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Indian tribes: Confederated Yakimas.

Number of Indians on reservation, 3,146.

Area of reservation, 1,145,069.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 53,627 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 53,627 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 120,000 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 4,690 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 35,497 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 13,440 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$488,365.95.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$201,679.03.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$1,800,000.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$24.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$125.

Estimated value of crops raised 1917, \$5,250,000.

Average annual precipitation, 7 inches.

Source of water supply, Yakima River and tributaries.

Market for products, local and general—excellent—railroads through project.

This amount is needed for the Indian share of the maintenance and repair of the canals and structures of this very extensive project. There are more than 400 miles of canals and 3,278 structures to keep up. Many of the smaller structures are of timber, 17 to 18 years old, and are replaced as they gradually fail. A maintenance charge is collected from the non-Indian irrigators, and the amount here requested will be required as the proportion for the Indians themselves.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice the irrigable area of land under constructed work is 3,600 acres, and the area of land actually irrigated is 3,600 acres. You undoubtedly made good use of the money expended on that project, because every acre that could be irrigated is irrigated.

Mr. MERITT. The Indians are probably making a better showing on the Yakima Reservation than on any other reservation in the United States. That is true so far as the cultivation of the land is concerned, and the proceeds and the value of the crops gathered by the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. You have there the most valuable land that can be found on any Indian reservation?

Mr. MERITT. It is a very valuable tract of land.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the most productive land, I presume, of any Indian reservation in the United States, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. It is equally as productive as the land in the Salt River Valley in Arizona, and in the Gila River Valley.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice in the justification you say "area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 35,479"; the next item is "area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 13,440 acres." Is that 13,000 item included in the 35,000-acre item?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. It is additional, then?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. In all there are 48,900 acres of irrigable land now cultivated?

Mr. MERITT. There is quite a large acreage of land on the reservation that has been cultivated by white owners.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the fifth installment in payment of \$635,000 for water supply or irrigation of forty acres of each Indian allotment on the Yakima Indian Reservation irrigation system in the State of Washington, provided by the act of August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large,

page six hundred and four, \$100,000 to be covered into the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That the land for which the aforesaid water supply was purchased shall be understood to be included within the Wapato irrigation project.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$100,000
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	100,000
Amount expended-----	100,000

Analysis of expenditures:

Transferred to United States Reclamation Service to be expended and accounted for by that bureau-----	100,000
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This item is requested for the purpose of paying the fifth installment of the purchase price of a water right for the Yakima Indians, as provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 582-604), wherein, in accordance with the recommendations of a Joint Congressional Commission, the sum of \$635,000 was authorized to be appropriated annually in installments on estimates to be certified by Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purchase from the Reclamation Service of a perpetual right to 720 cubic feet of water per second in lieu of water of which the commission determined the Indians had been theretofore unjustly deprived by the Government. It will be covered into the reclamation fund in accordance with the terms of the act. The proviso has been incorporated in order to avoid the possibility of confusion in future years. The report of the aforesaid commission (S. Doc. No. 337, 63d Cong., 2d sess.) makes it clear that it was the water right of the Indians under the Wapato project of the Yakima Reservation, which has an area of 120,000 acres, as compared with the more than a million acres in the entire reservation, that was under consideration and it is believed that this should appear in connection with the law which gives effect to it.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the same item, the same amount and for the same purpose, that was appropriated heretofore in accordance with the recommendation made by the Joint Congressional Committee after investigating this proposition?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice in the provision the following: "Provided that the land for which the aforesaid water supply was purchased shall be understood to be included within the Wapato Irrigation project." Where did you get that new name?

Mr. MERITT. That is an irrigation project on the Yakima Reservation, and it is stated in that way in order to make it perfectly clear where that water shall be applied. That was the intention of Congress in making the appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Has there been any dispute about it?

Mr. MERITT. There has been no dispute about it, but our irrigation people thought it would be well to have that included as a matter of law.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no one objecting to this legislation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I notice this is the fifth installment and there is no balance unused. Has the other \$100,000 that has been paid in installments been actually used?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. That has been paid over to the Reclamation Service for water.

Mr. HAYDEN. Money was taken out of the reclamation fund to do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of three hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Washington, including repairs and improvements, and for pay of superintendent, \$70,000, said appropriation being made to supplement the Puyallup school funds used for said school.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Tacoma, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$60,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	50,000.00
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Amount expended-----	49,859.90
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Unexpended balance-----	140.10
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	21,650.06
Irregular employees-----	272.89
Construction of buildings-----	473.59
Repairs and rent of buildings-----	9,386.78
Traveling expenses-----	82.80
Transportation of supplies-----	48.36
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	873.65
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	21.19
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	1,812.59
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	12,825.75
Equipment-----	2,481.49
Miscellaneous-----	130.15

Total-----	49,859.90
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An increase of \$10,000 over the appropriation of last year is necessary, because of the high per capita cost at Indian schools. In previous years the appropriation has been computed on the basis of \$167 per pupil, but now the actual expense has reached nearly \$200 per capita, which is a conservative estimate.

The Cushman School is well equipped with shops and is virtually a trades school for the Indians of the northwest. The present capacity is 350. There are 40 buildings, and the total value of the school plant is \$392,584. Farming is not extensive, but considerable is done in gardening, the propagation of plants and bulbs, and in greenhouse management.

The school has heretofore been supported to some extent out of special funds available only here. These funds are annually diminishing, there being no longer any receipts of importance to take care of the support or the repairs and improvements that are necessary.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property, \$392,584.

Number of buildings, 40.

Number of employes, 33.

Total salaries, \$24,740.

Average attendance of pupils, 240.

Average enrollment, 284.

Capacity, 350.

Cost per capita based on average enrollment, \$177.¹

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 70, 72), and the act approved Sep. 7, 1916 (Stat. 39, L. 741). This includes payments from the appropriations "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," \$1,368, and "Indian school transportation," \$1,197.

Cost per capita based on average attendance, \$210.

Area of school land (acres), 42.

Area of school land (acres cultivated), 10.

Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils), \$2,005.

Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, dairy and stock), \$882.

Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, \$120.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919; support, \$60,000.

Requested in proposed bill: Support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash., including repairs and improvements and superintendent's salary, being made to supplement the Puyallup School funds used for said school, \$70,000.

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent-----	\$1, 800	Housekeeper-----	\$660
Clerk-----	900	Nurse-----	720
Assistant clerk-----	900	Seamstress-----	600
Physician-----	600	Laundress-----	500
Assistant superintendent and principal-----	1, 000	Baker-----	300
Teacher-----	690	Cook-----	660
Do-----	690	Assistant cook-----	300
Do-----	600	Tailor-----	900
Do-----	630	Gardener-----	720
Do-----	600	Engineer-----	1, 200
Instructor of foundry work-----	900	Disciplinarian-----	720
Manual-training teacher-----	1, 200	Carpenter-----	840
Do-----	1, 000	Fireman-----	840
Matron-----	660	Do-----	300
Assistant matron-----	600	Laborer-----	500
Do-----	540	Do-----	500
Do-----	500	Total-----	24, 540

Mr. HAYDEN. What was the amount of Puyallup school funds used last year?

Mr. MERITT. The amount expended from the school fund last year was \$9,100.68, and from the interest on said fund \$2,767.05. The amount of this fund now in the Treasury is \$79,932.89.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing construction and enlargement of the Wapato irrigation and drainage system, to make possible the utilization of the water supply provided by the Act of August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and four), for forty acres of each Indian allotment under the Wapato irrigation project on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, and such other water supply as may be available or obtainable for the irrigation of a total of one hundred and twenty thousand acres of allotted Indian lands on said reservation, \$750,000 to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire cost of said irrigation and drainage system shall be reimbursed to the United States under the conditions and terms of the Act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay to Violetta Stone and W. D. Stone, husband and wife, the sum of \$629.48 for lands purchased of them for use in connection with the construction of the diversion dam across the Yakima River, as provided for in the Act of May eighteenth nineteen hundred and sixteen (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty-four), and the sum herein appropriated shall be available for the purchase of such other lands as may be required in connection with the construction of the aforesaid irrigation project.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

diversion dam and distribution and drainage system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Amount appropriated, immediately available	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917: Unexpended balance from previous years	195,974.17
Total	395,974.17
Amount expended	207,912.05
Unexpended balance	188,062.12

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	21,824.91
Irregular employees	71,292.76
Repairs to buildings	67.89
Traveling expenses	359.33
Transportation of supplies	9,196.43
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	366.05
Telegraphing and telephoning	144.51
Heat, light, and power, including fuel	6,034.10
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	21,254.12
Equipment	77,149.28
Miscellaneous	222.67
Total	207,912.05

This appropriation is requested as the third installment of the amount which will be required to provide for the construction of a large irrigation project to cover approximately 120,000 acres of fertile and productive lands that have been allotted to the Yakima Indians. In the Indian act for 1915 Congress authorized the appropriation of \$635,000 for the acquisition of sufficient water to cover this project, and it is, of course, necessary to provide the canals and structures to make this expenditure useful.

Under appropriations amounting to \$400,000, as provided by the Indian appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, a diversion dam has been completed and the construction of the canal system undertaken. This land is exceptionally productive and is particularly adapted to grain, potatoes, and fruit. Approximately 54,000 acres are now under cultivation, and there is an insistent demand by lessees for every acre that can possibly be put under irrigation. This demand is so great that within recent months a local committee of business men endeavored to procure an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of bringing the whole project under ditch at the earliest practicable moment. This tract probably offers the greatest possibilities by way of meeting the requirements of the present emergency for increased food production of any in the United States, when the factor of time is considered. Therefore, in preparing our estimate we were limited only by questions involving the economical use of funds. We have asked that this appropriation be made immediately available. If our request shall be allowed no effort will be spared in bringing the greatest possible area under cultivation during the 1918 growing season. The proviso covering the purchase of land of Violetta Stone and husband has been inserted in order to enable the office to pay these persons for land which it was necessary to procure in connection with the construction of the Wapato diversion dam but for which no funds under our control were available to make payment.

Mr. HAYDEN. This \$629.48 comes out of the \$750,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is not quite clear that it does. It says: "The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay to Violetta Stone and W. D. Stone, husband and wife, the sum of \$629.48 for lands purchased of them for use in connection with the construction of the diversion dam across the Yakima River, as provided for in the act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (Thirty-ninth Statutes

at Large, page one hundred and fifty-four), and the sum herein appropriated shall be available for the purchase of such other lands as may be required in connection with the construction of the aforesaid irrigation project." It appears to me that we should provide that this sum of \$629.48 should be made available out of the amount of money appropriated as above, because otherwise it would be in addition to it.

Mr. MERITT. That will be entirely acceptable, Mr. Hayden.

Mr. HAYDEN. Last year \$200,000 was appropriated for this work and you say that there is an unexpended balance of \$188,062.12. It is very evident you did not do any work on that project last year, notwithstanding these insistent demands that the land be put under cultivation.

Mr. MERITT. We have only recently constructed the dam, and we are now using these funds—this unexpended balance—in building laterals. All of our efforts were put on the dam because we could not get the necessary additional water until the dam was constructed.

Mr. HAYDEN. But evidently there was no work done on the dam last year, because while we gave you \$200,000, there is this large unexpended balance.

Mr. MERITT. The dam is completed.

Mr. SNYDER. The dam was built from funds appropriated previous to this and not out of this fund.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was put on this project, Mr. Meritt? The Wapato project was done before that, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. There was a small dam put in, but a new and much larger dam has been constructed within the last year to take care of this additional water supply.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the new dam made of?

Mr. MERITT. It is made of cement. It is across the Yakima River near the entrance of the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. At the gap?

Mr. MERITT. At the gap; yes; just as you enter the reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. This is a very large increase, and it seems to me to be a good deal more than you can possibly spend there in the coming year in addition to the one hundred and eighty thousand-odd dollars still left in the fund. It doesn't seem possible to me that you could expend all that money in one year building laterals, canals, etc.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the total amount of money needed to complete this project? You say in the justification that some citizens asked for \$2,000,000 for the purpose of bringing the whole project under ditch at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. MERITT. There are 120,000 acres under this project. The estimated cost for completing the project is \$4,000,000. \$3,000,000 of which is for the distribution system and \$1,000,000 for storage works.

Mr. SNYDER. I shall be glad, of course, to appropriate whatever money is actually needed for the work for the coming years, but it seems to me this is a very large amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is just as evident as it can be from the face of this report that practically no work was done last year, because they have an unexpended balance from the previous year of \$395,000. They expended \$207,912.05, leaving an unexpended balance of \$188,062. Then they had \$200,000 immediately available, which they did

not use, making a total of \$388,000. Apparently there has been a long delay for some cause.

Mr. SNYDER. Now they ask for \$550,000 in addition.

Mr. MERITT. It was strongly urged upon us to ask for a much larger appropriation for this work, but our irrigation people thought they could not expend economically more than we are asking for in addition to the appropriations already available.

Mr. HAYDEN. It looks to me as though you could get an engineer who would estimate the total amount of work necessary to be done and who could promptly expend the money economically instead of dragging the work along over a series of years. We ought not to appropriate this large sum of money unless we have just such an engineering statement.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been expended on this project? Can you give us those figures?

Mr. MERITT. On the Yakima project, the irrigation system, we have expended, up to June 30, 1917, exclusive of the amount we have paid for water, \$488,365.95.

Mr. SNYDER. And how long have you been in expending that?

Mr. MERITT. Quite a number a years. The cost of operation and maintenance and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, was \$201,678.03.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean when you say "Exclusive of paying for the water"?

Mr. MERITT. Congress has directed that we should expend six hundred and some odd thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. \$635,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; for additional water supply for the Indians, and that, of course, is not included in this.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the \$635,000 set out in a previous item here, \$100,000 to be paid to the Reclamation Service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That is the way I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have spent \$400,000 for water already?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make a total of how much?

Mr. MERITT. That would make approximately a million dollars, including the water.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference between the Yakima project and the Wapato project?

Mr. MERITT. That is all one project.

Mr. SNYDER. The water all comes from this one dam?

Mr. MERITT. We get the water out of the Yakima River.

Mr. SNYDER. But this dam on which you are expending \$635,000 is the main base of the water supply for both these projects, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. The dam costs between one and two hundred thousand dollars and catches the water that is let down by the Reclamation Service out of storage.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Mr. Snyder wants to know whether the water is all diverted at one place.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Diverted at the gap in the mountains?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you call it at one place the Wapato and at another place the Yakima?

Mr. MERITT. This is simply known as the Wapato irrigation system, because it is on the Yakima Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact the Wapato is just one unit of the Yakima project, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. The fact of the matter is that the Government built, out of the reclamation fund, a reservoir for storing water for both Indians and white people. The Indians have been charged with a part of the cost of the reservoir which they are paying at the rate of \$100,000 a year.

The stored water is allowed to come down stream as needed and is diverted at the diversion dam which has just been complete?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. And the purpose is to build canals and laterals from that diversion dam so as to deliver the water to the land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have already completed the diversion dam. We have settled the water controversy on the reservation; Congress has made an appropriation to buy the water, and now we want to divert it to the allotments of the Indians, so that we can get the water actually onto the Indian lands by the construction of laterals.

Mr. HAYDEN. About how much irrigated lands is there under the Yakima project?

Mr. MERITT. We have about 53,627 acres of land, and most of it is being irrigated and cultivated now.

The CHAIRMAN. That amount is being irrigated and cultivated. How much have you under ditch, which is not being cultivated?

Mr. MERITT. It is practically all being cultivated by Indians, by white lessees, and white owners.

The CHAIRMAN. Is all of the land that can be irrigated in the district being utilized now?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; practically the entire amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. You have a considerable item for operation and maintenance. That is an important matter, because if you drag out the construction, the overhead, the pay of high-priced engineers, and so forth, are expenses that must be paid whether any work is done or not. That is why I am trying to get an explanation for the fact that practically no work was done last year, although the funds were appropriated.

Mr. MERITT. When we complete these laterals we will be able to put under cultivation about 65,000 acres of additional land.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Indians under the Spokane jurisdiction, accruing under the Act of May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and fifty-eight), and to expend the same in the purchase of land for fair grounds purposes and the construction of a building thereon for the benefit of said Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Section 2 of the act of May 29, 1908 (34 Stat. L., 460), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of the surplus unallotted agricultural land on the Spokane Reservation, reads in part as follows:

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of for the benefit of the Indians such timber upon said other lands as in his judgment has reached maturity and is deteriorating and which, in his judgment, would be for the best interests of the Indians to sell, the purpose being to as far as possible protect, conserve, and promote the growth of timber upon said timber lands. The Secretary of the Interior shall deduct from the money received from the sale of such timber the actual expense of making such sale and place the balance to the credit of said Indians, and he is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the sale and removal of such timber so sold as he may deem advisable."

For several years the Indians of this reservation have been holding a very successful agricultural fair under the difficulties incident to the lack of suitable grounds and buildings therefor. In order that the fair may reach its highest measure of usefulness as an incentive to the industrial activity of the Indians, it is necessary that such facilities be provided. By formal resolution of the tribal council the Indians have asked that \$2,000 be made available for this purpose from the tribal funds on deposit in the United States Treasury accruing from the sale of timber, as set forth in that portion of the act quoted above. Pursuant thereto, it is recommended that the desired authority be granted, as contemplated by the item under consideration. No suitable land is available on the reservation for this purpose, and it will therefore be necessary to purchase other land in the vicinity.

MR. HAYDEN. How much money have they in the Treasury to their credit?

MR. MERITT. They have \$26,476.

MR. HAYDEN. And they want this fair building constructed?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Why do you say "Indians under the Spokane jurisdiction"? Are there any other Indians on the Spokane Reservation except Spokane Indians?

MR. MERITT. That is simply a technical title which we have given the matter.

MR. HAYDEN. This whole \$26,000 is carried in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians under the Spokane jurisdiction?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. HAYDEN. There is no other Spokane Indian fund in the Treasury?

MR. MERITT. No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. All the Spokane Indians are on the Spokane Reservation, are they not?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. There are no other Indians there?

MR. MERITT. No, sir.

MR. DILL. I notice that the same amount of money has been asked—that is, \$13,000—for Spokane and Colville and a number of Indian tribes there.

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. DILL. Is there any intention of spending extra money up there this year that you know of?

MR. MERITT. No, sir.

MR. DILL. This reclassification fund in the first part of the bill makes it within the discretion of the Indian Bureau to reclassify the lands on that reservation if the office desired to do so?

MR. MERITT. I think not.

MR. DILL. What I am getting at is this: That there is a great deal of complaint about some of the classification of land in Colville. If it were deemed expedient by the Indian Bureau, is there a fund, or

can a part of this fund appropriated in the first part of this bill be used, to reclassify some of those lands, or would a special appropriation be necessary?

Mr. MERITT. Under the first item in the bill, the allotment appropriation, we have authority to reclassify and reappraise Indian lands.

Mr. HAYDEN. What Mr. Dill wants to know is whether a classification once made fixes it forever or can the land be reclassified.

Mr. MERITT. I think that the department could use the funds available for reclassifying those lands.

Mr. DILL. That is my understanding, but I wanted to be sure. Then, I noticed for this Yakima project you are asking \$750,000 instead of \$200,000 as last year. I recall that last year on the floor of the House we had a discussion about that, and your justification shows the department used \$750,000 this coming year.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I would like to explain to the committee at this time that the justification showed a balance of nearly \$200,000.

Mr. DILL. That is what I understood, there was a lot of money left over.

Mr. MERITT. That balance does not represent the balance from the last fiscal year, but the balance this fiscal year, because this year's appropriation was made immediately available, and we will have exhausted the entire balance of this year's appropriations before the close of the fiscal year, and for that reason we would like to have this appropriation made immediately available.

Mr. DILL. \$750,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. You think they will use \$750,000 down there?

Mr. MERITT. We can use \$750,000 very satisfactorily.

Mr. DILL. Has the department got plans to use that?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. That irrigation project has dragged along so, and I wondered whether this money was going to be appropriated and just lay there or be really used.

Mr. MERITT. As soon as this appropriation bill is passed we will have our plans worked out and will begin the use of this appropriation immediately with a view of getting some of the crops in this year under this appropriation.

Mr. DILL. I happen to know there is a great lot of land there that could be used and would be used if that project could be finished up, but there is no use appropriating the money and not developing those lands with the great need of crops of corn and grain of all kinds in this country at the present time.

Mr. MERITT. We will make a very prompt and a very satisfactory use of this money. The commercial clubs in that part of the country have requested an appropriation of \$2,000,000. We realize that we could not use that amount in one year, but we could use \$750,000 to advantage.

Mr. DILL. I have no objection to that amount of money being appropriated if used, but if it is going to be left lay there and nothing done with it I wanted to get some idea here from the department as to whether they proposed to take action.

The CHAIRMAN. With the consent of the committee, we will hear Mr. Johnson of Washington, who has several matters to put before the committee pertaining to the welfare of Indians in his State.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALBERT JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

December 11, 1917.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I greatly appreciate the kindness of the committee in letting me have a few minutes a little ahead of my turn. I have so many things to present in behalf of the Indians of the State of Washington that I can not take the time of the committee to present them all. Statements concerning many items are on file in writing with the committee. The condition of the Indians of western Washington is not good. Last year at the Cushman Indian School they were forced to send pupils home for the want of means to carry them through. The buildings there are falling into decay. The city of Tacoma will soon have a population of 200,000, and it is growing up all around this Indian school. There stand the old bare, half-painted, barn-like buildings, falling into decay and neglect. While other Indian schools are a source of pride to the communities in which they are located, this one is a disgrace to Tacoma. I hope the Commissioner of the Indian Office in his wisdom may see an opportunity soon to do something to dress those buildings up.

The CHAIRMAN. You know how that school is operated, do you not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes, sir, in a way.

The CHAIRMAN. You know how the funds are provided for it?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Many of these particular Indians have no funds; others who are wealthy would gladly pay more if they had some of their wealth in cash instead of in timber holdings.

The CHAIRMAN. A part of it is provided from the Treasury, and this school is different from other nonreservation schools, from the fact that some of the funds are supplied from Indian funds.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I will not take the time of the committee with any further statement in regard to that. I shall at once introduce a bill to put this school on the same plan as the other Indian schools. Our Indians, as they are throughout the United States, with the exception of a few that were left without lands, are rich Indians without the opportunity to enjoy their riches in any part.

The thing I particularly want to urge upon the committee—and I have here a letter from the Indian Office indorsing it—is the matter of the construction of a road on the Quinault Reservation in Washington. It is embraced in a bill—H. R. 6319—introduced by me after consultation with the Commissioner of the Indian Office. That bill provides—

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a road across Point Grenville on the Quinault Reservation, Washington, the sum of \$22,500 to be immediately available and to be reimbursed from any

funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Quinault Indians: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and at such times as he may deem proper and in the employment of Indian labor, as far as possible, in the construction of said highway.

Now, the necessity for that road is five times greater than it was last year. The lack of this road has cost these Indians thousands upon thousands of dollars. They live by fishing, and the estimated loss to each Indian is at least 5 cents per fish. That much is lost to him for the want of this road. In other words, at Moclips they pay 5 cents more per fish than they do at Taholah. The unfortunate Indians have to haul their fish a little matter of 9 or 10 miles. One portion of the road is over a small mountain, and the rest of the way is over the heavy sands along the beach of the Pacific Ocean. They can go over that portion of the road only when the tide is right. To get over the slippery mountain is still worse. They are simply killing their horses. A former superintendent forbade these Indians from buying Ford automobiles and insisted that they should buy horses, which they did: Some of these horses probably starved to death, and others will starve during the coming winter, because the Indians do not have money with which to buy hay.

In addition to the necessity for reaching the market with fish, there now comes the necessity of getting out spruce timber which is used in aeroplane construction. The Quinault Reservation has upon it a large quantity of valuable spruce timber, and at this time of good prices, which are regulated by the Government, and which amount to more than \$100 per 1,000 feet, five times the ordinary selling price, these Indians should be enabled to dispose of their timber.

Mr. SNYDER. How soon could they build the road after getting the money?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. In 60 days. The county commissioners are willing to assist in the work. The county commissioners built a bridge on a part of the road, but quite a few years ago the bridge washed out, and the county commissioners took a solemn oath that they would not rebuild the bridge inasmuch as the Government had not done anything toward connecting up the forest reserve roads and the Indian reservation roads. Let me read to you from a letter I received from Raymond, Wash., on the subject of this spruce timber:

Mr. T. H. Donovan called on me the other day and suggested a matter whereby the Government could acquire an abundance of aeroplane spruce for immediate use, and after listening to his suggestion, I reached the conclusion that there is considerable merit in it. It is this: The Quinault Reservation, which commences about 1 mile north of Moclips, is covered with spruce timber. This land, as I understand it, can not be sold by the Indians for several years yet, but the Indians are all anxious to sell at any reasonable price, if the law permitted them to do so. Mr. Donovan suggested that an act be passed permitting the Indians to sell this timber to the Government, receiving therefor liberty loan bonds; the price to be fixed by the Government.

Now, that matter has been taken up by me time and again with the Indian Office, and I am now taking it up with the aeroplane production department of the national defense. You understand that the Government has set the price, and its agents are combing the privately owned part of western Washington for spruce timber. The price of spruce timber has gone up to five times its normal price.

Now, these Indians are not permitted to sell their spruce timber, and I want to know whether there is any way under heaven whereby they can come into their own, and at the same time render a great service to the Government by letting the aeroplane builders have this spruce timber.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can't these Indians sell?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. These Indians can not sell anything that they have not the title in fee to.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think that applies to the products of farms and orchards.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It applies to timberlands.

Mr. GANDY. They are prohibited from selling their timber.

Mr. SNYDER. They are prohibited from putting their lands in cultivation because they can not sell the timber?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. These Indians can not very well get it in cultivation. It will cost \$300 per acre to clear it after the timber is cut. The buyers will not take any log that will not cut as much as 22 inches at the base.

The CHAIRMAN. A part of that reservation was allotted three or four years ago.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; and in addition some 600 allotments were made but were held up and the allotting agent was dismissed from the Government service. I have never heard of a single allotment which has been made since, the Indian Office apparently being unable to decide whether the land is chiefly beneficial or valuable for agricultural purposes or more valuable to hold as timber.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it good fruit land?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. No; it is timberland just back of the Pacific Ocean. It is a heavy wet country. It is the wettest place in the United States, where the rain falls in feet rather than in inches. They have 10 or 12 feet of rainfall a year.

I have brought the two matters up in the same connection, because if we could get at that spruce, we would need the road to bring it out.

Mr. SNYDER. How near would this road come to this spruce timber if it were built along the lines you suggest?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. All the way from 5 to 12 miles. It would place large quantities of spruce within 5 to 12 miles of the railroad, a transcontinental railroad, and it would enable great tracts of spruce timber to be cut and floated down the Moclips River, which is entirely within the Indian Reservation.

Mr. SNYDER. How near does this road that you desire to have built come to this timber land?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Moclips is at tidewater, and is on the Northern Pacific Railroad. This would bring the timber within from 5 to 12 miles of the railroad. Then, as I have said, thousands of logs could be brought down the Moclips River. This road is the most important thing I could suggest. By providing it the Indians could sell sufficient timber in 90 days to reimburse the Government for building the road. The whole thing can be done in 90 days, and all of the money appropriated placed back in the Treasury. Any business man would do it before sundown this very day.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill, H. R. 6319, is the road bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What legislation do you propose for the sale of timber, or have you a bill for that?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. No, sir; there is no bill for the sale of the timber, because the department has authority to sell it if they decide that the Indians are competent, or if the Indians have deceased heirs. The Government has already made allotments surveys and has proposed to finish the allotments, but it has been hung up through an endless chain of red tape in the department.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know why the allotments were held up?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have had a lot of correspondence about it and I would be glad to present a letter from the Secretary of the Interior about it. Roughly, it was because it was impossible to determine whether the lands were chiefly timber lands or chiefly agricultural lands.

Mr. GANDY. The Secretary would have the power to sell the timber in any event?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is this reservation located?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The Quinault Reservation is a large triangular tract covering thousands of acres. Extending north across the Quinault River, it reaches to the Jefferson County line, one side of the triangle being on the Pacific Ocean and the whole remaining triangle reaching into the greatest spruce belt in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much demand for that timber?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes, sir; there has been a great demand for spruce timber. It is needed for the manufacture of aeroplanes. The Government needs twice as much per month now as it is now getting. My home is in the heart of the great spruce belt.

The CHAIRMAN. What price is being paid for it?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. About \$110 per 1,000 feet. The Government has fixed the price.

Mr. SNYDER. Is that particular kind of spruce absolutely necessary in the manufacture of aeroplanes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. They had combed the United States for both the British and French Governments before the United States went into the war. British and French agents were out there buying select spruce timber and contracting for carloads of it, and for delivery as far as one year ahead, paying as much as \$130 per 1,000 feet.

Mr. SNYDER. What is it used for?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. For aeroplane stock, and the select pieces for the rest used for piano sounding boards, phonograph sounding boards, boxes, etc. Lots of each log is made into cheap boards.

Mr. SNYDER. If this road were built up to the timber, or through the timber for several miles, what would be the nearest shipping points for the lumber? I mean the actual shipping point for bringing it to the Government?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. By bringing it down to Moclips, you would bring it over the Northern Pacific Railroad to Aberdeen and Hoquiam, on Grays Harbor, where it would be manufactured. It

would then be shipped by any one of several transcontinental railroads or by boat to our allies or to the Atlantic seaboard. We are building wooden ships out there in great number at Grays Harbor, and one of them was launched the other day. These are 4,000-ton wooden ships, and they will be loaded with lumber when they go around through the Panama Canal.

Mr. SNYDER. And it only requires the building of a short road at the cost of \$22,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have asked for \$22,500 for that purpose.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems strange to me that if it requires only that amount to build this short road up to this very valuable tract of timber that somebody has not done it already.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Nobody can do it because it is Indian property.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not because these Indians have not sufficient funds?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Absolutely not. These Indians are worth in the bulk from ten to fifteen million dollars, or even more. The number of these Indians has been greatly reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Johnson, has there been any report on this bill from the department?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes, sir; that is, from the Office of Indian Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a favorable report?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I will read the report:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 24, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 18, 1917, inquiring as to the progress of the investigation made by this office to determine the advisability of including in the next annual estimates for the Indian Service an item for the construction of a road on the Quinault Indian Reservation, Wash., between Point Grenville and Taholah.

In response you are advised that the investigation made shows that approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new road will be required to make passable during the entire year the road between Taholah and Moclips, and that it will cost approximately \$22,500, or \$5 000 per mile, to build this road.

Now, I desire to say that is not an excessive price. We have paid \$12,000 per mile to build roads in that country.

The CHAIRMAN. Over mountains?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Not over mountains, but over a heavy country.

Mr. SNYDER. What type of road do they build out there?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. They build a heavy roadbed that can stand a heavy rain.

Mr. SNYDER. A concrete bed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Either concrete or washed river gravel laid on a solid foundation with a good crown. This makes a splendid road. It is not the purpose of this bill to build all of this road, but it is the purpose to let the Indians use 5 miles of the beach and then use $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this road over this little humpbacked mountain. The report continues:

In view of the present international situation the office has not seen its way clear to include in its estimate for the next fiscal year an item for a specific

appropriation to do this work. However, should you see fit to propose legislation to that end, as intimated in your letter, and the matter be referred to this office for report it will be given the most careful consideration. As to the form such legislation should take, I would suggest that the object sought could be accomplished by the insertion of an item in the Indian bill as follows:

"For the construction of a road across Point Grenville, on the Quinault Reservation, Wash., \$22,500, to be immediately available and to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Quinault Indians: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and at such times as he may deem proper and in the employment of Indian labor as far as possible in the construction of said highway."

There is inclosed for your information a copy of office letter dated September 17, 1917, to the superintendent of the Taholah school, suggesting that he present this matter to the State road commission of Washington for consideration as a "Federal-aid" project in connection with the construction of a bridge across the Moclips River at or near the town of Moclips.

I am unaware of the plans of the State road commission for the expenditure of its allotment of Federal-aid road funds recently made, but it would seem that if this entire proposition could be handled in a manner suggested in said letter of September 17 the work could be started almost immediately and without the necessity of appealing to Congress for a special appropriation.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is a good suggestion, but the State of Washington is a very large State, 500 miles from east to west, and the Federal State aid money has been all laid out in connection with our very extensive State road work.

MR. CHURCH. This appropriation of \$22,500, you say, would be used to build a road over this humpback mountain?

MR. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes, sir.

MR. CHURCH. What about the road along the beach?

MR. JOHNSON of Washington. We will have to continue to do as we have done in times past, and use the beach.

MR. CHURCH. At low tide?

MR. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes, sir.

MR. CHURCH. What about the bridge situation?

MR. JOHNSON of Washington. We will have to undertake to induce either the State or the county commissioners to do that.

MR. CHURCH. What will it cost?

MR. JOHNSON of Washington. About \$8,000 or \$10,000.

MR. CHURCH. That would make the project complete?

MR. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. You would not have any objection to having a proviso included covering State aid?

MR. JOHNSON of Washington. No, sir.

I do not want to take the time of the committee with any further argument, but if I can assist in framing or developing a clause along the lines suggested by the Indian Office I will be glad to do so. My bill is identical with the suggestion of that office. Possibly, Mr. Meritt is rather well informed about this thing. It is true there has not been much time, and the only reason I make this particular appeal now, when we are at war and when all of our activities are directed toward the war, is because it seems important to direct some of our activities in behalf of the Indians. Those people who

have been giving largely in the form of charity to keep those Indians alive are giving now to other big charities connected with the war, and the Indians will suffer still more as time goes on. Then, there is the matter of permitting the Indians to sell their timber, or to allow at least a little more liberality in regard to the sale of timber belonging to the estates of deceased Indians. These Indians are dying fast, mostly from consumption. Those of the third generation hang by a thread, and if they are ever to receive anything from their property, now is the time.

Let me call attention to the following report of the spruce-lumber situation as reported in the Aberdeen (Wash.) Daily World of December 5, one week ago:

SPRUCE YET SHORT—2,000,000 FEET SHIPPED DURING NOVEMBER.

Spruce shipments from Grays Harbor totaled approximately 2,000,000 feet during November, which means about 67 carloads. This should be sufficient to build somewhere between 500 and 1,000 airplanes, depending upon the amount of stock found serviceable for that use. The production is still short of requirements, with loggers and millmen doing their best to meet the demand despite handicaps they encounter.

Also the following editorial from the Grays Harbor Washingtonian, of Hoquiam, Wash., December 7:

APPEALS FOR SPRUCE.

Col. Brice P. Disque, Signal Corps, in charge of airplane spruce production in the Northwest and with headquarters at Portland, has issued the following appeal addressed "to all loggers, employers, and employees":

"The Government is not getting 50 per cent of the airplane stock required. It is understood that climatic conditions will naturally curtail production during December and January.

"Knowing the situation here and having in mind the critical condition of our war program for 1918, in so far as it relates to aircraft, I feel justified in asking all logging camps to continue operations through the holiday period, closing down only December 24, 25, and 26.

"There are some 20,000 loggers at work in Washington and Oregon, and every day is vital to our mutual national welfare at this time.

"We must not lose one hour unnecessarily if our slogan, 'If spruce will win, the Kaiser's licked,' is a true one."

The foregoing appeal needs little comment to bring home to the minds of the people the war needs and the importance of spruce production to the last ounce of ability of the people of Grays Harbor. The patriotic loggers and millmen, both employers and employees, are doing their best, but up to the present have been working under great handicap. There has been sabotage of all kinds and many things to cause delay. Conditions are improving, but they must continue to improve. Then when the high mark is reached production must be kept at that level.

How serious the conditions are is shown by Col. Disque's appeal to the loggers to forego their annual Christmas holiday. It is a time-honored custom, in vogue as long as there has been logging, but war is war and America must prepare to win and must be ready for the great struggle of 1918.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I would like to ask Mr. Meritt one question: What legislation would be necessary to permit the sale of this spruce timber?

Mr. MERITT. We have authority under the act of June 25, 1910, to sell the timber on both allotted and unallotted Indian land, and since Mr. Johnson has been discussing this matter with the committee I

have gotten in touch by phone with the office and have requested them to wire out there to-day and get the sale of this spruce timber started.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That is fine. I would also urge the sale of some timber on the Georgetown Reservation, which is a small reservation on Willapa Harbor. There are just a few Indians on it, and most of them are in need. One of them died not long ago at the age of 103 years. He had been living on charity for all those years, although his tribe is the owner of rich timber.

Now, gentlemen, if you will push this bill you will have started something that will make good in 90 days.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

WISCONSIN.

SEC. 24. For the support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Hayward, Wisconsin, including pay of superintendent, \$51,450; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$59,450.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Hayward, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated-----	\$43, 200. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	43, 350. 00
Amount expended-----	42, 954. 19

Unexpended balance-----	395. 81
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	14, 051. 66
Irregular employees-----	1, 099. 55
Traveling expenses-----	28. 68
Transportation of supplies-----	407. 13
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	260. 31
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	74. 93
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	4, 352. 72
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	18, 551. 76
Equipment-----	3, 688. 17
Miscellaneous-----	439. 28

Total-----	42. 954. 19
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Indian school, Haywood, Wis., repairs and improvements.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated-----	\$8, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	5, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	4 978. 65

Unexpended balance-----	21. 35
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings-----	1, 578. 63
Repair of buildings-----	3, 400. 02
	4, 978. 65

There are 1,279 Indians enrolled and belonging to the Lac Courte Oreille Band of Chippewas. These Indians are engaged in the various logging camps and sawmills and on construction work, bridge building, and railroading and make a livelihood with very little assistance from the Government. As a rule, however, they are poor and not in position to place their children in public schools and to keep them there throughout the year, as they are unable to feed and clothe them properly. The Hayward boarding school provides educational facilities for this class of Indian children.

The 19 buildings comprising the school plant, including heating and lighting systems, etc., are valued at \$96,750. The appropriation for repairs and improvements for the current year is \$8,000, and the same amount is requested for 1919. The physical condition of the school plant is such that this amount will be required.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property	\$110, 550
Number of buildings	19
Number of employees	22
Total salaries	\$14, 340
Average attendance of pupils	159
Average enrollment	240
Capacity	231
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	\$176
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$266
Area of school land (acres)	640
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	260
Value of products of school sewing room	\$1, 901
Value of agricultural products	\$7, 092
Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, school	\$544

Superintendent's estimates of absolute needs for 1919.

Support	\$45, 240
Repairs and improvements	5, 000
New buildings and equipment	70, 000
Total	120, 240

Amount requested in proposed bill, 1919.

Support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Hayward Indian School and superintendent's salary	\$51, 450
Repairs and improvements	8, 000
Total	59, 450

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent	\$1, 450	Seamstress	\$540
Clerk	1, 000	Laundress	500
Financial clerk	600	Baker	540
Physician	480	Cook	540
Disciplinarian	660	General mechanic	720
Teacher	810	Engineer	840
Do	600	Assistant engineer	300
Do	600	Laborer	450
Do	600	Do	300
Industrial teacher	840	Indian assistant	600
Matron	660	Do	450
Assistant matron	500	Do	300
Do	300		
Nurse	720	Total	15, 900

The CHAIRMAN. You have the usual increase there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wisconsin, including pay of superintendent, \$57,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$65,000.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat., 741).

² This does not include 334 acres in pasture.

³ The amount given includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

⁴ The amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Tomah, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Amount appropriated-----	\$47,925.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	47,625.00
Amount expended-----	44,068.61
Unexpended balance-----	¹ 3,528.39
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees-----	18,283.67
Irregular employees-----	834.83
Traveling expenses-----	21.45
Transportation of supplies-----	340.94
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	349.16
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	92.98
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	2,239.83
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, and medical supplies-----	18,027.65
Equipment-----	3,615.21
Live stock-----	20.00
Miscellaneous-----	272.89
Total-----	44,068.61

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Repairs and improvements.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:	
Amount appropriated-----	8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,687.85
Unexpended balance-----	312.15
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs of buildings-----	5,685.29
Traveling expenses-----	2.56
Total-----	5,687.85

The sum of \$57,000 is requested at the Tomah School, Wis., for the support and education of 275 Indian pupils and for the payment of the superintendent's salary for the fiscal year 1919. This expenditure is based on the \$200 cost per capita for pupils, plus \$2,000 for payment of superintendent's salary. This amount will be necessary, considering the cost of supplies, and on account of prevailing conditions.

Eight thousand dollars is the amount requested for repairs and improvements at this school, and is the same as for the fiscal year 1918. The plant has fourteen large buildings. Seven of these are constructed of brick and the others are frame. There are also a number of small buildings. Some are old and need constant repairs. Floors are needed, cornices have to be repaired, roofs and frame buildings must be painted, and other repairs are necessary. There is no suitable place for storing vegetables, and such a place should be constructed. This amount is reasonable if the cost of material and labor is taken into consideration with repairs needed.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$165,671
Number of buildings-----	28
Number of employees-----	30

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

total salaries.....	\$18, 900
average attendance of pupils.....	214
average enrollment.....	262
capacity.....	275
cost per capita based on average enrollment.....	¹ \$168
cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$215
area of school land (acres).....	340
area of school land (acres cultivated).....	² 233
value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and pupils).....	\$1, 450
value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock).....	\$10, 700
expended of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Tomah School.....	\$2, 691

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919.

Support.....	\$57, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	18, 000
New buildings.....	25, 000
Indian School, Tomah, Wis., drainage.....	2, 000
Total	102, 000

Requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Tomah, Wis., and superintendent's salary.....	\$57, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	8, 000
Total	65, 000

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Assistant seamstress.....	\$300
Financial clerk.....	900	Laundress.....	480
Property clerk.....	600	Baker.....	500
Assistant clerk.....	600	Cook.....	600
Physician.....	600	Assistant cook.....	300
Disciplinarian.....	800	Dairyman.....	840
Teacher.....	810	Assistant farmer.....	300
Do.....	630	Farmer.....	1, 000
Do.....	600	Carpenter.....	720
Kindergartner.....	630	Engineer.....	1, 000
Matron.....	600	Assistant engineer.....	300
Assistant matron.....	500	Laborer.....	600
Do.....	500	Do.....	480
Do.....	300	Do.....	300
Do.....	300		
Housekeeper.....	660	Total	19, 470
Seamstress.....	600		

Mr. SNYDER. What is the reason for the reduction there?

Mr. MERITT. We had quite a number of new buildings and improvements authorized in the last appropriation act. We are not asking for any new construction in this bill, and therefore we have a reduction in the amount requested.

The CHAIRMAN. I submit to the subcommittee the following letter received from Mr. Esch, of Wisconsin, and will request that the clerk read the same:

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 741).

² Does not include 91 acres of pasture land.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1917.

HON CHARLES CARTER,
*Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the suggestion you made to me this afternoon I herewith submit some data justifying an increase of the per capita allowance for the Indian school located at Tomah, Monroe County, Wis., in my district.

Owing to the intensity of our winter weather in west central Wisconsin there is an increased cost for fuel, clothing, and shoes. With the present per capita allowance of \$200 to the above school for 275 children, I am advised, after a personal investigation, it may be impossible to run through the school year. If additional funds are not provided it will mean that the school will have to be closed, the pupils sent home, and the employees furloughed. This will make a serious situation as it will be difficult to get the employees back, owing to the fact that they may enter other lines of work, and it will be expensive to send the pupils home and bring them back upon the reopening of the school.

The cost of 18 of the principal items from the supply list of this school shows an increased cost in 1917 over 1913 of 14 per cent. Only by the strictest economy was the superintendent enabled to maintain the school until the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1917. He was able to do this because he had a little less than \$3,000 of miscellaneous receipts, class 4 funds, and because of the further fact that he had five vacancies in his list of employees. During the current fiscal year 13 of the principal items from the supply list of the school show an increase of cost over 1913 of more than 100 per cent, and the excess of 1918 over 1917 in these items is almost 72 per cent.

Making no allowance for the increase in salaries, the actual appropriation for 1918 should be \$230 per capita. When all contracts have been made for items of cost for the current fiscal year it is likely that they will be found to run 50 per cent higher for the current year than for the year of 1917.

The total appropriation for the current fiscal year for support is \$47,925. Deducting the amount required for salaries, \$19,170, there is left \$28,755 for all other expenses. If supplies are estimated at approximately 50 per cent greater this year than for the preceding year, it would mean that one-half of the \$28,755, or \$14,377, additional will have to be appropriated in order to run this school in an efficient manner until the end of the present fiscal year. A per capita allowance of \$230 for this current year is necessary and ought to be the amount allowed for the coming fiscal year, provided there be no further increased cost of supplies.

With kindest regards and trusting that the per capita allowance may be increased to the figures above set forth, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

JOHN J. ESCH.

P. S.—I have a committee meeting this morning, otherwise I would be pleased to have appeared in person.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Meritt, have you an efficient superintendent at Tomah?

Mr. MERITT. We have a satisfactory superintendent there.

Mr. HAYDEN. From the data furnished Mr. Esch, he is evidently not thinking about doing anything except running exactly on the same basis as heretofore. A good business man, when he has less money to go on, tries to practice economy. That idea never appears to have occurred to this superintendent. It seems to me that if we give this school a per capita of \$230, we will have to allow an equal amount to every other school of like size.

Mr. MERITT. I think all the schools should be treated alike, and we treated them all alike in the making up of our estimates; that is, schools under 500 pupils we asked \$200 per capita and those above 500 enrollment we asked for \$185. As I stated to the committee a while ago, it is going to be necessary to ask for an emergency appropriation to keep some of our schools open during the present

chool year, and we hope to get it to the House in time to be included in the urgent deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, as a matter of fact, you have an additional amount appropriated for each school, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are requesting an additional amount for the next fiscal year.

Mr. HAYDEN. I would like to hear the justification.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Amount appropriated.....	\$7,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	7,000.00
Amount expended.....	6,585.66
Unexpended balance	414.34
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees.....	3,730.00
Irregular employees.....	1.00
Traveling expenses.....	150.98
Transportation of supplies.....	96.74
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	11.70
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	142.98
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	180.69
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	1,528.87
Equipment.....	700.86
Miscellaneous.....	41.84
	6,585.66

This item is \$3,000 in excess of that allowed for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, and the increase is justified on the following grounds:

This appropriation is used by four superintendencies, viz: LaPointe, Hayward, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau, having supervision over the affairs of nearly 4,000 Indians. These Indians have in the past derived a considerable income from timber sales, and many of them have been afforded employment in connection with timber operations in the vicinity of their reservations. Others, especially the older Indians, have depended to a considerable extent on hunting and fishing, gathering wild rice, wild fruits, etc., for a livelihood, but these resources are becoming more and more depleted each year; the timber is being cut off and a means must be found whereby these Indians can provide for themselves and place themselves on a self-supporting basis. There is not a grazing country; the Indians have comparatively little stock, and the one solution of the problem is to interest them in farming, to which occupation their country is quite well adapted. More extensive work must be undertaken among these Indians by farmers and other employees, to the end that they may develop the resources of their country, establish themselves upon their allotments, cultivate the soil properly and successfully, provide seed for them, supervise the purchase of implements and stock from individual funds, see that these implements are cared for properly, etc.

In order that these employees may carry out this policy it is necessary that they be provided with a proper means of conveyance, such as automobiles, teams, and in some instances motor boats, and it has not been possible to do as much in this line as should be done to get the best results.

More than half of the appropriation was expended during the fiscal year 1917 for regular employees, and the greater part of the balance for traveling expenses, heat, light, fuel, dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies, equipment, etc., and the increased cost of these commodities for the coming fiscal year render an additional amount necessary.

There is approximately \$1,500,000 of individual Indian funds at LaPointe Agency alone, and the proper supervision of the expenditure of this money en-

tails considerable work. However, requests for expenditures of these individual funds for the purchase of stock, implements, and other worthy purposes is to be encouraged, but supervision is necessary to the end that the Indians may be protected in their dealings, and the employees and facilities necessary to accomplish this must be provided.

It will take some years to develop to a proper degree the farming industry among these Indians, and as the means whereby their livelihood has heretofore been derived are being rapidly exhausted, the farming campaign among them should be hastened.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want \$3,000 more?

Mr. MERITT. That is shown by the justification. These reservations are in the extreme north and because of climatic conditions and the loss of employment heretofore available it is now necessary for them to begin to make use of their farm lands, and it will require some increase in order to carry out the work in those agencies.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me that is a very small increase to make necessary such a large justification.

Mr. MERITT. It is one of the few increases for agencies throughout the country.

Mr. SNYDER. This money is to be used to permit these four superintendents to circulate more freely among the people and distribute more information?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and to give the Indians more assistance.

Mr. SNYDER. Does that means more men to give this assistance or greater assistance from the men that are now employed?

Mr. MERITT. More assistance from the same men. No additional men will be employed.

Mr. SNYDER. It will be used for expenses of the men, and so on?

Mr. MERITT. The larger amount will go to the Indians themselves, in the way of aiding old Indians and for industrial assistance.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me that is a pretty large number of superintendents to look after such a small item. I may be wrong about it.

Mr. MERITT. They are not located on one reservation. They are scattered in different parts of the State of Wisconsin and therefore it is necessary to have the different superintendents.

Mr. SNYDER. It would not seem to me that it would do very much good.

Mr. HAYDEN. You are spending Indian funds in addition to this amount, are you not?

Mr. MERITT. Wherever they are available; yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are not considerable funds being expended in the activities of these men in addition to the amount involved in this item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That may account for my criticism of the item.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would you mind stating for the record, in connection with this item, just what the expenditures are from the Indian funds.

Mr. MERITT. You mean as well as other funds?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am particularly interested in the Indian funds.

Mr. MERITT. The information requested is as follows:

Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, Lac du Flambeau	\$26.83
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Bad River Indians	220.00
Proceeds of timber, cemetery site, etc., La Pointe Chippewas, Wisconsin	2,864.08
Total	3,110.91

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support, education, and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians who reside in the State of Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Amount appropriated-----	\$7,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	7,000.00
Amount expended-----	6,970.08
Unexpended balance-----	29.92
<hr/>	
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees-----	4,220.00
Irregular employees-----	61.00
Traveling expenses-----	1,041.14
Transportation of supplies-----	9.50
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	2.10
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	51.15
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	846.26
Equipment-----	569.43
Live stock-----	169.50
Total-----	6,970.08

This amount is in the same amount as allowed in previous years, and is for the same purpose, viz, the advancement and civilization of the scattered bands of Pottawatomie Indians under the jurisdiction of the Laona agency.

These Indians are being established upon their allotments, homes are being built for them; stock, implements, seeds, etc., are being purchased from reimbursable funds; and an important campaign is under way to make of them practical and successful farmers, to which occupation their country is well adapted.

More than \$4,000 of this amount is used for salaries of employees, and the remainder—particularly in view of the increased cost of materials, subsistence, forage, fuel, and the like—will render the appropriation barely sufficient for the most urgent needs.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same amount as carried last year, I notice.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the support and civilization of those portions of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and to aid said Indians in establishing homes on the lands purchased for them under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, \$100,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the appropriation, when made, of the principal due as the proportionate share of said Indians in annuities and moneys of the Pottawatomie Tribe in which they have not shared as set forth in House Document Numbered Eight hundred and thirty (Sixtieth Congress, first session), and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend the said sum of \$100,000 in clearing of land and the purchase of houses, building material, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies necessary to enable said Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That in order to train said Indians in the use and handling of money, not exceeding \$25,000 of the above appropriation may be paid to them per capita, or be deposited to their credit subject to expenditure in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. This is the same amount and in the same language as carried in the present act.

I offer for the record the following justification :

Support of Wisconsin band of Pottawatomies, Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated.....	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated.....	100,000.00
Amount expended.....	71,702.74
Unexpended balance.....	28,297.26
Analysis of expenditures:	
Irregular employees.....	298.50
Construction of buildings.....	29,081.00
Repairs to building.....	3.50
Transportation of supplies.....	67.00
Seed.....	2,572.74
Equipment.....	6,182.11
Live stock.....	8,435.39
Per capita and pro rata payments.....	25,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	62.50
	71,702.74

Under the treaty of September 26, 1833 (7 Stat. L., 431), the Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin and Michigan ceded to the Government all their lands in the States mentioned and agreed to remove west of the Mississippi River. Half of the tribe, numbering about 2,000, removed and the remainder fled to northern Wisconsin and Michigan and Canada.

Rev. Erik O. Morstad, a Lutheran missionary, who has spent his life among these refugees, prepared a roll about the year 1906, and urged that their claim to tribal benefits and annuities, including the lands which should have been given to them had they removed, be adjudicated by the Government. A bill was introduced and passed by Congress on June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 390), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll and report what funds were due the refugee branch. Such a roll was prepared and submitted, showing 454 Wisconsin-Pottawatomie Indians in the United States and about 1,500 Pottawatomies and descendants in Canada. The report is embodied in House Document 830, Sixtieth Congress, first session.

This report also shows that there was due about \$450,000 to the branch of these Indians residing in the United States. Congress from time to time has appropriated small sums for the support, education, and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin. Several bills have been introduced to appropriate the entire amount found due the Indians residing in the United States, but no action by Congress has been taken with respect to the Canadian branch.

The Wisconsin Pottawatomie Indians are located in several counties in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 77-102), appropriated the sum of \$150,000, reimbursable, from the money due the Indians when appropriated, for the purchase of lands in Wisconsin for these Pottawatomie Indians residing in the United States, and this money has practically all been expended for the purpose indicated. Approximately 13,640 acres of land have been purchased. The act of June 30, 1913, provides that the land purchased, except such as may be needed for administrative purposes, shall be divided equitably among the Indians entitled thereto, and patents therefor be issued in conformity with the general allotment of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).

The land purchased for these Indians is all cut-over land heavily covered with brush, stumps, and small trees, and its clearing for cultivation is a task entirely too large and expensive for the Indians to undertake without assistance. The Pottawatomie Indians of Wisconsin, unfortunately, formerly lived under very wretched conditions, and it has been heretofore impossible to give them proper relief because of the lack of funds and the fact that they had no land. They have now been provided with land, which has been improved, in part, from funds provided during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 for similar purposes to those contemplated by the present item.

It is estimated that it will require between \$1,600 and \$2,000, and in some cases even more to clear the land for each family, construct houses, and furnish the necessary equipment and supplies to get them properly located on the land. Some of the Indians have already settled upon the land and are making an earnest effort to support themselves by taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them. However, as above stated, much of the land is rough and covered with brush, stumps, and small trees, and additional funds are necessary for its proper development along the lines already inaugurated.

In brief, to carry to a successful conclusion the program already under way for the industrial progress and welfare of the Pottawatomie Indians, it is absolutely essential that future aid be extended these Indians. Attention is also invited to the fact that the proposed appropriation will be reimbursed to the United States as soon as Congress appropriates the full amount of money due these Indians under their claim against the Government, as above stated.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these Indians are there, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. There are 454 Wisconsin Pottawatomie Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a branch of the same tribe that is now in Oklahoma, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. I think so; also in Kansas.

Mr. HAYDEN. What will be the amount of the principal due as the proportionate share of these Indians in the Pottawatomie moneys when the appropriation is made by Congress.

Mr. MERITT. Their proportionate share of the principal sum is \$447,339, with interest to date from the finding of the office as to their proportionate amount due, and report to Congress thereon January 18, 1908. However, appropriations have been made from time to time, and on January 1, 1916, approximately \$427,795, including principal and interest, was due these Indians. Appropriations heretofore made have been used for the purchase of lands, school support and maintenance, and providing homes for these Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have you actually been making any per capita payment to them, as indicated in the proviso?

Mr. MERITT. We expect to make \$25,000 in per capita payments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do you think that is a good plan?

Mr. MERITT. I think it encourages the Indians to have a little money of their own occasionally.

Mr. HAYDEN. How much did they get per capita?

Mr. MERITT. About \$50 per capita.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not see how a per capita payment to an Indian trains him to handle money. Every Indian ought to have training in earning money, so that he can learn the value of a dollar and therefore be careful in his expenditures. But the payment to him of a per capita amount of \$50 is just like so much pure gold poured down from heaven. He made no effort to get it; he does not appreciate the value of it and consequently wastes the greater part of it. I very much doubt the wisdom of continuing per capita payments of that kind, when the money might better be expended in giving the Indians agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and in improving his farm land so that he might become self-supporting.

Mr. MERITT. The Indians urged that they be given a per capita payment of \$25,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not doubt that they wanted it, but I doubt seriously whether it is really good for them to have the money handed out to them in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think we ought to make per capita payments to the Indians out of the Treasury fund when they might be able to get along without it.

Mr. MERITT. It is supposed to be out of funds that will eventually be paid to them and which are due them. This is not a gratuity appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Your experience in the Indian service ought to be extensive enough to advise us candidly here whether you think a per capita payment of this kind is a good thing for the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. If it were not for the request of the Indians in regard to it, I would say omit the item; but in view of their request we placed it in the bill last year, and in making up the bill this year we used the same language.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we any treaty obligation which requires the payment of this sum per capita?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If we have I think we ought to do it; otherwise I think not.

The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, in his discretion, the sum of \$300,000 of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, arising under the provisions of the acts of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and forty-six), and March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page fifty-one), section twenty-six of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page one thousand and seventy-six), and any acts amendatory thereof, and under such regulations as he may prescribe to expend the same to aid said Indians to fit themselves for, or to engage in, farming or such other pursuits or avocations as will enable said Indians to become self-supporting, or in the case of the old, decrepit, or incapacitated member of the tribe, for support: *Provided*, That in the case of those who engage in farming upon the Menominee Reservation, that prior to authorization to make expenditures for farming purposes upon lands not heretofore entirely cleared of all merchantable timber, the Forest Service of the Indian Bureau shall make a survey of same and shall certify that such lands have been cut over and cleared of all merchantable timber, or that if there be merchantable timber on such lands that it is to the interest of the Menominee Indians, and not detrimental to the Menominee Forest, that such timber be removed, and that such Forest Service of the Indian Bureau shall also certify that the lands proposed to be cleared are not necessary to the preservation of the Menominee Forest and would be more valuable to the Menominee Indians if used for agricultural or grazing purposes; that any merchantable timber cut hereunder shall be disposed of in the manner provided by law for the disposition of timber cut upon the Menominee Reservation, and the authorization herein contained, in so far as it applies to the merchantable timber on said lands, shall not be construed so as to increase the total amount of said timber authorized to be cut in any one year: *Provided further*, That the funds herein authorized may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be apportioned on a per capita basis among all enrolled members of the Menominee Tribe: *Provided*, That the per capita share of each minor under eighteen years of age in said sum so apportioned shall be deposited to the credit of the parent, guardian, or other person having the custody and care of said minor, the per capita share of such minors or the unexpended balance of same, when any such minors shall arrive at the age of eighteen years, shall be withdrawn from the amount of the parent, guardian, or other person and deposited to the account of such minors. All deposits made to the credit of individual members of the Menominee Tribe, to parents, guardians, or other persons under the terms of this act shall be subject to expenditure under the regulations governing the handling of individual Indian money.

Mr. MERITT. There are 1,745 Indians on this reservation. We have in the Treasury \$2,739,661, and I offer for the record the following justification in favor of this item:

Tribal funds, Menominee Indians in Wisconsin (Menominee log fund, act 2, Mar. 2, 1917).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount authorized-----\$387,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount authorized-----300,000.00

Amount expended-----229,956.96

Unexpended balance-----70,043.04

Analysis of expenditures:

Per capita and pro rata payments-----229,956.96

These funds have arisen under the acts of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats. L., 146), and March 28, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 51), reading, in part, as follows:

Act June 12, 1890.—"That from the net proceeds of sales of said Menominee logs shall be deducted one-fifth part, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians, and the residue of said proceeds shall be funded in the United States Treasury, interest on which shall be allowed said tribe annually at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, to be paid to the tribe per capita or expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

Act March 28, 1908.—"That the lumber, lath, shingles, poles, posts, bolts, and pulp wood, and other marketable materials so manufactured from the timber cut upon such reservation shall be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, after due advertisement inviting proposals and bids, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The net proceeds of the sale of such lumber and other material shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe entitled to the same.

"Such proceeds shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and the interest shall be used for the benefit of such Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, out of the funds of the tribe of Indians located upon said reservation, the necessary expenses of the lumber operations herein provided for, including the erection of sawmills, equipment, the building of roads, improvement of streams, and all other necessary expenses, including those for the protection, preservation, and harvest of the forest upon such reservation."

The sum of \$300,000 under the above acts was authorized for the fiscal year 1917, and \$387,000 for the fiscal year 1918 (of which \$87,000 was consumed in making a cash per capita payment of \$50 to each Indian, as authorized therein). There are approximately 1,745 Indians on this reservation, and the funds hitherto appropriated which amount to only \$398.27 per capita have been entirely insufficient adequately to provide for the needs of each family and to equip them with the means of self-support. Additional funds are therefore urgently required for this purpose. The amount asked for herein (\$300,000) is \$87,000 less than was appropriated last year, as the provision for a \$50 cash per capita payment has been eliminated and, under the wording of the item, the money will likely be first segregated into individual shares and apportioned on a per capita basis among all the Indians of the Menominee Tribe, subject to the expenditure under the individual money regulations.

The Indians themselves requested that a portion of their tribal funds be made available for industrial purposes and as following their attitude with respect to this matter, there is quoted below a letter received from them on the subject prior to asking for the first appropriation, which is equally applicable to present conditions, except in so far as modified by the funds already made available.

"At various times our superintendent has brought to our attention the desires of the United States Indian Office for progress of the Indian. He, through his farmers, has inaugurated and is pushing a campaign for the increase of farming activity amongst our people, and he is no doubt aiding them to such an extent as is possible with the implements furnished him.

"We desire very much as Indians, representative of the efforts the Government has put forth in the past, to set out to you some facts which are vital to the success of any plan concerning our welfare and in which you must be interested. We aim not to represent any feeling or faction. What we propose

is a consensus of the very best thought of the Indians who have been reared on our reservation, educated in the Indian schools of the Nation, and returned home to make their own way and blaze a path for our people.

"First, we shall consider our people, numbering to-day 1,726 members. Of this number 70 per cent may be considered of various degrees of Indian blood and 50 per cent or more one-half blood and less. Our people can safely be divided into three classes:

"Competent: Embracing those who earn their own living by daily wage or farming and have such degree of education as to be able to read, write, and speak English and understand ordinary business transactions.

"Semicompetent: Those who earn a living, but through lack of education, with no understanding of English, could be imposed upon enough to make it not yet the time to let them handle financial affairs without supervision.

"Incompetent: The old and aged, the widow, the orphan children, the helpless through disease or accident, and those Indians not self-supporting, or those who through acquired habits would waste financial resources and then become a burden on others.

"Sixty per cent of our people have some sort of an education, acquired either through schools or by residence amongst whites and have picked up English so they can converse intelligently.

"We have at Keshena a Government school giving industrial training to our children, as well as a mission school doing the same under contract.

"At Neopit is the timber operation of the reserve, embracing a large mill, manufacturing 40,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, and two day schools—Government and mission—for educational purposes.

"The reservation consists of 10 townships of land, the western portion heavily timbered and the eastern part cut-over lands or open lands.

"Two facts face us—that of earning a living by daily labor at the Menominee lumber plant; while not detracting a moment from its value as a center for industrial and social development, we have to consider this, that it but teaches the Indian to labor, which earnings are principally spent for subsistence. The other opening left to the Indians for development is agriculture in all its various phases—stock, dairy, and general farming.

"We have provided educational facilities for our children and industrial education and wages for the able-bodied who desire to work, but for the class who should be of the most value to all there is no way out.

"A remedy for this would be the depositing to the individual credit of each member of the tribe justly on the rolls by right of descent by blood as a Menominee Indian of a sufficient sum that would at once give him a good start.

"If each member had to his credit \$500 this would give a man and wife \$1,000 between them—ample means for a good start in farming. It would be an inducement to young people of age to take hold and make a start. It would provide the aged or totally helpless, the widow, and the orphan child, with ample to live out their lives.

"With close supervision every interest would be protected; those whom it might be feared would waste their share could be restrained until individual effort on their part showed they had mended their habits and would not become dependent on their more careful brother members; and regulations carefully prescribed that would induce or reward good agricultural or industrial effort.

"We have here a certain number of members who farm in a way, and outside of the small number each year who can obtain aid through the reimbursable fund, about 25 or 30, none can go ahead through lack of means with which to start in to display what has been taught them and learned at school.

"Common labor soon takes initiative away from men. Indian boys learning farming and dairy work at school have no chance to start in on returning home, because the old folks are not able to give them a chance. Young women educated in home making and the woman's part on a farm have nothing to start themselves, and when they take a husband he has nothing to look forward to but a job some place at which he can earn wages.

"For 10 years past and longer our children have been coming back from the Indian schools, and, excepting ordinary labor, they have no means with which to start in to display what has been taught them and learned at school.

"Some of our people will no doubt always be workmen, but from birth this and several generations past we first saw light in the little farmhouse. Before 1908 we were all an agricultural people; from the early times our people tilled the soil in some degree. Agricultural pursuits mean independence to the

Indian. We would be a producer rather than a consumer. We have the land, but lack the individual means.

"We ask and solicit your aid in thought and action for us for real first aid in line with our wish. We present you in crude form our ideas in the shape of a proposed bill, which is capable of improvement, no doubt. If something in this line could be pushed through a long start would be made in accomplishing what the United States Indian Office wishes, what you wish, and what we desire and know will happen—a permanent improvement in every single condition on the reservation, health, wealth, and real progress."

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the treaty provide that this money shall be placed to their credit?

Mr. MERITT. There is no treaty provision in regard to that, but the Indians have petitioned that these funds be made available for their use. We propose to get the Indians on that reservation interested in farming. A large number of them have heretofore been working in the sawmills, but they have valuable agricultural lands, and if they had the funds so that they could get started in farming on their allotments, it is believed that some of them would be much better off than they are working for day wages.

Mr. HAYDEN. What you really do is to make these per capita payments on the books in your office. You then expend the money for their benefit as you do other individual Indian money. You do not actually turn the cash over to them?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. You supervise the expenditure rather than to give them cash to spend for themselves?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell the lands and buildings comprising the former Wittenberg Indian School, Wittenberg, Wisconsin, at not less than their appraised value.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

On account of the improved condition of the Indians in Wisconsin, from among whom the Wittenberg School draws its enrollment, and the increasing number of public schools, it was decided that the Wittenberg School was no longer required. Moreover, the plant has run down, and extensive repairs and improvements would be needed if it were continued. These were not considered justified in view of the conditions, and the school has been closed. Any pupils who are in need of Government aid in order to obtain an education will be cared for in one of the other Government schools in the State.

This item contemplates the sale of the school property which is no longer required for Government purposes. Reports on file made by the former superintendent place a value of \$53,365.00 on the school lands and buildings, including water and sewer systems.

Mr. SNYDER. May I ask, in case this property is actually sold, what will become of the price paid for the property?

Mr. MERITT. It would go into the Treasury of the United States and become a part of the funds of the Federal Government.

Mr. HAYDEN. We should say, then, that the purchase money is to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, should we not?

Mr. MERITT. That would follow as a matter of accounting. I see no objection to it being stated in the legislation, if you deem it necessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. I know it is frequently done in other bills.

Mr. SNYDER. That would prevent some one asking the same question I am asking now.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

WYOMING.

SEC. 24. For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Shoshones in Wyoming.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
Amount expended-----	14,585.83

Unexpended balance-----	414.17
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees-----	1,107.17
Irregular employees-----	365.00
Repairs to buildings-----	144.75
Traveling expenses-----	287.08
Transportation of supplies-----	1,531.93
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies-----	70.35
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	106.77
Heat, light, and power, including fuel-----	988.54
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies-----	5,161.84
Equipment-----	4,559.00
Miscellaneous-----	262.20

Total-----	14,585.83
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This is the same amount as was asked for for the support and civilization of these Indians during the fiscal year 1918.

There are 834 Shoshones, a large number of whom are not entirely self-supporting by reason of physical disabilities. Of the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year \$1,260 is to be used for the pay of necessary employees, approximately \$6,500 estimated for the purchase and transportation of subsistence supplies, clothing, forage, and medical supplies; \$4,500 for equipment, and the remainder for general agency expenses, including fuel, traveling expenses, telephone rentals, and miscellaneous purposes.

NOTE.—There are 840 Arapahoes under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Agency who are provided for under the appropriation "Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana." See item No. 69.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same as last year, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. The same language and the same amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming, including pay of superintendent, \$32,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$37,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Indian School, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated-----	\$31,475.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated-----	31,025.00
Amount expended-----	30,756.62

Unexpended balance-----	268.38
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¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees.....	\$10,875.26
Irregular employees.....	908.25
Traveling expenses.....	13.85
Transportation of supplies.....	5,170.91
Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies.....	118.20
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	60.05
Heat, light, and power, including fuel.....	3,562.44
Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies.....	7,061.80
Equipment.....	2,853.12
Miscellaneous.....	12.25
Total	30,756.02

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated.....	5,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated.....	5,000.00
Amount expended.....	4,997.04

Unexpended balance.....	2.96
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction of buildings.....	1,466.90
Repair of buildings.....	3,530.14
Total	4,997.04

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., and Superintendent's salary there is requested the sum of \$32,500. The superintendent's salary is \$2,500 per annum, and the balance, \$30,000, is based upon the \$200 per capita cost for the 150 pupils.

The item of \$5,000 was requested for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 for repairs and improvements, and the same is requested to be inserted in this bill. This amount is \$1,000 less than that requested for 1915 and 1916 and will be needed to offset the general increase in cost of supplies and materials as well as to counteract the general deterioration of the buildings. The amount requested is less than 3.7 per cent of the value of the entire plant, which is conservative for upkeep considering figures usually necessary for this item.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Value of school plant, real property, \$136,828.

Number of buildings, 22.

Number of employees, 15

Total salaries, \$12,360.

Average attendance of pupils, 143.

Average enrollment, 157.

Capacity, 135.

Cost per capita based on average enrollment, \$189.¹

Cost per capita based on average attendance, \$208.

Area of school land, 1,210 acres.

Area of school land cultivated, 775 acres.²

Value of products of school, including both materials and labor of employees and pupils, \$802.

Value of agricultural products, including products of farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock, \$31,150.

Expended of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, and Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Shoshone School, \$1,530.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1919: Support, \$37,870.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire fiscal year in compliance with act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 70, 72), and with act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 741).

² Does not include 390 acres of pasture land.

Requested in proposed bill: Support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., and superintendent's salary, \$32,500; repairs and improvements, \$5,000; total, \$37,500.

Salaries, 1918:

Superintendent.....	\$2, 500	Laundress.....	\$500
Principal.....	1, 400	Baker.....	300
Disciplinarian.....	840	Cook.....	600
Principal teacher.....	900	Farmer.....	840
Teacher.....	660	Engineer.....	1, 000
Matron.....	780	General mechanic.....	720
Assistant matron.....	540		
Seamstress.....	600	Total.....	12, 360
Assistant seamstress.....	180		

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you have \$1,025 increase. Is that increased for the same purpose other increases are made?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are asking a per capita of \$200 for that school.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Shoshones in Wyoming: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$5,000; for pay of second blacksmith and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, as per article eight, same treaty, \$1,000; in all, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. That is a treaty item, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated..... \$6, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated..... 6, 000. 00

Amount expended..... 5, 576. 67

Unexpended balance..... 423. 33

Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees..... 5, 576. 67

Indian population of Shoshones, approximately 834.

This is the same amount as has been authorized in previous years, and is for the purpose of providing the Shoshones with a physician, teachers, and tradesmen as provided for in the treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Indians. Approximately \$5,500 of the amount appropriated is used in paying the salaries of the employees specified, and the balance used in the purchase of iron and steel and other necessary blacksmithing materials.

Article 8 of the treaty with the Eastern Band of Shoshones and the Bannock Tribe of Indians, which was concluded July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673-677), provides, in part, as follows:

"And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than 100 persons on either reservation shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the unfinished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, including the big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals, and including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$50,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and five, and to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted for the record:

Irrigation system, Wind River, diminished reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$150,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Unexpended balance from previous year	4,444.80
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Amount appropriated	50,000.00
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Total	54,444.80
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Amount expended	51,111.18
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Unexpended balance	3,333.62
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	11,580.63
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Irregular employees	24,851.84
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Rent of buildings	5.84
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Traveling expenses	27.47
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Transportation of supplies	2,381.59
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	27.72
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Telegraphing and telephoning	105.70
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Heat, light, and power, including fuel	721.26
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Dry goods, subsistence, forage, medical supplies	2,391.10
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Equipment	9,006.03
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Miscellaneous	12.00
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Total	51,111.18
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Plans, etc., for completing irrigation of Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

Amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Amount appropriated	5,000.00
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Amount expended	4,600.69
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Unexpended balance	399.31
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Analysis of expenditures:

Regular employees	1,146.51
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Irregular employees	304.50
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Traveling expenses	113.42
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Stationery, printing, and schoolroom supplies	521.22
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Equipment	222.90
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United States Reclamation Service, investigation	2,292.14
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Total	4,600.69
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Indian tribes, Shoshone and Northern Arapahoe.

Number of Indians on reservation, 1,684.

Area of reservation, 807,680 acres.

Area of irrigable land under constructed works, 45,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 23,516 acres.

Area of irrigable land under project, 73,073 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by Indians, 14,044 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by lessees, 3,177 acres.

Area of irrigable land cultivated by white owners, 6,295 acres.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1917, \$603,209.74.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous to June 30, 1917, \$136,794.05.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$1,118,330.

Estimated cost of construction per acre when completed, \$18.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$20 to \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, Big Wind River and several smaller streams.

Market for products, local. Distance from railroad, 18 miles.

There is a growing demand for the lands on this reservation for farming purposes, and it is accordingly necessary to extend the system to reach them. Laterals are being improved and decaying timber structures are being replaced with concrete ones. This appropriation is required for these purposes and for the usual expense of operation and maintenance, including salaries and wages, supplies, equipment, etc.

Pursuant to a provision of the Indian appropriation act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123), plans and estimates for completing the irrigation of all of the irrigable lands of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, including the ceded lands of the said reservation were prepared and together with a report on that part of the work which was done by the engineers of the Indian Service, were submitted to Congress on December 4, 1916. The estimated cost of the work on the reservation as contemplated by the aforesaid report was \$1,118,330.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mondell, representing the State of Wyoming, is present, and we will be glad to have him make any suggestions he desires about what he thinks ought to be carried in the Indian appropriation bill.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK W. MONDELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING.

MR. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you for a brief statement relative to the Wyoming items, which begin on page 80 of the bill. I had the pleasure of visiting the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to which these items refer, twice during the past summer, and it affords me a great deal of pleasure to say that matters on the reservation seemed to be in very excellent condition. There is an exceedingly favorable outlook on that reservation. It is one of the best watered Indian reservations in the country, its boundaries on the north and south being mountain streams, carrying an abundance of water for irrigation, while another stream of very considerable volume, Little Wind River, bisects the triangular area of the reservation near the center, dividing it into two almost equal parts, and furnishing a further supply of water for irrigation. An irrigation system for the irrigation of the lands of the diminished reservation was undertaken some 15 years ago and has been progressing steadily and quite satisfactorily. During the past few years the Indian Office has been carrying out the plan of selling the lands of deceased Indians watered by these ditches, and these lands, when sold, have been occupied by settlers who are making splendid progress in the development of the agricultural resources of the reservation. That has been accompanied by this very hopeful and helpful condition: Formerly the Indians were not particularly disposed to leave the immediate vicinity of the original ditches about the agency and subagency, but as

white farmers have gone out on the lands in more or less distant portions of the reservation and roads have been built the Indians have also gone to the same localities, so that practically every white farmer has as neighbors Indian farmers—men who have paid but little attention to agriculture until recently, but who are now, I think, largely through the encouragement of their white neighbors, developing very excellent farms. On various portions of the reservation the Indian farms compare very favorably, indeed, with the farms of the white settlers alongside them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the Wind River Reservation?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; the Wind River Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. What tribes of Indians are there?

Mr. MONDELL. The Wind River Reservation was occupied originally by the Shoshones, and later a part of the Arapaho Tribe was located on that reservation, and the reservation is occupied now by the two tribes, the Shoshones occupying the western and the Arapahoes the eastern portion, the allotments, however, mingling the tribes somewhat. They live there in peace, amity, and harmony, and the people of both tribes are doing most excellent work in the development of the reservation. I particularly desire to emphasize that feature of the situation that relates to the increased agricultural development of the reservation, because it has proven the wisdom of the policy which has been adopted by the Indian Office of selling the allotments of deceased Indians and thus getting the lands under cultivation, encouraging, as it has done to a very marked degree, cultivation by the Indians of their adjacent allotments.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything in regard to the first item on page 80 of the bill, but I do desire to call the attention of the committee to the item on the top of page 81, "For continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservations, in Wyoming, including the Big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals, and including the maintenance and operation of completed canals." The appropriation for this work for the current year is \$150,000, but the present estimate is only \$50,000. The situation with regard to that system of canals is about this: There are, I think, upward of 50,000 acres of land under cultivation, and heretofore it has required about \$50,000 a year to extend the laterals of these canal systems so as to provide for the additional land which the Indians and the white settlers desire to utilize. In last year's appropriation bill there was an increase of \$100,000 over the \$50,000 which had been carried for a number of years, which was to be used for the construction and extension of two ditches on the reservation, the Dry Creek Canal and the Big Wind River Canal. I do not know just how much of that additional \$100,000 has been used, or how much is still available. Do you happen to know, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. I can not tell you the exact amount. We have made the investigations required by the last Indian appropriation act.

Mr. MONDELL. In my opinion, there ought to be as much appropriated for these canals this year—for the coming fiscal year—as is appropriated for the current year, for this reason: The Dry Creek bench canal irrigates lands, all of which have been allotted to the Indians, and the Indians can not go upon those lands until they have been irrigated. It is necessary for the Indians to remain in the

neighborhood of the agency without having an opportunity to cultivate their own lands until those lands have been irrigated, and it is tremendously important that the Dry Creek Bench Canal, so called, be completed as soon as possible. These lands will be cultivated as soon as irrigated.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you tell me what a bench canal is? What does that mean?

Mr. MONDELL. In our country an elevated area comparatively level—that is, a tract lying above the surrounding valleys—is known as a bench or mesa. In this case this comparatively level, elevated area lying above Wind River is known as Dry Creek bench, and this canal proposes the irrigation of the land on that so-called bench. The Dry Creek bench canal is about two-thirds completed, and the expenditure of a reasonable amount will complete that and irrigate all of those allotted lands. The early irrigation of that land is important, first, in order to give these Indians an opportunity to farm their own land and, second, in order that the lands of deceased Indians lying in that section may be disposed of to settlers. These lands could be cropped immediately if that canal were completed.

BIG WIND RIVER CANAL.

There is also the so-called Big Wind River Canal lying to the southeast of the Dry Creek Bench Canal, under which there are 22,000 acres of allotted Indian land, none of which is irrigated. The Indians, who own these allotments, can not cultivate an acre of ground until that canal is built. Work was started on that canal during the present fall, but owing to the lack of labor in that locality the department has not been able to make as much progress as it anticipated, and it is possible that they may have some considerable amount of the appropriation for the current year still available. In any event, it is tremendously important to continue as rapidly as possible within reason the work of the irrigation of those lands. This appropriation ought to be increased at least \$50,000, and even at that we will make slow progress on the irrigation of those lands that belong to the Indians and which the Indians desire to cultivate, but which they can not cultivate unless the lands are irrigated. The water right for this particular canal was applied for some 10 or 12 years ago, and but little work has been done on it. The water right has twice expired, and when last renewed, two years ago, it was on my assurance that we would undertake to speedily complete the construction of this canal.

The State engineer's office is embarrassed by the fact that if this canal were owned by private individuals, the individuals would be compelled to prosecute the work of construction much more than the Government has attempted to do, and, while the State proposes to protect the water right, it is very embarrassing to the State administration to have their attention called to the fact that they are not as insistent and urgent with the Indian Department in the matter of prosecuting the work of construction as they would be with private individuals. I was very much in hopes that those in charge of the irrigation work under the Indian Office here could have visited this reservation last summer, because I am certain that had they been able to do so, the very great importance of the speeding up of this work

would have been very apparent to them. There should be an increase of at least \$50,000 in this item as I have said, because, first, the \$50,000 which is estimated will practically all be needed for the work of keeping up repairs and extending the ditch systems already completed, leaving but very little for the extension of the work. Let me emphasize this fact, that there is not an Indian Reservation in the United States where the lands are being so rapidly utilized in the growing of crops as on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, and there is no place in the United States where you can spend money in Indian irrigation where you will so rapidly increase the irrigable area or the cultivated area. We are spending vast sums of money for Indian irrigation at one place and another, but I know of no place where we are getting such results for the money invested as we are getting on this reservation. It was a revelation to me when I visited the reservation a short time ago to see the increased acreage of this year over last year.

THIS CONDITIONALLY CEDED LANDS.

So much for the items in the bill. Now, I desire to call the attention of the committee to page 746 of the Book of Estimates. Under the head of Miscellaneous Objects of the Interior Department, at the center of page, you will find this item:

Plans for completing irrigation of Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (reimbursable): There is hereby appropriated for continuation of investigations, beginning of construction, and incidental operations on the project for the watering of a portion of the conditionally ceded lands of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$200,000.

That item does not seem to be in this bill, though it should be, as this is the only bill that could carry it. This estimate was submitted by the department in compliance with a provision contained in the bill of the current year, as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make such additional surveys and examinations as may be required for the purpose of preparing and submitting with the estimates to be submitted before the first regular session of the Sixty-fifth Congress of an estimate for the beginning of construction of a project for the watering of a portion of the conditionally ceded lands of the Wind River Reservation, in substantial accordance with the plan outlined in House Document Numbered seventeen hundred and sixty-seven of the Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, or such modification of such plan as the said Secretary may approve, \$5,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and five, and to remain available until expended.

Under that legislation and authorization the Secretary has caused the Reclamation Service to make a survey of the conditionally ceded lands of the Wind River Reservation, and with regard to which I have been speaking. The appropriation bill of last year carried an item for the investigation of this project, and I have in my hand Document No. 1767 of the Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, which is a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Reclamation Service on the Wind River irrigation project. This is a regularly submitted appropriation and, as I have said, this is the only bill that can carry the item; the item should be in this bill. These ceded lands lie immediately north of the present

diminished reservation. They were ceded years ago conditionally. They are still the property of the Indians except those which have been conditionally ceded. It was expected at the time they were conditionally ceded that the State of Wyoming would be able to find private capital to carry out an irrigation project for the irrigation of those lands, but while the State made a very earnest effort in that direction and spent a very considerable amount of money on surveys and examinations, and for quite a number of years and under several different State administrations worked earnestly to secure the construction of a project for the irrigation of the irrigable portion of these lands, the State was never able to secure the construction of the project as a whole. There are about 150,000 acres of these lands lying north of the Big Wind River that can be irrigated. The lands are first class in every respect.

The project is one of the very simplest, if not the simplest, large irrigation project remaining undeveloped in America. It requires no large structures. A dam which could be constructed at very moderate cost, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000 or \$60,000, would divert water of the Big Wind River and irrigate at least 100,000 acres of this land. During the period when the State was endeavoring to secure the irrigation of the land a small ditch was constructed which irrigates something like 10,000 or 12,000 acres. Later, private enterprise and the Indian Office, working in conjunction, constructed another small ditch which irrigates about six or seven, or possibly eight, thousand acres of land. Those lands are now under cultivation, and are among the very best agricultural lands in our State, producing fine crops of alfalfa and other products. The largest alfalfa mill in the world is located at the town of Riverton and takes its supply of alfalfa from these lands. The lands are particularly well adapted to the growing of sugar beets, and a very considerable tonnage of sugar beets were grown on them this year. It is a great potato country, and it is a good fruit country. They grow a very excellent variety of apples there. In every way it is beyond question the cheapest and unquestionably the most practical and economical large irrigation project now remaining undeveloped in America. The lands lie there, twice examined by the Reclamation Service under items carried in this bill, and now estimated for in the item in the Book of Estimates on page 746, to which I have referred.

The estimate is a very moderate one, only \$200,000, but the lands are so situated and the construction is of such a character that with this expenditure a very considerable acreage of land could be brought under cultivation. In other words, \$50,000, or possibly \$75,000, would complete the headworks, bringing the water out on the irrigable lands where it could be very cheaply distributed. The reports of the Reclamation Service, which has given the matter attention, are complete and highly favorable. They show the project as one of the very best in the country, and at this time, when we are trying to bring more land under irrigation and to increase the supply of foodstuffs, there is no place in America where that result could be so well accomplished with so small an expenditure as could be accomplished by the beginning of this project on these ceded lands. Let me call your attention to the fact that the population in that immediate vicinity is increasing, due to the tremendous oil develop-

ment in that section. Central Wyoming is now adding more rapidly to the gasoline supply of the country than any other section of the United States. These lands lie on the northern and western borders of the developing oil section of our State. Last year a law was passed opening all of these ceded lands to oil leasings, and last October the Secretary of the Interior offered some 3,100 acres—was it not, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. About that acreage.

Mr. MONDELL. He offered some 3,100 acres of this land for oil leasing. These lands, or a considerable portion of them, were leased at a bonus, as I recollect it, of about \$180,000. Am I correct in that, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. I think those figures are approximately correct.

Mr. MONDELL. At a bonus of above \$180,000. Drilling is now actually going on within a very few miles of where the headworks of this system would be built. The entire upper portion of the reservation is favorably considered as oil territory, both the diminished reservation and the ceded lands, and oil development is certain to go on quite rapidly. That, of course, increases the income from the lands and it insures the payment by the Indians of the proportion of the cost of this project which they will be called upon to pay. Some of the lands which were opened under the homestead laws are owned by white settlers, and some of them are Indian lands. There is no question about the Government being reimbursed for the irrigation of the lands of the white settlers, as the two irrigation projects in Wyoming on lands very similar to these are paying out splendidly. My recollection is that all payments, or practically all of them, on those projects are up to date, and on a recently opened tract of 12,000 acres on one of the projects in northern Wyoming all of the land was either taken at the time of the original opening or within a very short time thereafter.

A large portion of these conditionally ceded lands are not irrigable; but are of value for grazing, and are utilized under grazing leases, which bring, as I understand it, between \$40,000 and \$50,000 per annum. It will be noted, therefore, that the lands themselves have an income this year from oil bonuses and grazing leases of somewhere between \$220,000 and \$240,000, considerably more than is proposed to be appropriated in the item in question. There will be further bonuses in the future and within a short time the oil leases will begin to pay royalties, which, in all probability, will be very considerable an amount, as oil is already being developed on at least two wells on the leased lands and a large production is anticipated.

This entire project can therefore be irrigated and reclaimed without any drain on the Treasury, and wholly on the returns and receipts from the lands themselves. I know of no such situation as this anywhere in the country. Of course, the portion of the lands which are owned by settlers or which would be taken by settlers after the project was under way would repay the cost of their reclamation. This is certainly beyond question, for the cost will be moderate compared with other irrigation projects. The lands are most excellent and very favorably situated. This is a splendid opportunity to increase agricultural production of the country speedily.

I do not care particularly to take up the time of the committee at much greater length with regard to this item, except to call attention

to the fact that this is an item regularly submitted in accordance with the provisions of the current law, and that it belongs in the bill and ought to be provided for. Of course, it is for the committee to determine just how much it will appropriate for the beginning of this work, but the very important thing is to have the work started.

I am very much obliged to you.

Mr. HAYDEN. In connection with the language that appeared in the last Indian appropriation act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make additional surveys and submit an estimate of the cost of construction of new irrigation works on the Shoshone Reservation, I believe there is submitted somewhere else in the Book of Estimates an item of appropriation covering the expenses for that work.

Mr. MERITT. The Reclamation Service submitted an estimate of \$100,000, I believe, for beginning the work.

Mr. SNYDER. I thought it was \$200,000.

Mr. MERITT. Perhaps it was \$200,000.

Mr. SNYDER. I think it was \$200,000.

Mr. MERITT. We have not yet begun this new irrigation project, and it will cost approximately \$5,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Mondell is of the opinion that that item could not be appropriated for anywhere else except in this Indian appropriation bill, because it deals with the reclamation and irrigation of Indian lands. It seems to me, therefore, in order to get the record straight, that we should incorporate in the record the estimate which was submitted by the Reclamation Service, the estimate being in the regular Book of Estimates at another place.

Mr. MERITT. I might say that the Indian Office did not participate in the preparation of those estimates. We did not ask that the estimates be made. We have omitted quite a number of new irrigation projects needed on the various Indian reservations on account of war conditions, and because of the action we have taken in omitting all new construction both for irrigation projects and new buildings at Indian schools we are not urging this appropriation for this new irrigation project, because we want to treat them all alike.

Mr. HAYDEN. But on the merits of the proposition itself the Indian Office is in favor of commencing this work, aside from the fact that you have taken into consideration war conditions?

Mr. MERITT. We would prefer that the project be constructed by the Reclamation Service, and that the appropriation for that project be carried in some other appropriation bill, because only a small part of the land to be irrigated will be cultivated by Indians, and we are willing to pay our pro rata share of the construction cost on the Indian lands.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then you do not consider this to be an appropriation for the benefit of Indians, but primarily for the benefit of white people?

Mr. MERITT. The project will ultimately be used very largely by white landowners.

Mr. HAYDEN. But at least the Indians have this interest, that they will obtain the purchase price of the lands that are sold to the white settlers?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing the work of constructing roads and bridges within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, \$25,000, said sum to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians.

MR. MERITT. That is the same amount and in the same language carried in the current Indian appropriation bill, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amount appropriated -----	\$25,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated-----	25,000. 00
Amount expended-----	9,991. 87
Unexpended balance-----	15,008. 13
Analysis of expenditures:	
Regular employees-----	301. 39
Irregular employees-----	9,627. 00
Traveling expenses-----	33. 25
Transportation of supplies-----	2. 23
Telegraphing and telephoning-----	. 75
Equipment-----	27. 25
Total -----	9,991. 87

This is an appropriation for continuing the work of constructing roads and bridges on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, commenced during the fiscal year 1913 under an appropriation of \$10,000 contained in the Indian appropriation act for that year (37 Stat. L., 539), at which time it was estimated that \$67,000 would be required to improve the roads on the reservation and place them in comparatively as good condition as those constructed outside the limits of the reservation by Fremont County, in which the reservation is located. Approximately \$500 was expended from this appropriation, the balance being reappropriated and used during the fiscal year 1914. In addition to the reappropriation of this sum there was also supplied \$1,000 to be used in investigating the condition of the roads and bridges on the reservation, including the making of surveys, maps, plats, and other items necessary to estimate the cost of suitable and necessary roads and bridges. After the expenditure of the \$10,000 and the completion of the surveys, the estimated cost of the construction of roads and bridges yet necessary totaled \$111,032.21.

Copies of the data compiled and complete report were forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate under date of October 27, 1913.

There was further appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year 1915 the sum of \$25,000, reimbursable from tribal funds. An additional appropriation of \$25,000 was made available for the fiscal year 1916 by public resolution No. 74, Sixty-third Congress (58 Stat. L., 1228); an additional \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1917; and a further appropriation of \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1918. This makes a total of \$100,000 appropriated since the estimate of \$111,032.21 for the project was made.

Under date of October 20, 1915, in reporting the progress being made, the superintendent says:

"From the appropriation made for this year there has or will have been expended by the latter part of this month, nearly all of which has now been expended, approximately between nineteen and twenty thousand dollars, all of which has or will have gone for labor, except approximately \$500 expended for road grader, drags, blacksmith bills, and a few other incidentals. All of this money is going to the Indians for wages, except for a part of the plow and grader teams and the services of two white foremen a part of the time and a portion of the time but one white foreman. With reference to the manner

in which the Indians have worked, your attention is respectfully invited to my letter of September 20, 1915, on this subject. It is expected that all of \$25,000 appropriated for this year will have been expended before the close of the calendar year, with the exception of between \$3,000 and \$4,000, which it is my purpose to keep until spring in order to give the Indians some work at that time and properly maintain the roads already constructed and extend them somewhat during the remainder of the fiscal year.

"By reference to my said report of December, 1913, and the accompanying tracings made by the engineer it will be noted that the main system of roads to be constructed on this reservation should extend from a point on the south line of the reservation near Milford and Lander to the agency, a distance of approximately 13 or 14 miles, and from a point near Riverton, on the extreme eastern edge of the reservation, west to Arapahoe, and thence up Little Wind River to the agency, a distance of approximately 35 miles; thence from the agency to the northwest corner of the reservation, a distance of approximately 55 miles. Also three mountain roads—one up Trout Creek, one between North and South Fork of Little Wind River, and one up Meadow Creek—in order that the available timber might be made accessible to be used for building purposes and sawmill material (a complete mill, including matcher, molder, edger, planer, lath and shingle machine, and cut-off saw having been installed at this agency and is now ready for operation).

"With the appropriations heretofore made we have constructed and completed the best dirt graded road in this State from the reservation line near Lander to the agency and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond in a northerly direction; between 26 and 27 miles of the same kind of road between the agency, Arapahoe, and Riverton, the remainder of which will be open for travel within three weeks; approximately 4 miles of the same kind of road around and near Wind River, the school farm, and the agency; nearly \$2,500 worth of work making dugways and roads in the neighborhood of Crow Heart and Dinwoodie, on the northwest part of the reservation, besides approximately 6 miles of mountain road; erected a 50-foot span steel bridge across Little Wind River near the agency; installed numerous small bridges with concrete abutments over the small streams and installed many corrugated culvert bridges. All of this work, between 80 and 90 per cent of which has been done by the Indians, will bear the closest inspection and is what most of it is conceded to be, even though done by the Indians under my supervision, the best dirt graded road in this State.

"There will yet remain to be constructed a great portion of the road from the agency to the northwest corner of the reservation, some additional grading of between 7 and 8 miles of the road to Arapahoe, which, on account of being above the ditches, will not receive as much attention this year as the roads below the irrigation ditches; a road opening up the Mill Creek Valley country to markets and two mountain roads.

"In view of the fact that these roads are badly needed and that it affords the Indians a partial source of livelihood and has largely been the means of reducing the ration list from between 400 and 500 persons to slightly over 100 now, consisting of the old and decrepit and some orphan children, and that the construction of these roads has in their vicinity made the sale and leasing of lands more popular and is beginning to increase values, it is respectfully but earnestly urged that an additional appropriation of \$25,000 be recommended and urged to be expended next year."

Under date of August 8, 1916, recommending a further appropriation for this work, the special agent in charge says:

"Former Supt. Norris has made excellent use of these appropriations, having built a number of main roads and by expenditures of that money has also encouraged the county to cooperate with us to some extent in road work on the reservation so far as it was a part of the main county system of roads, as this county lies both north and south of the reservation, and much of their main travel is across the reservation.

"There are several good-sized streams flowing through the reservation requiring bridges that cost considerable money, and there is no one thing that will contribute more to an improvement of the reservation and the progress of the Indians than the continuation and completion of the system of good roads so well begun by Supt. Norris. There is considerable land being leased and some land being sold, and this system of good roads will return money directly to the Indians by the increased price that their land will demand either in case of lease or sale, besides furnishing them a means of getting their products to market.

"Practically all of the money paid out on this road work goes to the Indians, and they have shown a commendable interest in this work.

"I urgently recommend that at least \$25,000 be appropriated, and if the sum could be increased to \$30,000 or \$40,000 it would enable us to complete the roads at an earlier date and give the Indians much benefit from them."

Under date of November 6, 1917, recommending a further appropriation for this work, the superintendent says:

"The roads on this reservation were badly damaged by the heavy snowfall during the late spring and it was necessary to do considerable repair work in the way of grading, raising embankments, and the installation of culverts. In addition to the damage done to the roads, the abutments to several bridges were washed away and have had to be rebuilt. About 10 miles of new graded road has been constructed from the coal mines near Hudson, connecting up with the graded road from the agency to Arapahoe, thus giving the Indians a good road over which to do the freighting of coal. The road through the reservation from Lander to Dubois passes diagonally through the reservation and is the main artery of the system of county roads in this section, connecting up with the road now being surveyed by the Government from the Yellowstone National Park. About 5 miles of new construction from the agency northwestward have been completed this year so far, and work is now being done on this branch as rapidly as men and teams can be employed. It will be necessary to repair, or virtually construct, about 45 miles of this road in order to afford easy access to the railroad and market.

"After the improved roads have been constructed throughout the reservation it will be imperative that means be provided, such as a tractor and improved road machinery, in order to keep them in a state of repair, as the heavy snowfall during the winter months causes the roads to dry slowly, the heavy traffic thus causing great damage unless drags are constantly put over the roads to keep them free from snow.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to suggest that nothing contributes to the advancement of all the industries of the reservation as much as a system of good roads. This work not only provides good roads and an easy access to market, but gives the Indians an opportunity to obtain remunerative employment for themselves and teams.

"For the completion of the road work so favorably begun I recommend an appropriation of \$25,000 for the next fiscal year."

These Indians have property worth several millions, a very large amount of land that will be sold for their benefit, so there is no question about the Government being reimbursed for this expense.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand these Indians are now receiving considerable income from oil leases on their reservations?

Mr. MERITT. There have been a number of wells drilled on the reservation, but the Indians are not yet receiving very much money from oil production.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have you any figures as to what the present income from oil and other sources is on this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Following is a table showing the land leased for mining purposes on the Shoshone Indian Reservation and royalty therefor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Kind of lease.	Acreage.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.
Oil and gas, allotted land	7,869	\$5,018	.....	\$1,168
Coal, allotted land	60	45	\$80	.....
Miscellaneous, allotted land	93	28	.....	.....
Oil and gas, tribal land	24,080	10,548	.....	.....
Coal, tribal land	40	.....	16	.....

There was practically no production on leases on the reservation during the year.

Recently a bonus of \$9,600 was paid for a lease of 4,800 acres on the diminished reservation.

On October 10, 1917, a number of tracts of Indian land on the ceded part of the reservation were sold at public auction for oil and gas mining purposes. A bonus of \$185,510.36 was offered for leases covering 10,343.76 acres, an average of \$17.95 per acre. None of the leases covering this land have as yet been approved.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is a great deal of oil development going on in Wyoming, a great many wells being drilled. I have understood this reservation was included in the oil belt and that the Indians expected to receive considerable sums of money from that source. If that is the case, the Government would be promptly reimbursed for these expenditures.

Mr. MERITT. I think they have some wells on the Indian reservation, but the income up to the present time has not been very great.

Mr. HAYDEN. We only passed the act authorizing drilling for oil on that reservation last year, and they haven't had much time to get to work.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to expend for the benefit of Indians, from their tribal funds held in trust or otherwise, not exceeding \$2,500,000, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, as provided by section twenty-seven of the act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty-eight), in addition to such sums as may be required for equalization of allotments, education of Indian children, per capita and other payments to Indians, and expenditures for the Five Civilized Tribes in accordance with existing law: *Provided*, That all expenditures authorized hereby shall be subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by existing laws governing the disposition and use of the respective tribal funds.

Mr. MERITT. This estimate is submitted in compliance with the requirements of section 27, of the Indian appropriation act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 158), as follows:

On the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives estimates of the amounts of the receipts to, and expenditures which the Secretary of the Interior recommends to be made for the benefit of the Indians from, all tribal funds of Indians for the ensuing fiscal year; and such statement shall show (first) the total amounts estimated to be received from any and all sources whatsoever, which will be placed to the credit of each tribe of Indians, in trust or otherwise, at the close of the ensuing fiscal year, (second) an analysis showing the amounts which the Federal Government is directed and required by treaty stipulations and agreements to expend from each of said funds or from the Federal Treasury, giving references to the existing treaty or agreement or statute, (third) the amounts which the Secretary of the Interior recommends to be spent from each of the tribal funds held in trust or otherwise, and the purpose for which said amounts are to be expended, and said statement shall show the amounts which he recommends to be disbursed (a) for per capita payments in money to the Indians, (b) for salaries or compensation of officers and employees, (c) for compensation of counsel and attorney fees, and (d) for support and civilization: *Provided*, That thereafter no money shall be expended from Indian tribal funds without specific appropriation by Congress except as follows: Equalization of allotments, education of Indian children in accordance with existing law, per capita and other payments, all of which are hereby continued in full force and effect: *Provided further*, That this shall not change existing law with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Hitherto expenditures for the benefit of Indians from their tribal funds have been limited only by the needs of the Indians, the amount

of money available and the terms of the statutes under which the various funds arose. Where such statutes do not provide for the use of the money for other specific purposes expenditures have been made for the general benefit of the Indians, including the pay of employees and other necessary expenses of training the Indians in industrial pursuits, to the end that they may at an early day attain to complete self-reliance and self-support. In some instances these are the only funds available for such purposes; in other instances these funds are used in addition to congressional appropriations, which have been made with the understanding that they were insufficient to meet all needs and were to be supplemented by the use of tribal funds.

Expenditures from tribal funds for all purposes other than per capita payments and education have averaged \$2,532,750 for the last four years. With these figures as a basis, the estimate of \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year 1919 is believed to be reasonable and conservative in view of the present and increasing cost of labor, materials, and supplies of all kinds.

In compliance with the provisions of the law quoted, we have prepared a table showing the names of the tribes and titles of funds, the tribal funds, estimated amount on hand July 1, 1918; estimated receipts to be credited in the fiscal year 1919; the total required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury; mandatory and discretionary references to the various acts and the page, a statement of per capita payments to the Indians; salaries of employees, compensation of counsel and attorneys' fees; support from civilization funds, and the totals. This covers several pages, giving a great deal of detailed information regarding the Indian tribes in the United States. We also give the grand totals.

Mr. DILL. And that is now in the hands of the Government Printing Office, is it not, and being printed as a document?

Mr. MERITT. House Document 499.

Mr. DILL. I talked to somebody in the Printing Office and they said they did not know when it would be out, but told me they would get it out as soon as possible. I suggest, if possible, it be printed in the record.

Mr. MERITT. I was about to suggest that this table be included in the hearings, and I will make a note and give a reference to the document for the Public Printer.

(The tabulated statement submitted by Mr. Meritt is as follows:)

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., pp. 158, 159, sec. 27)—Continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

EVENTS.

Lower.

Iowa fund.....	
Interest on Iowa fund.....	

Iowa fund.....
Interest on Iowa fund

Kickapoo.

Kickapoo general fund.....
Interest on Kickapoo general fund.....
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor
(Kickapoo Indians).

**Kickapoo general fund
Interest on Kickapoo
Indian moneys, proceeds
(Kickapoo Indians).**

Kickapoo general fund.....
Interest on Kickapoo general fund.....
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor
(Kickapoo Indians).

Pottawatomie.

Pottawatomie education fund.....
Interest on Pottawatomie educa-
tion fund.

Pottawatomie education fund.

Pottawatomie education fund.....
Interest on Pottawatomie educa-
tion fund.

Pottawatomie education fund.

Pottawatomie education fund.....
Interest on Pottawatomie educa-
tion fund.

Pottawatomie education fund.

Pottawatomie education fund.....
Interest on Pottawatomie educa-
tion fund.

MICHIGAN.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor
(Mackinac Indians).

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., pp. 158, 159, sec. 27)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.		Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.	References.		Recommended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.							
	Estimated amounts on hand July 1, 1918.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1919.		Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Statutes.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Compensation of counsel and attorney fees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
MINNESOTA.													
<i>Chippewas of Minnesota.</i>													
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	\$5,700,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$6,000,000.00				Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1886 June 27, 1902 do.....	25 L. 642. 28 L. 77. 32 L. 400. do.....	\$80,000.00		\$125,000.00	\$185,000.00	
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.	135,000.00	300,000.00	435,000.00				do.....	do.....	\$225,000.00			225,000.00	
Proceeds of Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	126,000.00	9,000.00	135,000.00			Feb. 20, 1904	do.....	33 L. 50.	135,000.00			135,000.00	
Proceeds of town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.	9,480.00		9,480.00			Mar. 1, 1907	do.....	34 L. 1032.					
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor: Leech Lake Indians.....	100.00	200.00	300.00			Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887 do.....	do.....	22 L. 500. 24 L. 463. do.....			300.00	300.00	
Red Lake Indians.....		3,000.00	3,000.00			do.....	do.....	do.....	900.00		2,100.00	3,000.00	
White Earth Indians.....	1,300.00	50.00	1,350.00			do.....	do.....	do.....			1,350.00	1,350.00	
Support of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota, 1919.					\$4,000.00	Mar. 8, 1887	do.....	16 L. 720.					
	5,971,880.00	612,250.00	6,584,130.00										
MONTANA.													
<i>Blackfeet.</i>													
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.	26,300.00		26,300.00			June 10, 1886	do.....	20 L. 354.					
Interest on Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.		1,052.00	1,052.00			do.....	do.....	do.....			1,052.00	1,052.00	

Proceeds of Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., act May 18, 1916. Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Blackfeet Indians).	4,544.40 10,000.00 40,844.40	15,600.00 17,682.00 58,496.40	4,544.40 26,000.00 58,496.40	{ May 18, 1916 Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887 }	35 L. 141. 39 L. 141. 24 L. 463.	7,580.00	19,020.00	26,600.00
<i>Crows.</i>								
Crow 4 per cent fund.....	100,000.00		100,000.00	Apr. 27, 1904	33 L. 352.			
Interest on Crow 4 per cent fund.....	9,000.00	4,000.00	13,000.00	do.	do.		13,000.00	13,000.00
Crow 4 per cent hospital fund.....	50,000.00		50,000.00	do.	do.		7,500.00	7,500.00
Interest on Crow 4 per cent hospital fund.....	7,800.00	2,000.00	9,800.00	do.	do.			
Proceeds of Crow ceded lands.....	385,000.00	115,000.00	500,000.00	do.	do.		100,000.00	100,000.00
Fulfilling treaties with Crows.....	11,311.88		11,311.88	Apr. 11, 1882	23 L. 12.			
Fulfilling treaties with Crows (herd fund).	1,921.30		1,921.30	Mar. 3, 1881	26 L. 1041.	1,921.30		1,921.30
Fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana, 1916.				July 25, 1898	15 L. 649.	6,000.00		6,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Crow Indians)	54,000.00	212,903.00	266,903.00	Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.	23,535.00	100,000.00	123,535.00
<i>Flathead.</i>								
Proceeds of Flathead Reservation, Mont.	100,000.00	10,000.00	110,000.00	Apr. 23, 1904	33 L. 306.			
Proceeds of Flathead Reservation, Mont., act May 18, 1916.	440,217.78		440,217.78	do.	do.			
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Flathead Indians).	13,000.00	15,000.00	28,000.00	May 18, 1916 Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	39 L. 141. 22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.	7,860.00	15,500.00	23,360.00
<i>Fort Belknap.</i>								
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Fort Belknap Indians).	553,217.78	25,000.00	578,217.78	do.	do.	2,760.00	21,000.00	23,760.00
<i>Fort Peck.</i>								
Fort Peck Reservation 4 per cent fund.	200,000.00		200,000.00	May 30, 1908	35 L. 558.	200,000.00		200,000.00
Proceeds of Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., act May 18, 1916.	80,425.75		80,425.75	do.	do.			
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Fort Peck Indians).	5,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	May 18, 1916 Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	39 L. 141. 22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.	1,200.00	3,600.00	4,800.00
	285,425.75	1,000.00	286,425.75					

<i>Poncas.</i>									
Ponca fund, Nebraska and Oklahoma.	27,000.00			Mar. 3, 1881	21 L. 422.				
Interest on Ponca fund, Nebraska and Oklahoma.	1,350.00	27,000.00		do.	do.	1,350.00			1,350.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Ponca Indians).	663.00	368.00	1,036.00	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{ 23 L. 590. 24 L. 463.		1,036.00		1,036.00
<i>Winnebagoes.</i>									
Winnebago fund, Nebraska.	75,000.00			Mar. 3, 1909	35 L. 788.	15,000.00			15,000.00
Interest on Winnebago fund, Nebraska.	17,000.00	3,750.00	20,750.00	do.	do.	3,750.00			3,750.00
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes, Nebraska.	1,461.31		1,461.31	Nov. 11, 1887	7 L. 544.				
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes, Nebraska (allotted lands).	762.63		762.63	July 4, 1888	25 L. 240.				
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes, Nebraska (proceeds of lands).	18,699.61		18,699.61	do.	do.				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Winnebago Indians).	1,500.00	819.75	2,319.75	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{ 23 L. 590. 24 L. 463.		2,319.75		2,319.75
<i>Santee Sioux.</i>									
Interest on Sioux fund (Santee)....	114,423.55	4,569.75	118,993.30	Mar. 2, 1889	25 L. 895.	4,348.31		2,306.00	6,654.31
<i>NEVADA.</i>									
<i>Paiutes, etc.</i>									
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Nevada Indians).	6,600.00	3,815.00	10,415.00	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{ 23 L. 590. 24 L. 463.		2,400.00	5,500.00	7,900.00
<i>NEW MEXICO.</i>									
<i>Jicarillas, Navajos, etc.</i>									
Proceeds of timber, Jicarilla Reservation, N. Mex.	100,000.00	15,000.00	115,000.00	Mar. 4, 1907	34 L. 1413.				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:									
Jicarilla Indians.....	14,000.00	46,800.00	60,800.00	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{ 22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.		2,000.00	29,000.00	31,000.00
Mescalero Indians.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	24,000.00	do.	do.		2,000.00	7,500.00	9,500.00
Fort Sill Apache Indians.....	15,517.20	4,590.00	20,107.20	do.	do.				
Navajo Indians.....	200.00	500.00	700.00	do.	do.			200.00	200.00
Pueblo Bonito Indians.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	do.	do.			500.00	500.00
San Juan Indians.....	1,525.00	875.00	2,400.00	do.	do.			2,400.00	2,400.00
	131,242.20	79,565.00	210,807.20			228,180.31	43,580.00	155,061.75	426,822.06

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., pp. 158, 159, sec. 27)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.				
	Estimated amounts on hand July 1, 1918.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1919.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Statutes.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Compensation of counsel and attorney fees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
NEW YORK.												
<i>Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora.</i>												
Senecas of New York fund.....	\$3,572.13		\$3,572.13			Mar. 3, 1906	35 L. 800..	\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
Interest on Senecas of New York fund.....	1,200.00	\$275.00	1,475.00			do.	do.	400.00				400.00
Seneca Tonawanda Band fund.....	35,000.00		35,000.00			Apr. 1, 1880	21 L. 70..					
Interest on Seneca Tonawanda Band fund.....	3,000.00	1,750.00	4,750.00			do.	do.	1,750.00				1,750.00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.....	2,200.00		2,200.00	\$5,000.00		Feb. 19, 1831	4 L. 442..	6,000.00				6,000.00
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	4,500.00		Nov. 11, 1794	7 L. 46..	1,697.17			\$2,802.83	4,500.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Senecas of New York).....	2,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00			Feb. 28, 1901	31 L. 819..	10,000.00				10,000.00
	47,972.13	12,025.00	59,997.13									
NORTH CAROLINA.												
<i>Eastern Cherokees.</i>												
Payment to North Carolina Cherokees.....	800.00	400.00	1,200.00			July 29, 1848 Mar. 3, 1875 Aug. 15, 1876	9 L. 284.. 18 L. 447.. 19 L. 197..				1,200.00	1,200.00

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., pp. 158, 159, sec. 27)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.		Total.	Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.	References.	Recommended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.						
	Estimated amounts on hand July 1, 1918.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1919.				Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Compensation of counsel and attorney fees.	Support and civilization.	Total.		
OKLAHOMA.												
<i>Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.</i>												
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.	\$650,000.00		\$650,000.00		June 6, 1900 Mar. 3, 1901							
Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.	35,000.00	\$35,000.00	70,000.00		do		\$35,000.00				\$35,000.00	
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.	2,200,000.00	30,000.00	2,230,000.00		June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906 Mar. 27, 1908		162,000.00	\$18,360.00		\$6,640.00	187,000.00	
Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.	3,000.00	88,000.00	91,000.00		do		88,000.00				88,000.00	
Kiowa Agency hospital 4 per cent fund.	80,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00		June 13, 1913			6,000.00		10,000.00	16,000.00	
Interest on Kiowa Agency hospital 4 per cent fund.		4,000.00	4,000.00		do					4,000.00	4,000.00	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Kiowa Indians).	2,500.00	6,100.00	8,600.00		Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887			840.00		4,000.00	4,840.00	
	2,970,500.00	183,100.00	3,153,600.00									
<i>Wichita and affiliated bands.</i>												
Proceeds of Wichita ceded lands.	11,450.00		11,450.00		Mar. 2, 1885 Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887		11,450.00				11,450.00	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Wichita, etc., Indians).		400.00	400.00		28 L. 894. 22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.					400.00	400.00	
	11,450.00	400.00	11,850.00									

<i>Cheyennes and Arapahoes.</i>									
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma fund.....	380,000.00			Mar. 3, 1891	26 L. 1025.				
Interest on Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma fund.....	2,000.00	18,000.00		do.	do.	18,000.00			18,000.00
Payment to Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma.....	3,395.07		3,395.07	do.	do.		3,395.07		3,395.07
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	200,000.00	15,000.00		June 17, 1910	36 L. 533.				
Interest on Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	27,000.00	6,000.00		do.	do.				
Proceeds of Cheyenne and Arapahoe reserve lands.....	6,374.21		6,374.21	{ May 29, 1908 Jan. 31, 1910	{ 35 L. 448. 36 L. 190.		4,500.00		4,500.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians.....	4,280.00	3,240.00		{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{ 22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.		500.00		500.00
Cantonment Indians.....	1,200.00	300.00		do.	do.		500.00		500.00
Red Moon Indians.....	80.00	80.00		do.	do.		170.00		170.00
Seger Indians.....	200.00	50.00		do.	do.		250.00		250.00
	600,519.28	43,670.00	644,189.28			573,342.24	41,450.00		766,185.99
<i>Kansas Indians.</i>									
Kansas consolidated fund.....	80,000.00		80,000.00	June 1, 1902	32 L. 638.				
Interest on Kansas consolidated fund.....	3,000.00	4,000.00		do.	do.	4,000.00			4,000.00
	83,000.00	4,000.00	87,000.00						
<i>Osage.</i>									
Osage fund.....	4,800,000.00		4,800,000.00	{ July 15, 1870 May 28, 1880 June 16, 1880	{ 16 L. 362. 21 L. 143. 21 L. 292.				
Interest on Osage fund.....	45,000.00	240,000.00		{ Aug. 19, 1890 do.	{ 26 L. 344. do.	240,000.00			240,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Osage Indians).....	345,000.00	3,655,000.00	4,000,000.00	June 28, 1906	34 L. 539.	3,885,230.00	46,800.00		20,000.00 ³ , 952,830.00
	5,190,000.00	3,895,000.00	9,085,000.00						
<i>Otoe and Missouri.</i>									
Otoe and Missouri fund.....	230,000.00		230,000.00	Aug. 15, 1876	19 L. 208.				
Interest on Otoe and Missouri fund.....		12,000.00		do.	do.	4,000.00	\$2,500.00		3,500.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Otoe, etc., Indians).....		1,000.00	1,000.00	{ Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	{ 22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.			1,000.00	1,000.00
	230,000.00	13,000.00	243,000.00						

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., pp. 158, 159, sec. 27)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.				
	Estimated amounts on hand July 1, 1918.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1919.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Statutes.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Compensation of counsel and attorney fees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
OKLAHOMA—continued.												
Pawnees.												
Pawnee fund.....	\$160,000.00.		\$160,000.00.			Apr. 10, 1876	19 L. 28.					
Interest on Pawnee fund.....	2,000.00	\$8,000.00	10,000.00			do.	do.	\$8,000.00				\$8,000.00
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees.....	7,200.00		7,200.00	\$50,000.00		Mar. 3, 1893	27 L. 644.	30,000.00				30,000.00
Support of Pawnee schools, Oklahoma, 1919.					\$10,000.00	Sept. 24, 1857	11 L. 728.					
Support of Pawnee employees, etc., Oklahoma, 1919.					6,600.00	do.	do.		\$4,700.00		\$500.00	5,200.00
Support of Pawnee iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma, 1919.					500.00	do.	do.				500.00	500.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Pawnee Indians).	1,200.00		1,200.00			Mar. 3, 1893 Mar. 2, 1887	22 L. 590 24 L. 463.				1,200.00	1,200.00
	170,400.00	8,000.00	178,400.00									
Poncas. (See Poncas of Nebraska.)												
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Ponca Indians).	300.00	368.00	668.00			do.	do.		600.00		68.00	668.00
Quapaws.												
Support of Quapaws, education.					1,000.00	May 13, 1833	7 L. 424.					
Support of Quapaws, employees, etc., Oklahoma, 1919.					500.00	do.	do.				500.00	500.00

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OREGON.

Klamath, Modoc, etc.

Klamath fund.....	80,000.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Siletz and Grand Ronde.

Siletz general fund.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	Aug. 15, 1894	28 L. 324..	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Interest on Siletz general fund.....	5,500.00	500.00	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Proceeds of Siletz Reservation, Org.	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	May 13, 1910	36 L. 367..	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
			May 18, 1916	39 L. 149..	
			Mar. 3, 1883	22 L. 590..	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Siletz Indians),	250.00	285.00	.....	Mar. 2, 1887	24 L. 463..	.....	.....	285.00
			

Umatilla, etc.

[illegible]

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., pp. 158, 159, sec. 27).—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.		Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.					
	Estimated amounts on hand July 1, 1918.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1919.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Statutes.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Compensation of counsel and attorney fees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
SOUTH DAKOTA.												
Sioux Nation.												
Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., 1919.							15 L. 640.		\$104,000.00			\$104,000.00
Support of Sioux different tribes, subsistence and civ. 1919.							19 L. 254.					171,500.00
Education, Sioux Nation, 1919.						do.	do.					
Cheyenne River Sioux.												
Sioux fund, Cheyenne River.	\$135,000.00		\$135,000.00			Mar. 2, 1889	25 L. 895.					
Interest on Sioux fund, Cheyenne River.	800.00	\$6,750.00	7,550.00			do.	do.	\$3,150.00				3,150.00
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.	600,000.00	100,000.00	700,000.00			May 20, 1908	35 L. 463.		5,000.00		75,000.00	80,000.00
Interest on Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.	8,000.00	18,000.00	26,000.00			do.	do.		4,000.00		22,000.00	26,000.00
Proceeds of Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, S. Dak. and N. Dak. (Cheyenne River).	6,000.00		6,000.00			do.	do.					
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Cheyenne River).	23,000.00	41,500.00	64,500.00			Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.		720.00		10,000.00	10,720.00
	772,800.00	166,250.00	939,050.00	\$30,000.00	\$25,600.00			4,186,455.00	184,220.00	\$2,500.00	369,958.00	4,746,133.00

<i>Crow Creek Sioux.</i>									
Sioux fund, Crow Creek.	65,000.00			Mar. 2, 1889	25 L. 895.				
Interest on Sioux fund, Crow Creek.	3,250.00			do.	do.	2,250.00			2,250.00
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.	7,500.00			Mar. 2, 1895	28 L. 888.	300.00			300.00
Interest on Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.	3,000.00			do.	do.	300.00			300.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Crow Creek Indians).	250.00			(Mar. 3, 1883)	22 L. 590.				
				(Mar. 2, 1887)	24 L. 463.			250.00	250.00
<i>Lower Brule Sioux.</i>									
Sioux fund, Lower Brule.	78,900.00								
Interest on Sioux fund, Lower Brule.	3,800.00								
Proceeds of Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	30,000.00			Mar. 2, 1889	25 L. 895.				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Lower Brule Indians).	7,000.00			do.	do.	5,000.00			5,000.00
	600.00			Apr. 21, 1906	34 L. 124.	900.00			900.00
	600.00			(Mar. 3, 1883)	22 L. 590.				
				(Mar. 2, 1887)	24 L. 463.			850.00	850.00
<i>Pine Ridge Sioux.</i>									
Sioux fund, Pine Ridge.	38,200.00								
Interest on Sioux fund, Pine Ridge.	2,050.00			Mar. 2, 1889	25 L. 895.				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.	400,000.00			do.	do.	13,000.00			13,000.00
Interest on Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.	22,000.00			May 27, 1910	36 L. 442.				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Pine Ridge Indians).	120,000.00			do.	do.				
	25,600.00			(Mar. 3, 1883)	22 L. 590.				
				(Mar. 2, 1887)	24 L. 463.	1,250.00			1,250.00
<i>Rosebud Sioux.</i>									
Sioux fund, Rosebud.	567,600.00								
Interest on Sioux fund, Rosebud.	27,940.00			Mar. 2, 1889	25 L. 895.				
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	615,000.00			do.	do.	17,000.00			17,000.00
Interest on Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	36,500.00			Mar. 2, 1907	34 L. 120.				
Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	1,000,000.00			do.	do.	30,300.00			30,300.00
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	7,000.00			do.	do.				
Interest on Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	180,000.00			May 30, 1910	36 L. 451.	5,000.00			5,000.00
Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	460,000.00			do.	do.				
Interest on Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	70,000.00			Apr. 23, 1904	33 L. 238.	300.00			300.00
Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	6,000.00			(Mar. 3, 1883)	22 L. 590.				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Rosebud Indians).	300.00			(Mar. 2, 1887)	24 L. 463.			1,300.00	1,300.00
	1,200.00								
	2,380,000.00								
	96,050.00								
	2,476,050.00								

Estimates of receipts of Indian tribal funds and expenditures recommended therefrom by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians, and also the amounts required by treaty stipulations and agreements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as required by the act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., pp. 158, 159, sec. 27)—Continued.

Names of tribes and titles of funds.	Tribal funds.			Required by treaties and agreements from the Federal Treasury.		References.		Recommended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.				
	Estimated amounts on hand July 1, 1918.	Estimated receipts to be credited in fiscal year 1919.	Total.	Mandatory.	Discretionary.	Acts.	Statutes.	Per capita payments to Indians.	Salaries of employees.	Compensation of counsel and attorney fees.	Support and civilization.	Total.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.	\$200,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$200,000.00			Mar. 3, 1891	28 L. 1039.					
Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.			10,000.00			do.	do.		\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Sisseton, etc., Indians).	2,000.00	1,400.00	3,400.00			Mar. 3, 1893 Mar. 2, 1897	22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.				3,400.00	3,400.00
	202,000.00	11,400.00	213,400.00									
Yankton Sioux.												
Yankton Sioux fund.	200,000.00		200,000.00			Aug. 15, 1894	28 L. 319.					
Interest on Yankton Sioux fund.		10,000.00	10,000.00			do.	do.	\$10,000.00				10,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Yankton Indians).	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00			Mar. 3, 1893 Mar. 2, 1897	22 L. 590. 24 L. 463.		300.00		1,200.00	1,500.00
	200,500.00	11,000.00	211,500.00									
UTAH.												
Utes, Confederate Bands.												
Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund.	2,400,000.00	50,000.00	2,450,000.00			Mar. 4, 1913	37 L. 934.	300,000.00				300,000.00
Interest on Confederate Bands of Utes 4 per cent funds.	300,000.00	96,000.00	396,000.00			do.	do.		19,000.00		76,000.00	94,000.00
Utes 5 per cent fund.	440,000.00		440,000.00			Apr. 29, 1874	18 L. 41.					

	8,000.00	22,000.00	30,000.00	do.	do.	500.00	21,500.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Interest on Ute 5 percent fund.....	18,409.01	22,000.00	30,000.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Interest on White River Ute fund.....	14,600.33	924.96	15,525.29	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Interest on Uintah and White River Ute fund.....	160,000.00	20,000.00	180,000.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Proceeds of Uintah and White River Ute land.....	152,700.00	1,000.00	153,700.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Proceeds of Southern Ute Reservation.....	300.00	300.00	300.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:.....	12,000.00	3,080.00	15,080.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Southern Ute Indians.....	13,000.00	4,000.00	17,000.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Uintah, etc., Indians.....	Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, employees, etc., Utah, 1919.			do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, employees, etc., Utah, 1919.	Support for subsistence, 1919.			do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Support for seeds and implements, 1919.				do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Skull Valley, etc., Indians.	3,519,099.34	197,004.96	3,716,104.30	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Skull Valley, etc., Indians).	798.68		798.68	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
WASHINGTON.				do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Columbias and Colville.	2,850.19		2,850.19	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Fulfilling treaties with Columbias and Colville.	2,000.00		2,000.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Proceeds of Colville Reservation, Wash.	60,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Proceeds of Colville Reservation, act Mar. 22, 1906.	10,000.00		10,000.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Payments to Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash., for lands.	10,000.00	7,000.00	17,000.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Colville Indians).	84,850.19	27,000.00	111,850.19	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Makahs.	579.72		579.72	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Fulfilling treaties with Makahs.	20.00	30.00	50.00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Neah Bay.				do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Neah Bay Indians).				do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.

Mr. DILL. This \$2,500,000 which you recommend is made up from these estimates of expenditures and the totals which you have in your figures there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. You will notice from the grand total that there is \$8,654,939.14; but out of that grand total we have made per capita payments to Indians of \$6,154,939.14, which makes the balance approximately \$2,500,000.

Mr. DILL. Have you the total estimated receipts there—how much that is for the coming year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The total estimated receipts for the coming year are \$7,245,045.71.

Mr. DILL. For the coming year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. DILL. As against that will be \$2,500,000 proposed to have appropriated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are not asking for any appropriation, but simply authority to use these funds.

Mr. DILL. And, of course, that would leave something like \$5,000,000 to the Indian funds, of which we pay to the Indians per capita?

Mr. MERITT. Of for other purposes, as may be deemed proper and advisable, including per capita payments.

Mr. NORTON. This \$2,500,000 asked to be appropriated in this bill is the fund that you formerly used out of the tribal funds without being directly appropriated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to ask Mr. Meritt if he thinks that the language as proposed complies with the law. The proviso to section 27 of the act says—

Provided, That thereafter no money shall be expended from Indian tribal funds without specific appropriation by Congress except as follows: Equalization of allotments, education of Indian children in accordance with existing law, per capita, and other payments, all of which are hereby continued in full force and effect.

Do you consider a lump sum appropriation of \$2,500,000 to be a specific appropriation by Congress of these amounts?

Mr. MERITT. I think that would be construed specific, taking into consideration the intent of the original act.

Mr. DILL. And you think that the comptroller will so interpret the law?

Mr. MERITT. I think so.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is what I am getting at, the intent of the original act. The term "Indian tribal funds," to my mind, means that if it is desired to use \$20,000 out of the tribal funds belonging to the Sioux Indians, for instance, that Congress shall specifically appropriate out of that fund for particular purposes. I do not believe that to include the funds of the Sioux and all the other Indians in one grand total is a compliance with the intent of the law.

Mr. MERITT. We took that into consideration in making up the estimates. It would be entirely impracticable for us to designate the exact amount that we will need at the various schools and agencies throughout the Indian country; and we thought as it was the intent of Congress that hereafter we be given authority by Congress to expend tribal moneys rather than to use those funds within our discretion as theretofore done, we thought that this would be

a compliance with the wishes of Congress and meet the intent of the legislation heretofore enacted.

Mr. HAYDEN. I doubt that very much.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Meritt, why would it be impracticable to state what this sum is to be used for?

Mr. MERITT. In this paper we have furnished what we consider will be needed during the next fiscal year as a basis for our request for appropriation.

Mr. DILL. By tribes?

Mr. MERITT. By tribes and by funds.

Mr. NORTON. Did you not state in this law that the funds should be used according to the estimates then submitted?

Mr. MERITT. That would be satisfactory to us.

Mr. NORTON. You say it would be impracticable to put it in the law. Why could you not put the estimate in the law and appropriate just so much? That is the purpose of this law; that was my idea and my purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The purpose of this law was to bring these funds within exactly the same scope as the funds of the Five Civilized Tribes, as Mr. Dill discussed before that amendment was drawn and as the entire committee understood. With the Five Civilized Tribes you set out specifically the amounts that shall be used for each purpose; for instance, you say, on page 55 of the present proposed bill:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use not exceeding \$30,000 of the proceeds of sales of unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes for payment of salaries of employees and other expenses of advertising and sale in connection with the further sales of such tribal lands and property, including the advertising and sale of the land within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or of the surface thereof as provided for in the act of Congress approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh United States Statutes at Large, page sixty-seven), and of the improvements thereon, which is hereby expressly authorized, and for other work necessary to a final settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of such amount may be used in connection with the collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, no moneys shall be expended from tribal funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, without specific appropriation by Congress, except as follows: Equalization of allotments, per capita and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, tribal and other Indian schools for the current fiscal year under existing law, salaries and contingent expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the tribes for the current fiscal year at salaries at the rate heretofore paid, and attorneys for the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the President, under existing law, for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to continue during the ensuing fiscal year the tribal and other schools among the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes from the tribal funds of those nations, within his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, to expend funds of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations available for school purposes under existing law for such repairs, improvements, or new buildings as he may deem essential for the proper conduct of the several schools of said tribes.

Now, Mr. Meritt, that in itself is a loose kind of a method of appropriating, but it does give us specifically what those funds are going to be used for. Why could not that same principle be applied to all other Indian funds?

Mr. MERITT. It could be applied, Mr. Carter.

The CHAIRMAN. What the committee wants, Mr. Meritt, is to know just exactly how much is being spent from each tribe's funds and for what purpose it is used, as you show for the Five Civilized Tribes and as you do not show in your proposed estimate for items other than the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I can not see why it is any more difficult to appropriate money out of tribal funds for specific purposes than it is to make appropriations for particular purposes from the Treasury. We do that very thing throughout the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. MERITT. We realized it would require a great amount of detailed legislation in order to bring this within the appropriation bill, and if we give a report showing Congress exactly where we proposed to spend this money, and for what purposes, we thought that that would satisfy the Congress and meet the intent of the legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. There can be no possibility of enforcing economy in the expenditure of tribal funds unless the Indian Committee has direct control of the details of the appropriations. However laborious it may be, that work must be done if the intent of the law is carried out.

Mr. MERITT. That could be reached by putting a proviso "that the funds herein appropriated shall not exceed at any school or agency the amount named in House document No. 499," which contains the exact data on which we have based this estimate and for what purpose we propose to expend the money.

The CHAIRMAN. In order that the committee might appropriate these amounts intelligently and might be able to give information to the House which we have continually asked for, we ought to have these estimates made specifically, somewhat as they are for the Five Civilized Tribes. I notice you do provide specifically for several other tribes—for instance, Kiowas and Comanches, where you provide so much of their funds shall be used for agency purposes, etc. If we have those estimates that way, we will then have some valuable information right in the bill, which I think would be of assistance in the passage of the bill, and I believe would be of great benefit all around.

Mr. MERITT. This is the first time we have made this estimate, and we had nothing to go by, and we made up the estimate according to the plan that we thought would best meet the views of the committee and the Congress as well as meet the conditions in our bureau. If, however, it is the wish of the committee that in the next year's estimates we estimate specifically for each item under the States in which they occur, we will be glad to make up our estimates accordingly. It will, of course, mean that the Indian bill will be probably twice as long as it is at the present time.

Mr. DILL. You have, however, the expenditures made during the past year, for instance, and the year before. Your record shows the amount expended for tribal funds for these purposes.

Mr. MERITT. We are required to make a report to Congress as to the expenditure of tribal funds, and that report has already been made to Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. I realize it is going to add to the length of the Indian appropriation bill and increase the amount of work to be done by both the committee and the House. Your report shows a total

tribal income of over \$7,000,000 a year, and if the expenditure of that money is to be checked in any way by the committee and by Congress we must make specific appropriations in each instance.

The CHAIRMAN. While it might add to our work and the work of Congress, it will also add to the fund of information we have in appropriating the money.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert for the record the following data in regard to our estimates this year.

Summary.

Total estimate, 1919.....	\$12, 255, 210. 00
Total appropriation, 1918 act.....	11, 574, 736. 67
Net increase.....	680, 473. 33
Items, 1918 act, not included 1919 estimates.....	422, 386. 67
Net increase.....	680, 473. 33
Total.....	1, 102, 860. 00
Total items, 1918 act, increased 1919 estimates.....	1, 293, 530. 00
New items, 1919 estimates.....	283, 000. 00
Total.....	1, 576, 530. 00
Total items 1918 act decreased 1919 estimates.....	473, 670. 00
Apparent increase.....	1, 102, 860. 00

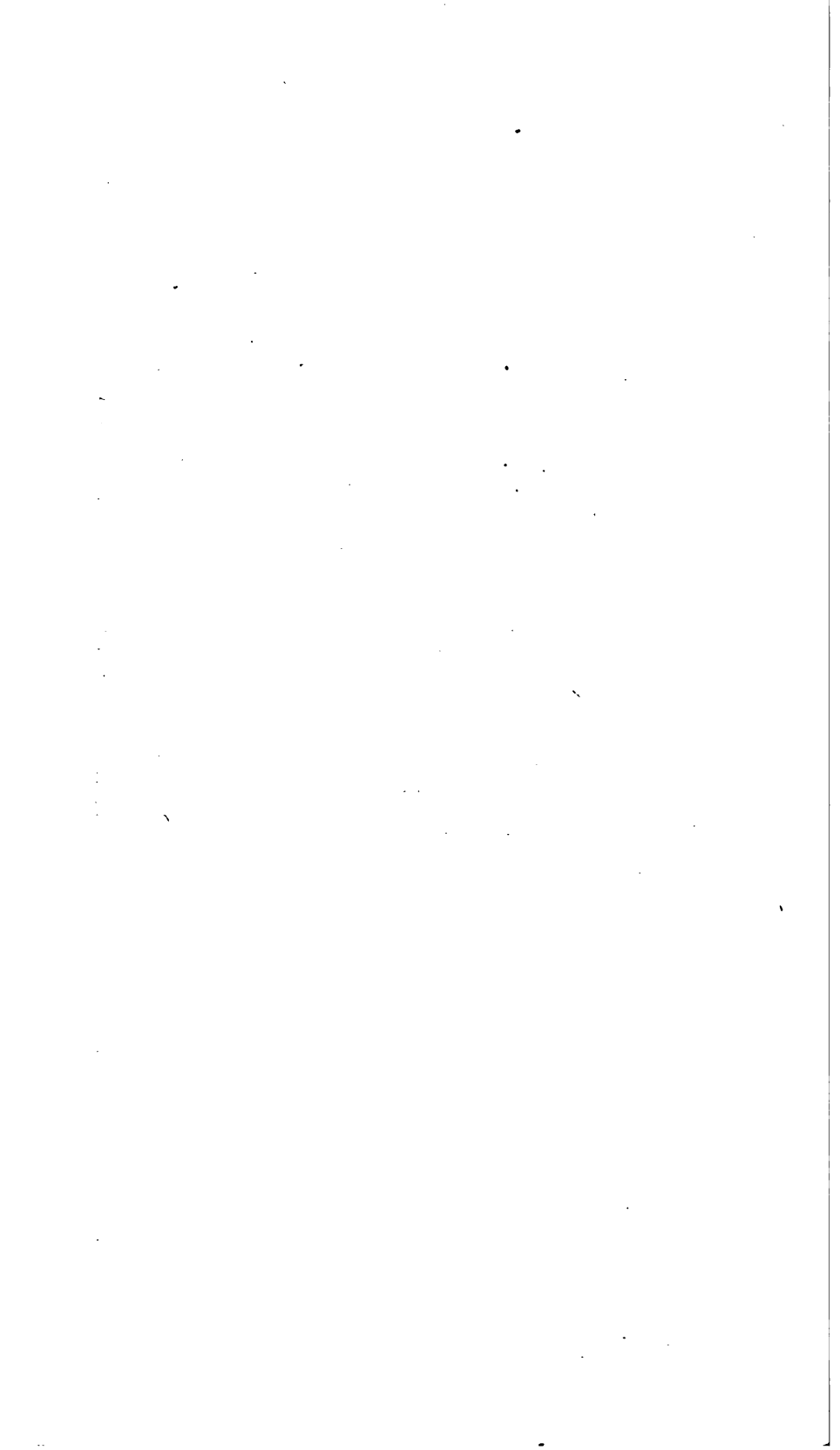
	Estimated, 1919.	Appropriated, 1918.
Gratuity.....	\$7, 808, 150. 00	\$7, 976, 385. 50
Reimbursable.....	3, 611, 700. 00	2, 749, 200. 00
Treaty.....	835, 360. 00	849, 151. 17
Total.....	12, 255, 210. 00	11, 574, 736. 67
Amount 1919 estimates increased over 1918 act.....		680, 473. 33
Total 1919 estimates.....	12, 255, 210. 00	12, 255, 210. 00

Appropriations for 1918 not asked for in 1919.....	\$422, 386. 67
Total, estimated 1919.....	12, 255, 210. 00
Total appropriation, 1918 act.....	11, 574, 736. 67

There is also submitted a redrafted item regarding the use of tribal funds:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to expend for the benefit of Indians, from their tribal funds held in trust or otherwise, not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, as provided by section twenty-seven of the act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty-eight), in addition to such sums as may be required for equalization of allotments, education of Indian children, per capita and other payments to Indians, and expenditures for the Five Civilized Tribes in accordance with existing law: *Provided*, That expenditures shall not be made from any one fund for purposes other than those above specified in excess of the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Interior and appearing in House of Representatives Document Numbered Four hundred and ninety-nine, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session: *And provided further*, That no expenditures shall be made from tribal or treaty funds which are not authorized by existing laws governing their disposition and use.

(The committee thereupon, at 12.25 o'clock p. m., adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.)



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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL, 1910

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONSISTING OF

HON. CHARLES D. CARTER, *Chairman.*

HON. CARL HAYDEN.

HON. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL.

HON. DENVER S. CHURCH.

HON. HOMER P. SNYDER.

JANUARY 9, 1918

(Imp.)

65:1

PART 2



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

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CARL HAYDEN, Arizona.

DENVER S. CHURCH, California.

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C. C. DILL, Washington.

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N. C. BARRETT, *Clerk*.

II

D. of D.
MAY 24 1919



INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 9, 1918.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Charles D. Carter (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. You may proceed, Mr. Welling.

STATEMENT OF HON. M. H. WELLING, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH.

Mr. WELLING. I noticed, Mr. Chairman, that the hearings of the subcommittee, I take it, that have prepared the appropriation bill for this year do not include two or three items that were in the appropriation bill which was approved in May, 1916.

Now, my lack of familiarity with the law led me to believe that this was the last law or last appropriation bill that was enacted; but that appropriation bill provides for a proportionate share of the amount required to construct an interstate wagon road or highway through the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Utah, the sum of \$9,000, with the usual provision that it shall be made reimbursable out of any funds that the Indians have now or hereafter in the Treasury of the United States.

The present bill as it will be reported by the committee and as it came out in the hearings, does not contain that item at all. Now, the facts of the case are that it is not a Utah item, properly speaking. The Kaibab Indian Reservation is wholly within the State of Arizona, just south of the Utah-Arizona line. It is a highway, however, that more people from my State use than can possibly use it in the State of Arizona. It connects a town in the east side of my State with a town in the west side, and is the principal route of travel for 8,000 or 10,000 people who must travel through the Kaibab Indian Reservation. The appropriation was first obtained through a Senate amendment which Senator Smoot introduced and got into the appropriation bill two years ago, providing, as I have read here, for the expenditure of this \$9,000. Now, only \$2,685 of that money was ever expended, according to the report of the Interior Department—or of the Indian Office.

I am offering an amendment to the bill, and I should like to have the committee approve this amendment at least, reappropriating the unexpended balance of the \$9,000, or \$6,315. In addition to that I should like to have an additional \$2,000, for this reason: The original

bill provides—as passed in 1916—that this road shall be constructed entirely by Indian labor. I will get the language here:

Provided, That such sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and at such times as he may deem proper in the employment of Indian labor for the construction of the road.

Now, there must be some of the labor in the way of supervision that the Indians can not possibly furnish.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is to give preference to Indian labor?

Mr. WELLING. I want to use all the Indian labor possible, but we have to have surveyors; we have to have engineers, and there must be some timber work, some bridge-construction work, and I should like the bill to read that an additional \$2,000 is appropriated for the completion of the work, in addition to making the unexpended balance now in the Treasury available for immediate use. I would like to have the \$2,000 additional appropriated, and the amendment that I am prepared to offer to the bill, if it will be accepted by the committee, will read something like this—I have no pride in the construction of the language, however, and should be very glad to accept any suggestions: “to complete said highway, \$2,000.”

The total amendment that I offer would be like this:

That the unexpended balance of \$6,315 is hereby reappropriated and made immediately available for continuing the construction of interstate wagon road or highway through the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty-two).

To complete said highway, \$2,000: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as he may deem proper, for road-building material and supervision, reimbursable out of any funds now or hereafter placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I should like to have, if possible, the support of the committee in getting that amendment into the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Kaibab Indians are there?

Mr. WELLING. There are about 120 of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they lands or money either?

Mr. WELLING. Well, they have the regular reservation there. I don't think they have any money.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does the reservation embrace? How many acres are there in the reservation?

Mr. WELLING. Well, the part of the road that goes through the reservation is about 15 miles long. Really, Mr. Chairman, I couldn't give you definite information as to the extent of the reservation, but it is 15 miles wide in one direction.

The CHAIRMAN. What I was getting at was this, Mr. Welling: It has been the policy of this committee, strictly adhered to, never to put any appropriation into a bill for a road unless it was reimbursable from Indian funds and unless there would be an opportunity for reimbursement. In other words, this committee has never reported a proposition, so far as I know, to build roads on Indian reservations out of the Treasury of the United States unless that amount could be recouped from Indian funds, because the road is strictly for the benefit of the Indians.

Now, what I was trying to get is would there be an opportunity to reimburse this amount to the Government in case the Government did it?

Mr. WELLING. Well, there undoubtedly would, providing the Government was ever to sell any of those Indian lands.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do the Indians use this road themselves?

Mr. WELLING. Yes, indeed; absolutely. They have no way to get out either to Kaibab, in Utah, or to St. George, in Utah, or to a town in Arizona there—if Mr. Hayden was here, he would know the name. I don't happen to recall the name of it now, but it is adjacent to the tribe.

I am only asking that the money already appropriated shall be continued and be made available for construction work.

The CHAIRMAN. And an additional amount of \$2,000.

Mr. WELLING. An additional amount of \$2,000 for engineering and for any construction work that may be necessary that the Indians can not possibly do.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions by any members of the committee?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Welling, the appropriation that you speak about, that you desire to continue, was that made with a view that it was reimbursable?

Mr. WELLING. Yes, sir; it so reads. It says here, in the law of 1916:

Reimbursable, providing that such sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and in such manner and at such times as he may deem proper in the employment of Indian labor for the construction of said road or highway, and to be reimbursable out of any funds now or hereafter placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. How many years ago was that appropriation?

Mr. WELLING. In 1916.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, the same conditions must prevail now, so far as its being reimbursable is concerned.

Mr. WELLING. Yes; I don't think there has been any of the land sold. I will tell you this, gentlemen: I am perfectly willing to change the form of the amendment that I propose. I haven't any notion of whether or not there ought to be \$2,000 additional levied, except that it will take \$8,000 to complete the road, and but \$6,000 are available or can be made available by reenacting the old appropriation bill. I want some language, however, included in any amendment that is adopted by the committee which will provide for the expenditure of a little of this money for necessary engineering problems involved in the construction of the road and the purchasing of some bridge material, timber, and culverts and that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, Mr. Welling, the making of this appropriation immediately available would be pretty sure to meet with objection on a point of order on the floor. You see that would be a deficiency appropriation, and the committee having jurisdiction of those appropriations is the Committee on Appropriations. They are pretty jealous about their jurisdiction, and some of them would be pretty sure to make a point of order against it.

Mr. WELLING. Well, the language may be entirely faulty that I am suggesting, Mr. Carter, and I have no pride in the language at

all, because I have just copied it from other and numerous instances in the same bill where continuing and unexpended balances were made immediately available. That is all. I would be glad to accept any suggestions with reference to it that would conform to what would be the proper procedure, if it is not the usual ordinary way of putting it. Any other suits me just as well.

Mr. HASTINGS. I would like to ask you, if you know, for what purpose the amount was expended? Was it expended for surveying, or was it for some work done upon the road?

Mr. WELLING. \$2,685, Mr. Hastings, was expended on the road wholly for Indian labor, under the direction and supervision of the regular agents there on the reservation. Now, it was soon discovered that there was some work associated with the building of the road, the bridge work, and other work that could not possibly be done by the Indians themselves.

Mr. HASTINGS. For that reason the work was suspended?

Mr. WELLING. The work was suspended and the department held that under the strict reading of the bill as it read they were not at liberty to expend any portion of that money for the necessary engineering and construction work that the Indians could not do. I hope I make myself plain.

Mr. CLASSON. I would like to know how much of this road has been built.

Mr. WELLING. The percentage of it?

Mr. CLASSON. Yes.

Mr. WELLING. Unfortunately for me it is not in my State, and I can't give you detailed information except that the department estimates that it will require \$8,000 more to complete the enterprise; that \$2,685 has been expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Mr. Welling, when the committee is together we will present the matter to them.

Mr. WELLING. Shall I leave the amendment that I have prepared with the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; leave it with the reporter.

The amendment follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Welling to the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, viz, under "Arizona" insert the following:

"That the unexpended balance of \$6,315 is hereby reappropriated and made immediately available for continuing the construction of an interstate wagon road or highway through the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the act of May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty-two).

"To complete said highway, \$2,000: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as he may deem proper for road building, material, and supervision, reimbursable out of any funds now or hereafter placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. WELLING. Now, there is one other item I want to call attention to in the old bill:

For the education of 22 Indian pupils in the Indian school at Washakie, Bor Elder County, for the school year of 1915-16, or so much thereof as may be necessary, \$832.70.

I asked the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs the reason for omitting that item. Those Indians are still there, and they are as much in charge of the Government as they ever have been, having absolutely no help from the Government outside of the amount that has been appropriated for their school purposes, and he told me that the item had been included in this year's appropriation bill earlier in the bill, and that a lump-sum appropriation—I think of \$500,000—was paid for educating the scattered bands of Indians. If that is true, I have no interest in urging the putting in of that item in the bill at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the commissioner intends to take that out of the general lump sum in the first part of the bill.

Mr. WELLING. Well, he told me so; and if that is the understanding of the committee I shall not urge that item at all.

Now, I have one more item to make. Senator Smoot has introduced in the Senate an amendment, which he expects to place in the appropriation bill, of \$15,000 for building a road across the Shivwits Indian Reservation. This reservation is in Utah. I think I shall not formally ask the committee—at this time at any rate—to accept or to offer an amendment to the bill at this point, because I want to know more about it myself; but I think it is a meritorious item, and it undoubtedly will be presented in the Senate, if it is not presented when the bill is up for action in the House.

I think that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lea, we will hear you now.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLARENCE F. LEA, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. LEA. I have embodied in the form of an amendment the substance of what I am asking the committee for, and I will read the amendment:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend \$10,000, to be immediately available, and remain available until expended, toward the construction of a road from Hoopa to Weitchpec, on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, Humboldt County, California, according to plans approved by him, and the total cost of which shall not exceed \$30,500: *Provided*, That local interests agree, at their own expense, to furnish an engineer satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior to supervise the construction of said road and also provide the use of such tools and implements as said Secretary may deem to be justly required of them: *Provided also*, That all sums so expended shall be refunded from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of said reservation.

This reservation is located in Humboldt County, in the northern part of California. It has an acreage of more than 1,000 acres of timber. It is estimated that there are about 50,000,000 feet in that timber, and it has a value of \$2,225,000. The reservation itself contains over 118,000 acres. It has a population of 1,299. The populations on this reservation is divided into three different locations, but all adjacent to each other, and the object of this road is to connect the different portions of the reservation.

The Hoopa Reservation is nearly 12 miles square, located here [illustrating on map], and the Klamath River runs here to the ocean. What is known as the Klamath River Reservation is 1 mile on each

side of the Klamath River, running to the northwest. Twenty-five thousand dollars of cash on hand in the funds of the Klamath River Indians is at present being expended to build the road and trail up the Klamath River to connect with Weitchpec. The proposition is to build on from Weitchpec to Hoopa, as Hoopa is the administrative headquarters of the reservation. The school and headquarters of the reservation in every respect are located at Hoopa.

Now, there are 464 Indians at Hoopa, in the valley. There are 575 Indians along the Klamath, and there are 260 Indians at the lower Klamath. The children from this whole area go to Hoopa to school. The market for the valley lands of the Hoopa is at Weitchpec. That is a natural market up and down the Klamath River.

There are over 1,750 acres of arable land in this valley at Hoopa, and at the present time the communication is almost impossible for any substantial purpose. For instance, sometimes baled hay is hauled on pack mules 12 miles over the mountains on a path such as the cattle pick out through the mountains; and the parcel post and the mail is carried from Eureka, farther down the coast, and which is the commercial center of this whole section, by Arcata, and travels a route around the north that is over 30 miles farther than the route would be if this road was constructed.

I have here a detailed survey of this road by a very competent engineer [showing map]. I will simply show you how thoroughly it has been done. This is a cross-section survey with the total excavation figured, the bridges, and everything. There are a large number of estimates showing the complete line of the road from the beginning to the end. This map includes the whole distance, but I don't want to take your time on that.

Mr. HASTINGS. What grade will the road have?

Mr. LEA. A 3 per cent grade, which is a remarkably fine grade for mountain country.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get it all through on a 3 per cent grade?

Mr. LEA. No; there is a portion where it goes down into the valley where it exceeds 3 per cent, but it is less than 5 per cent. Now that road could, by being extended a little longer, be kept down to a 3 per cent grade, but probably the most practical plan would be to stay with it as it is. It is all surveyed, so that the contractor could take these figures and bid on it to-morrow if he wanted to.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the total length of the road proposed?

Mr. LEA. A little over 8 miles.

Mr. SNYDER. And are there funds from which this amount would be reimbursable?

Mr. LEA. From the sale of timber. As I read there, the value of the timber is estimated to be over \$2,000,000.

Mr. SNYDER. I know; but is that property that the Government could reimburse itself from?

Mr. LEA. Yes; the timber must be sold. The property can not be subdivided among the Indians, because it doesn't lay in a way that that is practicable.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how many of these Indians do you say there were on this about 12 miles square?

Mr. LEA. Four hundred and sixty-four. I believe it is. There are about 1,299 on the whole reservation.

I submitted this form that I read to you to the commissioner, and he approved the form.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any statements there in reference to the matter?

Mr. LEA. I have a statement of the agent at the location. He says—I will read you only part of the letter:

The commissioner suggests that I get the county to agree to assist in the construction of the road in case an appropriation is secured, by the furnishing of a competent engineer to superintend the work, and by the loan of such heavy tools and implements as may be necessary. I have to-day written the board of supervisors, asking them to promise that they will do this, which I am sure they will do. He also wants an itemized estimate of the cost, and I have to-day written Mr. P. L. Young for the figures, and have asked him to send you a copy of his letter to me.

These are Mr. Young's estimates that I have here. [Reading:]

I hope you will be able to introduce this bill and that it will be favorably considered. It will mean much to this part of the country, both to the Indian reservation and to the people generally.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is Mr. Young an engineer?

Mr. LEA. Yes; Mr. Young made this survey that I presented.

Mr. HASTINGS. And he prepared the estimates?

Mr. LEA. He prepared the estimates; and he is deputy county surveyor, and can easily be furnished by the county to do this work; so, after knowing the attitude of the Indian Department, I put that into the amendment which I have offered—that the county will furnish his services free.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we ought, on both this and Mr. Welling's proposition, to have some statement from the commissioner or the Secretary of the Interior about it. Mr. Lea.

Mr. LEA. Well, the assistant commissioner told me that if a request was made from your committee he would be glad to furnish it. I understand the practice is not to furnish a statement through an individual. I did not request that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they do furnish them. Usually they furnish them when they offer the proposition themselves.

Mr. LEA. Now, I received this statement also from the Indian agent, about the amount of \$10,000, instead of asking for the whole appropriation:

Your telegram to-day; would advise at least \$10,000 to build 4-foot trail on grade surveyed by Young, with wagon road, bridge, and culverts. Practically all work can be done by Indians next summer. Roads may be finished by later appropriations. Will advise Young soon as possible.

MORTSOLS.

That is, his suggestion is with the \$10,000 to build the bridges and culverts and make the trail 4 feet wide, with the idea of opening up the balance when an appropriation may be provided for that purpose, and that can be done with local labor outside of this engineer that will be furnished by the county.

The statement provided by the Indian Department—I asked them for this information as to the resources that I have already read. Now, the Indians directly served by the road are approximately 500. The purpose for which the road is used by the Indians is going to and from the agency, marketing their products, freighting supplies, etc. This is the memorandum that the Indian Department gave me.

Some other reasons why it is important to have this road is that a large part of these Indians fish near the mouth of the Klamath River, there being a salmon cannery located at that point; and in the open season, when the fishing is done, they come down the river to this point to work, and then return to their homes up the river.

To illustrate the importance of this road to them, last winter 600 pounds of flour was sent from Weitchpec to Hoopa, 12 miles, and they sent it by parcel post, and it traveled 130 or 140 miles around to go that 12 miles. The present cost of transporting the parcel post to Weitchpec is \$6,646, and to Hoopa \$3,420, a total cost of over \$10,000. Now, the establishment of this road would do away with the parcel-post route from Orick to Weitchpec, which involves practically all of the expense.

At the present time there is one main line of travel up the coast, which goes from the head of the railroad at Trinidad past Orick. Now, from that point out the parcel post would be done away with by the establishment of this road, and the rate at present prevailing on that route, \$2.35 a hundred, while the rate from Arcata to Hoopa, which comes within 12 miles of the same point, is \$1.08. So that doing away with this route and the cheaper rates that would prevail would, in fact, in the course of a few years compensate for this road as a business proposition. Of course, that is an argument outside of its mere relation to the Indians.

In addition to that, as an outside argument, the Government is going to spend between \$300,000 and \$400,000 in building a forest road to the northwest of this location. It is estimated that the Government owns 84,000,000 feet of timber in that section, and this road that they are going to build is through that timbered section. The State itself is going to contribute \$40,000 to that road. The building of this particular section makes a link in that road running to the coast that would save over 30 miles that I referred to before.

The county has already built a bridge across the Klamath River. Through some misunderstanding the county understood that the Government was going to build this road three years ago, and the county built a bridge across the Klamath River that is 133 feet elevation, which is already available for the use of this stretch when completed.

Now, I think that is the substance of this situation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Lea, it has been the policy of the committee heretofore, where a road or bridge was to be constructed where it will be jointly used by white people and Indians, that we would require that half the cost of the structure or the road be borne by the county or the State in which the road or bridge was located. As a matter of fact this road that you are asking to have improved now will be used by white people along with the Indians to a considerable extent. It would be more so when the Government completes this forest road.

Mr. LEA. But the county has spent about \$50,000 in connecting there already. It built from a place called Blair's in Red Wood Creek toward the coast over to Hoopa, and also these bridges, at an expense of about \$50,000. They understood the Government was going to do it, but the Government hasn't done it, so the county has put in \$50,000 already.

The CHAIRMAN. On the same road?

Mr. LEA. Not on the reservation, but connecting the reservation from both sides.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Indians use that road, do they?

Mr. LEA. Yes; it is the only wagon road that does connect the Indians with the outside. That is from Hoopa. There is a wagon road that the county constructed from Weitchpec down to Orik, but that don't connect with Hoopa. This road that I propose would connect the two.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you say the total cost not to exceed \$30,-500. There has been no money spent by the Government at all on this road to date?

Mr. LEA. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would mean an appropriation would be necessary in the future?

Mr. LEA. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Now, is this timber that they have as a resource available for trail right now, so that within a year or two this money will be refunded?

Mr. LEA. Well, it could be sold, but it could be sold to a much better advantage if it was held a while longer, in my judgment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Well, isn't there some that is ripe and ready to cut that is deteriorating?

Mr. LEA. Yes; it is more a question of selling enough of it together, so it can be put on the market immediately to advantage. You would have to have a large quantity sold at once in order to establish a mill and handle it to advantage.

Mr. HAYDEN. And this road would be the only way of getting that timber out, if it was built?

Mr. LEA. Well, unless it was transported by water. At the present time my own idea—I am not an expert mill man; I know very little about it, but I think practically the only available method now would be to transport logs by water and have the mill down the river.

Mr. HAYDEN. But to get into the forest with your wagons and teams and things necessary to do the cutting, you would have to have a road?

Mr. LEA. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. So that this road is necessary if you are going to make this timber available for use?

Mr. LEA. Yes; there is no doubt about that. It is very necessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. And would the construction of the road make it possible to sell this timber at an earlier date than you otherwise would?

Mr. LEA. Well, it would aid in it; yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. What I am getting at is that you may charge the cost of this road against that resource—which is undoubtedly ample to pay it—but when do you think it will be paid?

Mr. LEA. Well, of course, they might sell the timber there tomorrow, and it might be several years. This timber is back a good ways from the coast, and the most pressing demand is for coast timber. But, nevertheless, all that timber is marketable, because they are going to places 75 miles from the railroad and buying timber in California because they are anticipating its increase in value in the future. So this timber is not in the usual saw line at present, but nevertheless it has a market value, just the same as any other timber has there. It is all under private ownership now, or else under Gov-

ernment ownership. There isn't any timber that is any account that is subject to private acquirement from the Government in small lots.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I didn't understand, in your original statement, that this road was desired for the purpose of making it a lumber road. My understanding was that you want to connect two points so that you can make a great saving in the handling of the parcel post, and give the Indians on that reservation an opportunity to get in and out of the reservation.

Mr. LEA. Well, that is the immediate purpose. It is not what I would call a lumber road.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, then, it really does not facilitate the taking off of the lumber at all?

Mr. LEA. Only that it makes it possible to bring in tools.

Mr. SNYDER. Only that it gives an opportunity for people to come there and see that there is lumber in that section?

Mr. LEA. Why, yes; and bring supplies to sawmills, and so forth.

Mr. SNYDER. But you couldn't take much lumber out on 4-foot roads?

Mr. LEA. It wouldn't be any account at all for that, but when the road was completed, then it would be, of course. This \$10,000 would not make it available for all transportation of sawmill supplies, but when completed, of course, it would.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, Mr. Lea, we will send your proposition down to the Secretary of the Interior and see what he says about it, and then we will take it up with the committee.

Mr. HASTINGS. Did you want to leave that full letter, or have you read all of it?

Mr. LEA. I will give you the full letter.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you want to let it go into the hearings there?

Mr. LEA. I would like to.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that will be done.

(The papers referred to follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington.

Hoopa Valley Reservation.

Timber resources:

Amount—	
Acreage.....	100,000
Quantity (board feet).....	2,050,000,000
Value.....	\$2,225,000
Size of reservation (acres).....	118,194
Population (Indians):	
Hupa.....	464
Klamath.....	575
Lower Klamath.....	260

Indians directly served by road (approximately).....	1,299
	500

Purpose for which used by Indians: Going to and from the agency; marketing their products, freighting supplies, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY AND SCHOOL,
Hoopa, Cal., December 28, 1917.

HON. CLARENCE F. LEA,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LEA: I am in receipt of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of December 17, concerning the proposed Hoopa-

Weitchpec road. The commissioner states that it is now too late to have this ~~tem~~ incorporated in the Indian appropriation bill, but that it may be introduced separately, and that in such case it will have the careful consideration of the Indian Office in case it is referred to it for report. From the tone of the letter I believe that the office will be very favorable to the bill and will do what it can to assist in having it passed.

The commissioner suggests that I get the county to agree to assist in the construction of the road, in case an appropriation is secured, by the furnishing of a competent engineer to superintend the work and by the loan of such heavy tools and implements as may be necessary. I have to-day written the board of supervisors asking them to promise that they will do this, which I am sure they will do. He also wants an itemized estimate of the cost, and I have to-day written Mr. P. L. Young for the figures and have asked him to send you a copy of his letter to me.

I hope that you will be able to introduce this bill and that it will be favorably considered. It will mean much to this part of the country, both to the Indian reservation and to the people generally.

With best wishes, I am, very truly, yours.

J. B. MORTSOLF, *Superintendent.*

SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 8, 1918.

CLARENCE F. LEA, M. C.,

Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram to-day. Would advise at least ten thousand to build 4-foot trail on grade surveyed by Young, with wagon road, bridge, and culverts. Practically all work can be done by Indians next summer. Road may then be finished by later appropriations. Will advise Young soon as possible.

MORTSOLF.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Eureka, Cal., November 16, 1917.

MR. CLARENCE F. LEA,

Representative in Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are sending you maps of the proposed road from Weitchpec to Hoopa Valley. The comprehensive details shown on these maps will no doubt be of great help to you in your endeavor to secure the opening of this road by the Indian Department.

Although the Secretary of the Orleans Farm & Development Association in previous correspondence has given you detailed reasons for the necessity of having this road built, and also sent you a petition signed by the merchants and citizens of Humboldt County, I would like to supplement this by a résumé of the important reasons for its speedy construction.

To the Indian Department the building of this road should appeal in the highest degree.

During the last few years the department has expended a large sum for the benefit of the Indians in the way of a fine school building, dormitory, bakery, hospital, ice plant, etc., but owing to the fact that the valley can only be reached by a trail some 12 miles long over a very rugged country communication is cut off from the largest part of the reservation population—there being only 450 persons in Hoopa Valley as against 750 on the lower Klamath Reservation. With a proper modern road as outlined by the survey communication would be simplified, the Indians could find ready sale for their hay and grain and other products, and the inhabitants of the lower section of the Klamath River would be enabled to get to market more easily than at present.

Hoopa Valley is splendidly watered and under proper direction should produce large crops of wheat, barley, hay, cattle, hogs, fruit, etc.

At present the only market is the trader's store at Hoopa, and there is no incentive to produce these crops, as the demand is very limited.

On the other hand, the upper Klamath is well settled but has little arable land and could consume great quantities of hay and grain if they could be obtained. Hay at the present time costs from \$30 to \$40 a ton, whereas the Indians in Hoopa are glad to sell it for \$20.

The officials of Humboldt County have realized the importance of this piece of road and have spent probably \$50,000 in building from Bairs on Redwood Creek to the Reservation on the south side, and two suspension bridges at

Weitchpec, on the north, expecting the Government to build this short section of road.

The Government under the direction of the Forest Service are building a road from the Forks of the Salmon to Orleans, and on its completion with the connection of the Weitchpec to Hoopa road, it will not only be a very useful and profitable road but a road unsurpassed for the tourist on account of its scenic beauties.

From the tourist the Indians derive great benefit from the sale of their basket work, for which Hoopa is justly famous.

From a strictly business standpoint it should be built as soon as possible for this reason.

The parcels post is a wonderful help to the inhabitants of an isolated region like this and is therefore largely patronized.

Thousands of pounds of food and other supplies are shipped via Orick at an additional cost to the Government of probably \$1.50 a hundred pounds, as against the amount paid via the Hoopa route.

This saving in itself would soon pay for the construction of the road and also expedite the carrying of the mail.

Another feature of the greatest importance is in regard to medical assistance. There is a resident Government doctor stationed in Hoopa Valley. If anyone needs his aid, it is necessary for him to make the trip over the trail on horseback, causing great delay and unnecessary hardship, and then sometimes he is too late to be of service. This condition would be remedied by a good road, for he would then be enabled to reach his patients with celerity.

The cost of construction for this road will be as follows:

38,444 linear feet (53,471 cubic yards), at 50 cents a foot-----	\$19, 222
3,000 linear feet rockwork, at \$2 a foot-----	6, 000
2,800 linear feet rockwork, at \$1 a foot-----	2, 800
Bridges and culverts-----	2, 500
	<hr/> 30, 522

Trusting that your good services will result in the speedy construction of this road,

Respectfully, yours,

P. L. YOUNG, *Surveyor.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE:

Request.—For funds for construction of road from Hoopa to Weitchpec.

Estimated cost.—

38,444 linear feet (53,471 cubic yards), at 50 cents a foot-----	\$19, 222
3,000 linear feet rockwork, at \$2 a foot-----	6, 000
2,800 linear feet rockwork, at \$1 a foot-----	2, 800
Bridges and culverts-----	2, 500
	<hr/> 30, 522

Amount requested.—Ten thousand dollars, reimbursable from Indian funds.

Location.—Hoopa Reservation is now a part of the Klamath Indian Reservation, located in Humboldt County, northwestern California.

The following data concerning the reservation were furnished by the Office of Indian Affairs:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington.

Hoopa Valley Reservation.

Timber resources:

Amount—	
Acreage-----	100, 000
Quantity-----board feet	2, 050, 000, 000
Value-----	\$2, 225, 000
Size of reservation-----acres	118, 184
Population (Indians):	
Hupa-----	464
Klamath-----	575
Lower Klamath-----	260
	<hr/> 1, 299
Indians directly served by road (approximately)-----	500

Purpose for which used by Indians: Going to and from the agency; marketing their products; freighting supplies, etc.

In the open season the Indians largely fish for and work in the fish cannery at the mouth of Klamath River, and going to and from that place they must travel on the general route of the proposed road.

The Indian children going to and from the reservation school must do likewise.

Hoopa Valley contains 1,750 acres of arable land. The natural market for its surplus products is at Weitchpec, which is the distributing point for river trading along the Klamath.

A wagon road is constructed up the river 7 miles above Requa. Power boats are used up the river farther than that. Hand-propelled boats are used on the river from Weitchpec to the lower Klamath, but conditions of navigation are not favorable.

Twenty-five thousand dollars of funds, realized from the sale of timber on the lower Klamath, are now being applied to the construction of a road and trail on a good grade up the Klamath to connect with Weitchpec.

The proposed road would connect Weitchpec with Hoopa.

Distances compared.

Via Orick:	Miles.
Eureka to Arcata.....	12.0
Eureka to Trinidad.....	16.0
Eureka to Orick (daily).....	24.5
Eureka to Weitchpec.....	38.5
Total.....	91.0
Via Hoopa:	
Eureka to Arcata.....	12.0
Eureka to Korbel.....	11.0
Eureka to Hoopa.....	35.4
Total.....	58.4

Proposed road shorter..... 32.6

Last winter 600 pounds of flour purchased at Weitchpec was sent to Hoopa by parcel post. It was carried about 140 miles for delivery at this point, 12 miles distant.

Postal saving, present prices.

Trinidad to Weitchpec:	
80 miles, 600 pounds.....	\$5,512.50
61.010 pounds excess, at \$2.35 per hundred.....	1,433.73
Total.....	6,946.23
Korbel to Hoopa:	
35.4 miles, 600 pounds.....	2,898.00
48,412 pounds excess, at \$1.08 per hundred.....	522.84
Total.....	3,420.84
Grand total.....	10,367.07

Proposed road would make Orick route unnecessary, with a probable annual saving of at least \$2,000.

RELATION TO OTHER GOVERNMENT PROJECTS.

Forest Service expects to spend on forest road:

Orleans to Sommes Bar to the northeast.....	\$55,000
Sommes Bar to Happy Camp.....	310,000
State of California.....	40,000
Total.....	405,000

Estimated Government owns 84,000,000,000 feet of timber in Forest Reserve north of this project.

COUNTY'S ATTITUDE.

Built road Bairs to reservation and also two bridges, at expense of about \$50,000.

Over 30 per cent of Humboldt County is included in national forests and the Indian reservation, most of which pays no local taxes, and it can not justly be expected to build roads on the reservation.

Mr. P. L. Young, a very practical and competent engineer, has made a detailed survey, which is herewith presented to the committee. Under date of November 16, 1917, Mr. Young wrote me concerning this project, quotations from which letter are as follows:

"To the Indian Department the building of this road should appeal in the highest degree.

"During the last few years the department has expended a large sum for the benefit of the Indians in the way of a fine school building, dormitory, bakery, hospital, ice plant, etc.; but owing to the fact that the valley can only be reached by a trail some 12 miles long over a very rugged country, communication is cut off from the largest part of the reservation population—there being only 450 persons in Hoopa Valley, as against 750 on the lower Klamath Reservation. With a proper modern road as outlined by the survey, communication would be simplified, the Indians could find ready sale for their hay and grain and other products, and the inhabitants of the lower section of the Klamath River would be enabled to get to market more easily than at present.

"Hoopa Valley is splendidly watered, and under proper direction should produce large crops of wheat, barley, hay, cattle, hogs, fruit, etc.

"At present the only market is the trader's store at Hoopa, and there is no incentive to produce these crops as the demand is very limited.

"On the other hand, the upper Klamath is well settled, but has little arable land, and could consume great quantities of hay and grain if they could be obtained. Hay at the present time costs from \$30 to \$40 a ton, whereas the Indians in Hoopa are glad to sell it for \$20.

"The officials of Humboldt County have realized the importance of this piece of road and have spent probably \$50,000 in buildings from Bairs, on Redwood Creek, to the reservation, on the south side, and two suspension bridges at Weitchpec, on the north, expecting the Government to build this short section of road.

"The Government, under the direction of the Forest Service, is building a road from the Forks of the Salmon to Orleans; and on its completion, with the connection of the Weitchpec-to-Hoopa road, it will not only be a very useful and profitable road but a road unsurpassed for the tourist on account of its scenic beauties.

"From the tourist the Indians derive great benefit from the sale of their basketwork, for which Hoopa is justly famous.

"The parcel post is a wonderful help to the inhabitants of an isolated region like this and is therefore largely patronized.

"Thousands of pounds of food and other supplies are shipped via Orick at an additional cost to the Government of probably \$1.50 a hundred pounds, as against the amount paid via the Hoopa route.

"This saving in itself would soon pay for the construction of the road and also expedite the carrying of the mail.

"Another feature of the greatest importance is in regard to medical assistance. There is a resident Government doctor stationed in Hoopa Valley. If anyone needs his aid, it is necessary for him to make the trip over the trail on horseback, causing great delay and unnecessary hardship, and then sometimes he is too late to be of service. This condition would be remedied by a good road, for he would then be enabled to reach his patients with celerity."

Mr. J. B. Mortsolf, superintendent of the Hoopa Valley Indian Agency and School, under date of December 28, 1917, wrote as follows:

"The commissioner suggests that I get the county to agree to assist in the construction of the road, in case an appropriation is secured, by the furnishing of a competent engineer to superintend the work and by the loan of such heavy tools and implements as may be necessary. I have to-day written the board of supervisors, asking them to promise that they will do this, which I am sure they will do. He also wants an itemized estimate of the cost, and I have to-day written Mr. P. L. Young for the figures and have asked him to send you a copy of his letter to me.

"I hope that you will be able to introduce this bill and that it will be favorably considered. It will mean much to this part of the country, both to the Indian reservation and to the people generally."

I am further advised by Mr. Mortsoff that \$10,000 would be sufficient to construct the bridges and a 4-foot trail on the grade as surveyed by Mr. Young, and that practically all that work can be done by the Indians next summer without calling on outside help.

The road proposed would be of great value to the Indians, enhancing the value of the property of all of them, as well as providing better living conditions. It would also form a connecting link between the reservation and the coast section with the national forests and important communities in the interior.

CLARENCE F. LEA, M. C.

JANUARY 9, 1918.

**STATEMENT OF HON. N. J. SINNOTT, REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON.**

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, on December 13 and 14 I made an argument in support of the request of the Klamath Indians for 10 head of stock to be allotted to each member of the tribe, and my remarks are on page 304 and the following pages. I don't wish to add anything to what I said at that time.

Since that hearing some Klamath Indians have been sent on as representatives of the Klamath Tribe, and they wish to present that matter. Mr. Fred Hendricks and Mr. Harrison Brown are here to represent them. I have nothing to say in addition to what I said at that time, except possibly this: The Klamath Reservation contains something over a million acres of land, of very rich hay and grazing land. It is an ideal stock country. That is an area far exceeding the area of the State of Delaware.

These Indians are very intelligent Indians, as a rule. At the present time a great many of them are in indigent circumstances. A number of them are actually living upon the roots and the bulbs they take from the ground and grind into a paste or a flour to make bread. It seems to me like a travesty upon good management the fact that these Indians are as poor as they are, having that enormous area. In addition to that they have upon this reservation timber that the Government estimates conservatively to be worth \$23,000,000. A great many of these Indians to-day are in want. The Government has already sold a million dollars worth of timber, payments for which are to be made within the next 10 years, and it seems to me that this committee would be justified in allotting 10 head of stock to each member of this tribe.

Mr. CAMPBELL. They have money in the Treasury?

Mr. SINNOTT. They have some money in the Treasury, and they have money coming in all the time.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Do you recall how much they have in the Treasury now?

Mr. SINNOTT. I do not recall how much, but Mr. Meritt showed that within the next 10 years, from the sale of this timber—or 13 years—they would have a million dollars in the Treasury.

Now, this timber is all marketable at the present time. The railroad runs right into it, and a great deal more of the timbers can be sold than have been bargained for at the present time.

This is Mr. Harrison Brown, a Klamath Indian, who at the present time runs 400 head of stock, and there is no reason why other members of this tribe should not be running stock at the present time.

Mr. CAMPBELL. He is running 400 head of stock, and the Indian Office is running him? [Laughter.]

Mr. SINNOTT. The Indian Office is running him to this extent: The white people run about 4,000 head of stock upon the reservation at the present time. The Indians, in addition to that, have about the same amount—about four head to a member—that is, if you would divide it up.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a tribal herd now, isn't it?

Mr. SINNOTT. I don't know. There may be a little of it tribal herd; I think very little. But these gentlemen can present the matter, I think, better than I can.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Indians are there?

Mr. SINNOTT. About 1,100 Indians upon the reservation.

Mr. NORTON. How much agricultural land is there on the reservation?

Mr. SINNOTT. I couldn't say. You mean plow land?

Mr. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. I don't know just the amount of plow land, but there is a great deal of grazing land and a great deal of hay land upon this reservation.

Mr. NORTON. Are the crops certain out there?

Mr. SINNOTT. Oh, yes.

Mr. NORTON. They don't have failure of crops on account of the drought?

Mr. SINNOTT. No; they have no failures there, and there is plenty of water in that section of the country, and there is plenty of grazing land, and these people should be and can be made independent. For if this reservation were turned over to a good business man—a white man, a good organizer—and he were given carte blanche in 10 years these men would be made independent, instead of the present plan of dilly dallying along from year to year.

Mr. NORTON. Is there an agency out there?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes; there is an agency there.

Mr. NORTON. How long has that been there?

Mr. SINNOTT. The agency has been there a great many years. The stock agent of the reservation, who is a brother of Senator Ashurst, recommends it, and I have his letter in these hearings. I wish the members of the committee would examine these delegates closely. They are able to answer these questions a great deal better than I am. Mr. Brown tells me that there are a great many Indians upon this reservation just as competent to handle their own affairs as he is. I will now introduce Mr. Fred Hendricks, as the delegate sent on by the tribe.

STATEMENT OF FRED HENDRICKS, A KLAMATH INDIAN, KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREG.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I have an item here—that is, a petition that my people requested me to present before Congress—that is to be acted upon, and I wish to read it:

We earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to enact a law providing for a reimbursable appropriation of at least \$2,000,000, to be paid to

the Indians of the Klamath Reservation in Oregon in equal shares, share and share alike, or used for their benefit, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, for the purpose of aiding us in building homes, improving our allotments, purchasing stock, cattle, and for all other purposes necessary to enable us to become established in self-supporting industry on our allotments of land, and particularly to enable us to increase the supply of beef during this time of war—a purpose for which our reservation is especially adapted, said appropriation to be repaid to the Government of the United States from the sales of tribal timber of the Klamath Reservation, which is reputed to be worth from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars. We are willing that all our tribal assets be pledged for the repayment of this loan. We greatly need the help of such a loan which would afford us in becoming self-supporting and increasing our possibilities in the production of foodstuffs.

In order that we may receive the immediate aid we require, we earnestly request that the legislation above asked for be enacted during the present session of this Congress.

We petition that sufficient funds be set aside each year from our tribal funds for the proper support, care, and medical treatment of such of our old and indigent members who for any reason may be unable to properly and decently support themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you ask for there, Mr. Hendricks?

Mr. HENDRICKS. \$2,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is about one-fifth as much as this entire Indian bill carries.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, we have a vast amount of timber there that is estimated to be worth \$25,000,000 at this time, and the timber is salable. They are now at present the Algoma Lumber Co., the Pelican Lodge Lumber Co., the Weed Lumber Co., and the Big Basin Lumber Co. buying timber there. The Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner have sold two units of our tribal timber, and I believe those sales will bring in \$1,025,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In what time?

Mr. HENDRICKS. It specifies, in the way they advertise it, the sale on a 10 per cent basis, that it would take from 2 to 15 years; and therefore we recognize, we Indians on that reservation, as we expect to be paid from the slow income, that we wouldn't be benefited at this time to any extent.

The CHAIRMAN. How much tribal funds have you on hand at this time?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, sir, I never could find out directly.

Mr. NORTON. \$100,085.78.

Mr. SNYDER. Are there other lumber companies negotiating for further purchases of lumber up there?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Are the lumber companies that you have mentioned now actually operating and taking out lumber?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; they are moving at the rate of 1,000,000 feet of merchantable timber from our reservation a month by water and also by rail.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do the Indians get for that 1,000,000 feet of lumber?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, they are selling it by the thousand. They are selling it at \$3.67 per thousand.

Mr. HASTINGS. The Indians do?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, the Government that is selling it—that is, the Indian Bureau, I suppose, or the Secretary of the Interior. They don't consult us Indians at all. They go ahead and sell this timber, and we haven't received one cent as yet. That is why we are here.

The CHAIRMAN. You get how much?

Mr. HENDRICKS. \$3.67 per thousand.

Mr. SNYDER. On the stump?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; on the stump—to say nothing about the land. We are not selling the land, we are selling the timber on the stump.

The CHAIRMAN. How much are they moving a month?

Mr. HENDRICKS. About 1,000,000 feet by water and also by rail.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, now, do you mean by that that they are moving 1,000,000 feet by water and 1,000,000 feet by rail, or 1,000,000 feet combined?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; the total amount would be 1,000,000 feet. There is the Williamson River open for logging purposes and they are decking the logs. I see a large lot of it that has been decked, and I understand a little bit about timber myself, because I am a timber feller. I work for my living and I see it decked there on account of the lake freezing. They are afraid it would freeze over and they have decked a lot of it. But I think the lake is not frozen over yet, and they will dump that in and take it on down to the mill. Those mills are cutting from 65,000 to 125,000 feet a day. They are running band saws and circle saws also. And they want to buy all that timber. They could sell it to-morrow.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What kind of timber is it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yellow pine. And it is matured. It will never be—that is, it is not growing. It is matured, becoming spike topped, and it is branching, starting at the top and dying off. Now, I saw two timbermen in there looking over one unit, the Saddle Mountain unit that is advertised for sale at the present time. I just can't recall how many million feet there is in that unit, but they were saying—and I was right there—and the superintendent, he penciled here and he says: "I have been through this timber and it is over-ripe. This timber is good. We can not pay any more than what the advertised bid is, but we will pay for all of it and take all of it, but we will not pay any more on this timber that is better timber than this in this part of the unit." It seems as though the department wanted to charge them less for this and more for the best timber. That is the way I understood it.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, you say you are taking out 1,000,000 feet a month?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; that is what I was told.

Mr. SNYDER. For which you get \$3.60 on the stump?

Mr. HENDRICKS. \$3.67.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, on that basis, \$42,000 per annum would accrue to your fund.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, how many years would it take to reimburse the Government for \$2,000,000 if all of that amount was paid in as a reimbursable item?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, if the Government is afraid——

Mr. SNYDER (interposing). I could figure it, but I just wanted your statement.

Mr. HENDRICKS. If the Government is afraid to loan the Klamath Indians the said \$2,000,000 on the reimbursable plan, we would like

to ask the Government to buy the timber from us entirely, the whole amount, and segregate the money and let us share and share alike. That is what we want.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hendricks, you know we have got a little proposition down in Oklahoma, a matter of segregated mineral lands, that we have been trying for the last 20 years to get the Government to buy, which would not involve half as much expenditure as this. We have never been able to persuade any considerable number at all in Congress to take that view, although there was a partial obligation on the part of the Government to do it. It would not involve one-half the amount of expenditure that this would amount to, and we have been trying to do it for a good many years. So, my notion is that to pursue this matter under the present plan you would probably wind up as the Oklahoma Indians have at the end of 20 years, just where you are now, and we would never get Congress to agree to that contention. Now, what we finally had to do with the Oklahoma proposition was to provide for the sale of that mineral to the highest bidder, and distribute the money as it accrued. We might get Congress to look favorably upon a proposition of that kind, perhaps, in a separate bill, but I don't know whether we could do it in this bill or not.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I see. Well, couldn't it be possible that they could let a private concern come in there and buy all that timber? That is the desire, that they will buy it, but all the trouble is right here: They won't put it up for sale only in small lots, and that doesn't benefit us directly; that is, individually.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you are not particular about the Government buying the timber? All you want is to have it sold, and get your money for the benefit of the Indians?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Have it sold so we could be paid on deferred time payments. I don't demand that they pay me \$25,000 or \$30,000, and let me go ahead and squander it. I don't ask that. I want set aside for me, if this timber is sold to a private concern and the money paid in, to pay me \$5,000 down and retain \$25,000 or \$20,000, and pay me interest on that money; and if they see that I make good with that money, to give me another payment some time when I need it. That is what we are asking for. We need aid at this time.

Mr. SNYDER. Will you let me ask a question right there? What are the facilities, at the present time, for taking out more than 1,000,000 feet a month?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, there is a railroad there and the river—the water.

Mr. SNYDER. How much more could they do than they are doing now in the matter of taking lumber out?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, they could extend their railroads farther into the interior of the timber.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, do you know that there are other people trying to buy that lumber, other than those that are now engaged in lumbering up there?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; there is a concern in San Francisco that wants to buy it, also.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me ask you this: Has there been any effort made heretofore to furnish the Indians with any kind of live stock—cattle, horses, etc.—so that they could use them in grazing on this reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; on a small scale.

Mr. HAYDEN. And what you want to do is to increase the scale of those operations?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. The same as it has been done heretofore, only give them to more Indians?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Well, now what would be the matter with trying out an experiment this year, instead of going into this grand scheme of \$2,000,000, say that we gave you \$100,000 or \$200,000, as the case might be—assume at least that we could be reasonably sure of being reimbursed within a comparatively few years; try that out and see how it worked, and if it is going along all right you can come back another year and ask for more?

Mr. HENDRICKS. That would be doing the same thing over and over. We don't recognize that.

Mr. HAYDEN. Well, on the other hand, you haven't made a showing here with an income of more than \$50,000 a year, the way it stands now—

Mr. HENDRICKS (interposing). If you would sell the timber in open market and sell it right out and out, it would be sold outright, and we want to be paid immediately in the near future, \$5,000 per capita. That is what we are trying to get at, and then the balance put on interest.

Mr. HAYDEN. Well, if that sale can be negotiated it will be very well, but until it is done I hardly think we would be justified in advancing you \$5,000 apiece and waiting for the sale to take place some time in the future. You have the cart before the horse, it seems to me.

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; I haven't the cart before the horse, because they are selling the timber in small lots. The Government should either stop selling timber entirely, then we wouldn't depend on this money.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, what would become of you if they stopped selling entirely?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Have they assisted us in any way, shape, or form, only in maintaining a school?

The CHAIRMAN. When did they begin selling timber?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Three years ago, I believe, in 1912.

The CHAIRMAN. And they only have \$100,000 now?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; they have a tribal sawmill up there that has been running, and I believe it has cut 2,000,000 feet of timber, box lumber, this summer, and they haven't made one cent for the tribe.

Mr. HENDRICKS. In other words, the expenses eat it up.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; and besides on the other hand, if we would sell this timber at \$3.67 we would be making money.

Mr. HASTINGS. In other words, it would be all profit?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Certainly. It is depriving us of that money.

Mr. HASTINGS. You say that the Government sawmill is running there?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; a tribal sawmill—that is, they make us believe it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, anyhow the expenses of running that are paid out of your tribal funds?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; out of the timber.

Mr. HASTINGS. And the net proceeds are supposed to be placed to your credit. Is that it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; that is it.

Mr. HASTINGS. And your complaint now is that the expenses of running this mill are so great that they eat up what is made so that there is but little left for profit to be placed to your credit?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Not any, as we understand it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now you say they have been selling this timber about three years?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Has all of this \$100,000 which is to the credit of your tribe come from the proceeds from the sale of timber, or did it come from some other sources? There was some statement read here to the effect that you had \$100,000 to the credit of the tribe.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, that brings back to my mind the Booth & Kelly Co. It seems as though they bought the California land grant right of way—or the Government had bought the California land grant right of way—which penetrated through the reservation and across, and in exchange they gave one of the best pieces of timber on our reservation. We have been deprived, you might say, of the best piece of timber on our reservation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let's get back to this other question. Was all of this \$100,000 derived from the sale of timber during the past three years?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Or was part of the \$100,000 derived from some other source?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, perhaps a small fraction of it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you know definitely?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, do you know that they sold timber to the amount of \$100,000 in the last three years?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; and leased private lands also. That is put in as tribal funds.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, now, are you positive that none of this \$100,000 came from any other source; in other words, that they sold timber so that they had that much net in the last three years?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, your statement is that they could sell more timber?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. That there is a market for it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And it could be marketed?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And your complaint is that the department is just too slow in doing it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is the trouble.

Mr. HASTINGS. It has now authority to do it under existing law?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; it has.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, there are about 1,100 Indians on this reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. One thousand one hundred and fifteen.

Mr. HASTINGS. About what area have you in this reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. About 60 by 40 miles.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is any of that cultivatable?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Just a small percentage.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many Indian employees have you out there? Have you an Indian superintendent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, sir; they don't give the Indians a chance at all.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you have an Indian superintendent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is there some Government man that looks after you—some white man?

Mr. HENDRICKS. They are all white men.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, you don't get me exactly. Has the Government got a representative there—an agent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; they have an agent there.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is his name?

Mr. HENDRICKS. J. M. Johnson.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is his designation? Is he the agent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. He is the superintendent of the Klamath Indian Reservation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, now, how many employees has he?

Mr. HENDRICKS. He has the reclamation man, H. W. Hicks, and he has about six or seven men laying around there.

Mr. HASTINGS. All told, about how many employees are there of the Government there?

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is the only way I can explain it to you. The superintendent has about five or six clerks in the office, and there is the farmer and the assistant farmer and the industrial teacher and the principal teacher of the school; and I believe there is about five teachers there.

Mr. HASTINGS. You have an Indian school there?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; an Indian boarding school.

Mr. HASTINGS. Located at what point?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Located at Klamath Agency.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do you know what is the total cost of the employees at that agency?

Mr. HENDRICKS. The maintenance of that reservation is \$30,000 a year, and that is paid from the tribal funds.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, does that include your school?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is it a boarding school?

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is the way we understand it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, I say, are the children in a boarding school?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And that \$30,000 includes this maintenance?

Mr. HENDRICKS. The maintenance of the reservation; yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, how many of these 1,115 Indians speak English?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Four hundred and seventy-seven heads of families. Of course, the rest are minors and indigents—old people—but they all speak English.

Mr. HASTINGS. All of them?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. What do those Indians do? Do any of them cultivate any land?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, there is practically a very few of them that are trying to go ahead under adverse conditions at the present time.

Mr. HASTINGS. How long have these Indians been there upon this reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, they have been there ever since before the white man ever set foot on it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Fifty or sixty years?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. They live in houses, do they?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, those that have houses; but there are very few of them that have houses. It is a shame to go on that reservation and see the places that they live in.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many of those 477 heads of families would you say have horses or cattle or any live stock?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, I couldn't actually say. I didn't go throughout the reservation. Of course, I am well acquainted there, and I know them, but our stock industry is run down.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, what per cent of them? Do you say 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent of these Indians have any live stock?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Ten per cent.

Mr. HASTINGS. That have live stock?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You say that one time they owned more?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Why has the percentage decreased?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, because they were paying high prices for stock, and that induced them to sell at a good price, and they had to pay their bills at these grocery stores. That is the reason that their stock decreased, and they had to live just like any other person. They have taken up Caucasian customs which the Government has taught them, and they recognize it. And there is an example for you right over there, Mr. Harrison Brown. He is a full blood, and I am a three-quarter blood and one-quarter white, and I have adopted Caucasian ways, and I am glad for the education that the Government has given me, and we have adopted the white man's way and we have to pay and buy food and stuff just the same as the white man.

Mr. HASTINGS. Where did you go to school?

Mr. HENDRICKS. At Phoenix, Ariz., and I finished my school course at Chilocco.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is that an Indian school?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; the school is maintained by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did this Mr. Johnson come from, Mr. Hendricks?

Mr. HENDRICKS. From the Caldwell Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been there?

Mr. HENDRICKS. He has been there about—he came in July.

Mr. HASTINGS. Last July?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have many of the members of this tribe been declared competent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, there was a competency commission sent out there by the Secretary of the Interior. I believe they called a general meeting of the Indians on October 8, and the Indians made this stand: They would not sign to become competent, on the grounds that they had no money in order to maintain their allotments and that it would throw all the responsibility of the public domain on them and they would have to shoulder the responsibilities of the white man in regard to paying taxes, and they had no money to do it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Have any of their lands been allotted in severalty among the Indians?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, it is all allotted—that is, there is, I believe, about 200 not allotted. It seems as though the Indian Bureau had pieced allotments along in June—the 15th—1910.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, they have allotted all but about 200?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. How much was their allotment?

Mr. HENDRICKS. 160 acres of grazing land and 80 acres of agricultural land.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, is this 80 acres really agricultural land? Can agricultural products be grown upon it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. What?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Things such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, now do any of these Indians pursue agriculture. Do they farm the lands themselves, any of them?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; there is a few of them, as I stated a while ago.

Mr. HASTINGS. About how many of the 477 heads of families, would you say, raised any agricultural products?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, there would be just about 10 per cent of the 477.

Mr. HAYDEN. How do the other 90 per cent make their living?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well they work out like myself. I work on from day to day, and each one tries to do what he can. They go out and work. Some are working around, trying to improve their places, cutting wood, and they are selling wood—that is limbs, selling it to the whites there, and they are shipping it to Klamath Falls. Then they are cutting hay. What was I going to mention there? A few of them that get a little backing put up a little hay and of course there is a demand for hay there.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the Government would advance money to the more progressive Indians so that they could build good houses on their allotments, where they could live and help them to fix up their places, advance them money for teams and harness and wagons and plows and things of that kind, do you think they would go on their lands and cultivate them?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; we are right on the divide now. We are either going to go ahead or go back; one or the other.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then it would be highly advisable for the Government to advance some money for agricultural purposes of that kind to the Indians that would make use of it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Then that would omit the Indians that owned grazing lands, wouldn't it?

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, it might help them out in furnishing them stock on their lands where they can graze.

Mr. HENDRICKS. How would they meet the requirements of putting up hay, etc., for the stock that would be issued to them under the system that you prescribe at the present time?

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, suppose we gave them a team of horses, a mowing machine, and wagon, so that they could cut hay and stack it up.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Then what would he eat while he was stacking his hay? He has no rural credit. A man can't work on an empty stomach.

Mr. HASTINGS. You know where subsistence can be advanced to the Indians.

Mr. NORTON. What is he living on if we don't give them anything?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I can fish, I can go up to Hoopa Bay and go out and kill a few ducks and kill some mud hens and kill jack rabbits and bring them in and roast them.

Mr. NORTON. Couldn't you kill ducks and jack rabbits if you were putting up hay?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; I can't do two things at one time.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to come back to the question of the sawmill for a few minutes. I understood you to say that you had a tribal sawmill running up there that was producing 2,000,000 feet of lumber a year without profit.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, who are the employees in this sawmill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Indians and white men. J. M. Bedford is the white man, the chief forester of our reservation.

Mr. NORTON. Who are the employees in that mill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I couldn't exactly say.

Mr. NORTON. What I mean is, are they Indians or white men?

Mr. HENDRICKS. They are white men.

The CHAIRMAN. All of them?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, they had about two slab pilers who were Indians. I put in 10 cords of shingle bolts there for the Government.

Mr. NORTON. Of course, that money that is used in the manufacture or the sawing up of that lumber, distributes itself around through that community, and that does some good, even though the tribe, as a whole, get no profit from it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, the white men get the profit. We are not in no business at all.

Mr. NORTON. That is what I am trying to bring out.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am not running any hotel or none of the Indians are in any business, because they are too poor and not able to do it.

Mr. NORTON. Now, just let me ask this question: The Government, through its tribal superintendent, is running this mill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. And there are no Indians employed in it, and there is no profit derived from it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, sir.

Mr. NORTON. So that the only benefit the Indians up there get from the whole transaction is anything that might come to them indirectly from the money that is left in that community by this enterprise?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Well, when the mill was put up there, do you know whether or not it was the intention to use Indian labor in it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; that was the intention.

Mr. NORTON. For the benefit of the Indians?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Well, why hasn't it been done from your own observation? Why do you say it has not been done?

Mr. HENDRICKS. They say the Indian doesn't—he isn't quick enough; he is too slow in his work. That is the excuse the chief forester gives. And for one instance there was an Indian hired out there to haul logs and they overloaded his team and they says—Bedford told him—"You have got to haul more logs or else get off the job." So the Indian got off the job. So there is no chance that we have got.

Mr. NORTON. Then, if that is so and the Indian is unable to do a day's work, as compared to the white man, the loss of operating the mill would have been just that much greater.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, it seems as though that is his report. He seemed to be prejudiced against the Indian.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to ask just one more question. I gather from what you have said, that you believe it would be better for the Government to sell the stumpage?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Than to attempt to operate mills in there for the purpose of disposing of the lumber?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hendricks, what do you do for a living?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, as I stated a while ago, I put in 10 cords of shingle bolts last June. I do general labor work, work around here and there, wherever I can get a job.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of laboring do you do?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, I went up and put in—I cut wood. As I stated, I put in 10 cords of shingle bolts at \$5 a cord during June, so I could get a stake for the Fourth of July. They paid me \$5 a cord for cutting and hauling them in. After that I put up my own hay. I sold a little of my hay to pay grocery bills.

The CHAIRMAN. You put up hay from your allotment?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did it take you to earn this \$50 for 10 cords of shingle bolts that you are talking about?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I had a boy helping me and we cut at the rate of about a cord and a half a day.

The CHAIRMAN. That was \$7.50 that you and the boy made a day!

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; for just cutting it, not saying anything about delivering it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you farm anything?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; on a small scale I am trying to farm.

The CHAIRMAN. How much farm have you?

Mr. HENDRICKS. We have 320 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean how much in cultivation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I have about 75 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that do you rent out?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I don't rent any of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You cultivate it all yourself?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you have planted last year?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I had some rye and barley and wheat.

The CHAIRMAN. How much rye did you have?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I had about 30 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you make?

Mr. HENDRICKS. The frost caught it, and it didn't do very well. I had to cut it for hay.

The CHAIRMAN. How much barley did you have?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I had about 15 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you make on that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, the barley—it seems as though there was no rain there, and it was very short. It only grew about that high (about 10 inches), and I had to turn the hogs into it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some hogs; how many?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Fifteen head.

The CHAIRMAN. What else do you raise?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I have 60 chickens. The balance of mine was in wheat.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you raise in wheat?

Mr. HENDRICKS. The frost go that, so I had to cut it for hay.

The CHAIRMAN. All your wheat was cut for hay?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; when it was in the dough.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, who do you represent here to-day?

Mr. HENDRICKS. The Klamath Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation, Oreg.

The CHAIRMAN. You were appointed by the Klamath Indians to come here?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How were you appointed; by the council?

Mr. HENDRICKS. By the general council.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the Klamath Indians have a general council?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that council appointed you?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how do they pay your expenses?

Mr. HENDRICKS. They were—we had the superintendent take the matter up—that is, he went into details in regard to sending a delegation here, and he wrote to the Indian Office, and the commissioner wrote him in answer that he would allow three intelligent Klamath Indians to visit the city of Washington, D. C., to present their tribal affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, he meant the department would pay their expenses?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; actual expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. There was no restriction on your coming to Washington at all, if you would pay your own expenses?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Why, we wouldn't have come.

The CHAIRMAN. But, I say, the commissioner could not prevent you from coming?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; but here is the way we recognize it: If we couldn't come here in the right way, with the approval of the people, we didn't want to come.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, are your expenses paid from this tribal fund of \$100,000?

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is what it is expected to be. We haven't been paid yet.

Mr. SNYDER. You said that you cultivated 75 acres of land?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And upon which you raised rye, barley, and wheat?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And then you specified further that you didn't get anything out of either one of those three crops?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, what I meant—

Mr. SNYDER (interposing). Practically that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; practically. It was green.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, what I want to know is, Was that about the situation that applied to all others of the Indians that worked their soil up there and attempted to raise crops this year?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, sir; at the Modoc Point district it seems as though that is high and not so cold as the ground below, and therefore they can raise alfalfa there, and they raise that Whiteside oats. I have seen it standing that high (4 feet). But I am just half way between Orick and the agency, and from the agency to the Orick district is just 40 miles, and I would be just about 20 miles where I was trying to raise this rye and barley and wheat.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, notwithstanding that experience, do you propose to put in that 75 acres again next year?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, I thought I would chance it, just like I did before, because I got some benefit out of it. That is, I got some hay. I didn't lose entirely, but what I meant to say, I couldn't thrash, you know. I couldn't get grain so as to save feed or sell any.

Mr. SNYDER. And you do propose to go on and put it in again this next year?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; I do. I have the implements.

Mr. SNYDER. What could you do with stock up there if you had an allotment—you personally?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, I could go ahead and raise cattle.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, how could you raise them? You couldn't raise them in this timberland, could you?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; there is the finest grass in the world. That is the finest grazing land in there—that timberland. There is little coves in there, and there is small streams, living streams, running down there, and you turn cattle loose in there, and they feed themselves. You don't have to look after them after you brand them

and turn them out. We have rode along in May before the flies commence, you know, bothering them, and of course we mark them and brand them.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, you, in answer to some questions of Mr. Hastings, said that at one time you had more cattle there than you have now.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And for some reason or other, due to economic conditions you have got less now than you had once before?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, suppose this appropriation asked for by Mr. Sinnott should be allowed, and it was divided up among you people, and a certain number of cattle were provided. What would be your estimate of the number of years it would be before the flocks would be depleted and you would be back again where you are now?

Mr. HENDRICKS. It would take about three years.

Mr. SNYDER. It would take about three years to get back where you are now?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. I don't think that is fair. I don't think you understand my question. What I meant to say was: How many years do you believe it would be, if we should stock your land now with cattle, as you suggest—how many years would it be before you would be back to the same number of cattle that you have got now?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Oh, be back? I misunderstood you. We would advance; we wouldn't be back.

Mr. SNYDER. But what guarantee has this committee got, or will the Congress have, that you wouldn't conduct your business arrangements in the same way that you have in the past?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, what we are asking this Congress to do is to assist us so that we will reserve these cattle until they mature and become first-class stock, so that we can get a number one price for them.

Mr. SNYDER. What I am trying to get at is, you had at one time more cattle than you have now?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And you allowed that number to run down. You maintain it was because expenses increased, and in order to live you had to sell off the cattle?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, now, I don't see anything in the future that looks to me as though conditions were going to be any better, so far as you are concerned, than they have been in the past 10 years.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, we have never been able to get back. We have no rural credit. That is the reason. That explains the whole thing. I can't go to the bank and borrow money and say, "Here, I have got a bunch of cattle; let them stay three or four years, and when I sell the cattle I will pay you." I can't do that, neither can any of the other Indians; and the cattle man comes along and says, "You have got some nice little steers there." "Yes." "How much do you want for them?" "What will you give me?" "\$25." "All right, take them." And he writes out a check and the Indian goes to the grocery store and says, "Give me a 50-pound sack of sugar and a

sack of potatoes and a couple sacks of flour." That explains the whole thing. That is the reason we are not increasing the offals of the principal stock cattle. That is our failure right there. That explains the whole thing. We have got no backing.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to ask you this, Mr. Hendricks: You say that about 160 acres of grazing land was allotted and 80 acres of that is cultivatable, making an allotment of 240 acres a head? Now, about how much of this reservation is unallotted?

Mr. HENDRICKS. How much of it? Well, sir, there is lots of surplus land there.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, what I am trying to get at is, is the timber that the Government is cutting now, off of the unallotted land?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And not off of the allotted land?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now, if any timber is cut off of your land, or any individual Indian, is he given credit for it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. The individual is?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. From whose land the timber is cut?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; the proceeds derived from the sale of timber taken from his allotment are placed to his credit.

Mr. HASTINGS. To the credit of the individual Indian?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And that from the unallotted land is placed to the credit of the tribe. Now can the Department under existing law expend all or any part of this \$100,000 without any additional legislation? Could the department now use that money under existing law?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, we asked for a general payment for the Klamath Indians, and it seems as though they sent Mr. Sweet out there to investigate, and he recommended the payment, and he just now got back and we haven't heard anything about it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Now let me see if I have gotten exactly what you want. You want about \$2,000,000 advanced?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You have got about 1,200 inhabitants—1,160. In other words, that is a little less than \$2,000 per head?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. You want then a loan extended to all, to each family in the Klamath Tribe, competent and incompetent, all alike, and permit them to use that money in buying livestock?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, not all of them in general, because there is old and indigent, and they are not able to get on a mowing machine and get out there and cut hay. And there is young ones. Now, if you will issue the cattle out to a minor or to old persons that can't maintain that stock, perhaps they might dispose of some of it, and then what has the indigent person got?

Mr. HASTINGS. Would you advocate allowing him, if you extended him a credit of \$2,000, allow him to buy stock or stock to that amount, would you then permit him to dispose of any of his stock?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; we are trying to stock up our reservation, and we don't propose—as I stated awhile ago, if we could preserve the

offals, the calf that comes in the spring, we would let that animal grow until it is 3 years old, and that is what we call A No. 1 beef. That is what we are trying to get at this time. At the present time that calf is only about 5 or 6 months or 8 months old and it is sold. Why? Because we have got to buy provisions. That is the condition that confronts us to-day.

Mr. HASTINGS. But, according to your statement, if there were five in a family, and we extended credit of \$2,000, you multiply that by five, and we would be extending a credit of about \$10,000 to each family in order that that family might use it for the purpose of purchasing live stock.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Why, certainly.

Mr. HASTINGS. \$10,000 to each family; and when a family has not been in the habit—when they don't now, as you stated, any of them, to any considerable extent, have any live stock.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, I just explained the reason why they have no live stock. We have got to pay grocery bills. We have no backing there. There is a notice posted in the grocery store about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, Mr. Hendricks, Do you think it would take an investment of \$10,000 for every family to make themselves self-supporting on the Klamath Indian Reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, they could improve the stock industry. That was what we are trying to get at.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would take an investment of \$10,000 for each family?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Now, suppose you pay me \$70 to-day; could I go back there and buy a bunch of cattle?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would require an investment of \$10,000 in cattle for the support of each family on the Klamath Indian Reservation—each family of five?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I understood you to say that only 10 per cent of the 450 heads of families were now actually doing farming?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; that is, agricultural farming. That is what I meant—plowing. I presume that is what you had reference to; but stock raising and farming are two different matters.

Mr. SNYDER. I understood you to say that you thought 10 per cent of them were succeeding?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And now this other 40 per cent that we are talking about, what about them? If they had this capital that you are talking of, would they be able to use it? Would they be able to operate a farm based upon the capitalization of \$10,000?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That is your judgment?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, Mr. Hendricks, on what theory do you base your claim that the Federal Government ought to advance the Klamath Indians \$10,000 per family? Why is the Federal Government obligated to do that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. By selling our timber.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are not selling \$10,000 worth per family a year?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; we are not getting anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we are not talking about "anything." I am talking about the \$10,000 that you say you want. You come in here and want us to appropriate an amount which will equal \$10,000 to each family of five on the Klamath Indian Reservation. Now, I want to get what your theory is of the obligation of the Federal Government to do that. Why should the Federal Government do that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, we need assistance at this time—and the high cost of living.

The CHAIRMAN. But it won't take \$10,000 a year to sustain one family of five?

Mr. HENDRICKS. You give me \$70, and what can I buy? We are talking about the people in general.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we gave you \$5,000, what would you buy with that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I could build a nice home on my allotment and improve it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, wouldn't \$5,000 for your family do you just as well as \$10,000?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Certainly it would, but we want some assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, wouldn't \$2,000 do?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am not asking for a million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Wouldn't \$2,000 do you as well as \$5,000? Couldn't you get along with \$2,000?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I might get along with \$5, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, would you advocate putting \$5 in the bill for the family? Is that what you want?

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is what you are advocating.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not advocating anything. I am trying to get what you want. You come in here and ask us flat-footed to donate to your people \$10,000 per family, something that was never asked by any tribal Indian before so far as I know. Now, if there is any reason why the Federal Government should do that, I want to know it. If the Federal Government has any moral obligation to advance you \$10,000, I want to know it, and I am trying to get you to tell me what that moral obligation is. Have we any treaty or agreement with you by which the Government guarantees you \$10,000 per family?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; it doesn't state in the treaty, but they stated in the final settlement that the Government would pay us every cent they owed us.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government don't owe you anything for the timber it has not sold?

Mr. HENDRICKS. But we are trying to sell it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Your contention is that the Government is slow and it doesn't comply with the promises; that it doesn't expedite the sale of this timber?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And that if it did sell it as rapidly as the business conditions would permit, that you would have more money to your tribal credit?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. That you would have more money to disburse among the members of the tribe?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. And your complaint is that the Government is not living up to that part of its obligations to you, in that they are not going along and are selling but little of the timber, and therefore but little money is being placed to the credit of the tribe for disbursement among the members?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, if the Government would sell this timber and turn the money over to you in an expeditious manner, that would be perfectly satisfactory to you, would it not?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, we don't ask the Government to pay us directly, individually. We would like to have it segregated, and we want to show the Government that we mean right and we want to do what is right. We don't ask the Government to pay us over \$25,000 immediately, but to reserve and pay us, say, \$5,000 per capita and see what we can do with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Pay you how much per capita?

Mr. HENDRICKS. \$5,000 apiece.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that is perfectly absurd. What is the use of us spending time on that? We have been all over that.

Mr. NORTON. What per capita was paid your people last year?

Mr. HENDRICKS. We received none.

Mr. NORTON. In 1917, up to July 1, 1917?

Mr. HENDRICKS. We didn't receive anything—that is, in general.

Mr. NORTON. The bureau reports—the Indian Bureau—that you received \$14,640 per capita.

Mr. HENDRICKS. We never received a cent.

Mr. NORTON. How much did you receive the year before?

Mr. HENDRICKS. We didn't receive anything.

Mr. NORTON. The year prior to that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. We didn't receive anything. The only time that we received anything was in the year 1909. That was during the McLaughlin agreement, under the McLaughlin agreement.

Mr. NORTON. Under the McLaughlin agreement you received \$537,000?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir. And some of it is still laying in here yet as a trust fund and decreasing all the time.

Mr. NORTON. Decreasing in what way?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I can show you a letter here, and when a child dies, that money reverts back into the tribal fund, and it goes we don't know where. It figured \$302 per capita to every man, woman, and child when the cash payment was made. Well, some of the competent ones—that the superintendent declared competent—I received my \$302 and Mr. Harrison Brown, and like so, but the minor sum was held back as a trust fund, and it shows right here that Harrison Brown's little daughter died some time after the payment was made and it reverted back into the trust fund. They denied him the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Read the letter.

Mr. NORTON. This letter is dated May 16, 1916:

Mr. FRED HENDRICKS,
Klamath Agency, Oreg.:

My FRIEND: This will refer further to office letter addressed to you and Harrison Brown under date of March 28, and especially to that part of your inquiry concerning the trust funds of your deceased wife, Mary McKay. The superintendent reports that his records show that your wife died May 17, 1910, and as her application for trust funds was not approved by the department until June 2, 1910, her share would revert to the tribe and not descend to her legal heirs.

This is in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary.

Your friend,

C. F. HAUKE,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

Now, Mr. Hendricks, has the agency out there been of assistance to the Indians during the past few years?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, it seemed as though this agent is trying to be of assistance to the Indians.

Mr. NORRIS. Has the agency for the past 5 or 6 years, the past 10 years, been of assistance to the Indians?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, it seemed as though they had not been to any great extent.

Mr. NORTON. Have they interfered with the development and higher civilization of the Indians?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, when the Indians held their general meeting in trying to ask the Government here—that is, to send a delegation to this city—they have always opposed it; that is, they were opposed.

Mr. NORTON. Now, you haven't answered my question—at least very directly. I want your opinion as to whether the Government supervision of the Indians out there, through the Indian Agency, has helped the Indians to improve their condition during the last five or six years?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; it has; that is, the Government is putting them on the basis that they are adopting the Caucasian ways, as I stated before, and we want to do what is right, and we are trying to make an honest living and to go ahead, but we are under adverse conditions that confront us at this time. We are not able to go ahead.

Mr. NORTON. Are you restricted Indians out there now?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; that is, I have been declared a competent Indian, but it seems as if I am not very competent.

Mr. NORTON. Are you declared entirely competent and outside of the supervision of the agency? Are you under the supervision of the agent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is, in regard to my family affairs, I am; yes.

Mr. NORTON. Well, why didn't you make application to remove your restrictions?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Why did I?

Mr. NORTON. Why didn't you?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, it seemed as though we are—it does not restrict us from holding tribal rights.

Mr. NORTON. You didn't want to be declared an unrestricted Indian? You don't want your restrictions removed? Isn't that the fact?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No. It seems as though we would like to have a final settlement with the Government, and we could all be declared citizens—that is, naturalized citizens of the United States—so that we could shoulder and help pay taxes, and so forth, but we would like a final settlement before we were recognized so.

Mr. NORTON. Is the Government doing anything out there now to keep you—speaking of you individually now—from developing your allotment and becoming self-supporting, independent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. They are not aiding me at this time; no.

Mr. NORTON. Well, are they doing anything to prevent you?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; they are not. It seems, though, to prevent me, they are not selling the timber in as large quantities, enough to aid me in trying to do what I want to do.

Mr. NORTON. Would you be in favor, Mr. Hendricks, of the Government at once selling off all the timber?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. To private parties?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. And at once distributing all the money to these Indians on the reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is, distributing, setting it aside per capita; seggregating it, and paying us in deferred term payments. That is what we ask for. We want to show the Government that we mean to do what is right, and we don't want to say, "Give us all the money." We want it so we will have something to fall back on from time to time. That is what we want now, at this time. We want to say, "Give us over the \$25,000, and I want to go ahead and build a barn and spend it." Then, of course, I could loan the money out on interest and go ahead, and we want a provision in there so that the incompetent Indian will be protected and the young ones will be protected.

Mr. NORTON. Is this the fact, Mr. Hendricks, that because the Indians have in mind that there is a large amount of money coming to them from the Government they are simply remaining idle and refusing to do anything for themselves?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, sir; not at this time, they are not. They are industrious Indians; they are not lazy, and they are willing to work; but, as I stated awhile ago, the employers don't give them any chance.

Mr. NORTON. They hire all white men?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, when the Indian does a little something they make it so hard for him that he will quit the job. You can't drive an Indian. If you speak cross to him he will quit. If you say, "You are not doing that right; if you don't do that right, you get off the job," he will get off the job. He won't take any talk.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, you spoke about Harrison Brown here keeping 400 head of stock. How did he come to get 400 head of stock?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I will tell you. He seemed to be very lucky in keeping together his herds, and, through his assistance, when his father died, he left him quite a bunch of stock. He had a start when his father died.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, state, if you know, how did his father succeed in keeping together a large herd of stock to turn over to his son, Harrison Brown?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, that question I couldn't answer.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, he must at least have been a thrifty man!

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And Mr. Harrison Brown is also a thrifty man?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; he is a thrifty man.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, has he had any assistance from the Government any more than you have had during the period that he has been raising this 400 head of cattle?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; he hasn't had any more. He has had just the same assistance, that's all.

Mr. SNYDER. Isn't he an example to the rest of the Indians up there to attempt to work up to his capacity and ideals?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I don't understand how it is that one man—he is the largest owner of stock out there, an Indian, isn't he?

Mr. HENDRICKS. There is another man by the name of Tim Brown. He is a half-blood.

Mr. SNYDER. About equal to him or larger?

Mr. HENDRICKS. About equal to him.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, do they have any special advantage over the rest of the allotted owners out there? Do they have more allotments than any of the others, or do they hire from other Indians their allotments and lands?

Mr. HENDRICKS. He leases land from others, and so does Mr. Brown; and he is buying land, practically—deceased claims that are put up for sale. Tim Brown is buying them.

Mr. SNYDER. So that he has created his herd by his own thrift, with what little his father left him?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir. I had nothing to start, in with, and if I was given the same opportunity that he had I would be likewise, also.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, you have certainly demonstrated that with nothing to start with you have gone along some.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. And I hope there are many more there that look as prosperous and well educated as you are.

Mr. HENDRICKS. There are.

Mr. SNYDER. And if they are, and the Government is not putting anything in their way, they ought to be getting along as well as you are; and, if they are getting along as well as you are, they are not suffering much.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, of course, they are not suffering much. But now here are the old indigent people that are not properly supported. We can't support them like they really ought to be, and there is another matter that the Government should look into, to set aside a certain amount of money. They are worth \$25,000 apiece and still they are sitting out in that old wickiup, and the snow drifting in and the wind blowing, and living on bread and water and roots and stuff, and here they are worth \$25,000 and they can't get one penny's worth of credit out of a grocery store. Now, does that look reasonable for an institution, a national Government of the United States to see their own people—and they are the guardians of us Indians—to starve us to death, with that vast amount of property? I don't think it is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hendricks, you say there was a competency commission in your reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Indians applied to that competency commission?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I must say, I asked Col. Fleming and he said 10 per cent of the 477.

The CHAIRMAN. Applied?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; of the 477 10 per cent, just 10 per cent of the 477 applied. There were 477 heads of families, and he said he thought that more would apply. I will explain the reason. Their reasons are this: That they didn't want to be declared competent and receive their patents in fee simple for their land at the present time under the present conditions that surround them, because when they become citizens—that is, get their patents in fee—some white man will come along and say, "Here, Tom, Dick, I see you have got your patent." "Yes, I have got my patent; I am a citizen." "You have got a nice piece of land there." "Oh, yes; a fine piece of land." "What will you take for that land?" Well, the Indian is broke; he has no money in his pocket and he has no credit, and this man will ride up there and say, "How much do you want for that 160 acres or 80 acres?" and the Indian says, "I don't know." "Well, don't you want to sell it?" "Yes, maybe I will sell it pretty soon, because I have got no money." "All right, you see me." Before he gets away from there he will make a deal with the Indian and the Indian will get into the automobile and go to Klamath Falls and transfer the deed and the patent, and the Indian will say, "I want \$2,000 for that place." "Well, I can't pay you that. I will give you about \$1,200 for that 160 acres." The Indian is hungry and he stays there all day and finally he says, "All right; I'll sign that."

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in your opinion the Indian is not competent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, under present conditions of the Government—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Well, if he would sell his land that way he is not competent.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, he has nothing to back him up.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, just wait a moment. You tell me that a man that has 160 acres of land that is valuable has no credit at all?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, he has no credit.

The CHAIRMAN. And that a man that has 160 acres, an Indian who has 160 acres of land—

Mr. HENDRICKS (interposing). He has to mortgage that land, you understand.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we all have to do that. Everybody does that. Everybody mortgages land. We passed here, by Congress, a rural-credits act which provides for every farmer mortgaging his land and making easy payments on it. Now you say this man wouldn't have any credit. If he had 160 acres of land he would have credit?

Mr. HENDRICKS. He would go to the bank and pay 10 per cent for a certain period, and then they would foreclose the mortgage.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if he had 160 acres of land he would have credit according to his capacity as a business man, wouldn't he?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that would end that. He would have credit if he had 160 acres of land; but if I understand your contention—and I want to get it right—your contention is that this fellow's restrictions ought not to be removed because if they were he would sell his land for less than it was worth?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you want the supervision of the Indian Bureau to continue?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, we want assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. But according to your statement you don't want him to sell that land. That would be supervision of the Indian. If you are going to have the land restricted and inalienable, then you have supervision of the Indian.

Mr. SNYDER. I think what he means is this: He wants the Indian to have the right to sell his land, but he wants the Government to supply the Indian with sufficient money so that he can hold the land until such time as he gets a price that he thinks is suitable for it. Isn't that about it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir; that is what I was trying to explain.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, there isn't a man in the entire United States that has got anything to sell that wouldn't like to have the Government do exactly the same thing by him.

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; the Indian would not sell.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you apply for the removal of your restrictions to the competency commission?

Mr. HENDRICKS. They recommended me as a competent Indian, and I got my patent in fee.

The CHAIRMAN. You have your patent in fee?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have that, have you?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are paying taxes?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am a taxpayer and a voter.

The CHAIRMAN. And about 40 of them are doing that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, they have been recommended recently by the competency commission—there is only a few, you see. Some of them had been refused, and when the competency commission came out there Col. Fleming asked them to make their application, and some of them did, and he said that he was very sorry to see that more of them had refused to do so on the grounds that they didn't want to be forced to dispose of their land, as we were talking a while ago. They would like to retain their allotment, but be aided from the Government, so that they could improve and build their homes—that is, improve their allotment and build a home on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hendricks, you confuse two things there, which I don't think the Government would agree to do. If the Government is going to take its hands off the Indian and remove his restriction, then the Government is not going to assist him any more. Now, that is a principle well established all over the country. When the Government takes its hands off of me—I am an Indian myself—when the Government took its hands off of me and said, "Mr. Carter, you are an unrestricted Indian," then any help that I expected from the Government ended right there.

Mr. HENDRICKS. You didn't expect anything.

The CHAIRMAN. No; and I haven't gotten anything.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Don't you still hold your tribal rights? Do you mean to exclude me from that \$25,000,000?

The CHAIRMAN. No; you can hold your tribal right, whatever that might be, but the tribal right is one thing and supervision of the Indian Department is another. Now, you must distinguish between the tribal proposition and the individual proposition. The restriction of a man's property is an individual proposition, and the tribal right is a tribal proposition.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Certainly; that's what we are here for.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if I understand you, Mr. Hendricks, the thing that you complain about is not that the Government owes you anything except this \$100,000 in the Treasury, but that the Government has supervision now of some twenty or twenty-five million dollars' worth of property of yours which they will not dispose of and give you the money?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I agree with you heartily that they ought to do it with such men as you. That property ought to be sold at the earliest possible moment and that money, whatever your share is and that of your family, be turned over to you; or if you make proper bond for your children's share, that should be turned over to you, and your wife's share should be turned over to you. I am in full sympathy with that, but that is quite a different proposition from the Government advancing you a great many millions of dollars for property that is yet unsold.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, it could be sold.

The CHAIRMAN. And it ought to be, I think.

Mr. HENDRICKS. It can be sold. They are selling it now, and there is no law to prevent them.

The CHAIRMAN. But your complaint is that they are not selling it fast enough?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; they are not selling it fast enough.

Now the Indians asked us when they elected us as delegates to represent them here, they wanted to know what the compensation would be. Well, we told them anything that was reasonable, and so they allowed us \$3 a day apiece—that is, above actual expenses—and we want to know at this time—now I understand that the commissioner does not want to pay us our actual expenses even, and, as he don't pay us our actual expenses, how are we going to get this \$3 a day apiece, and we want to know if we could at this time—if we can do something so that the office will be authorized to pay us for our services rendered the Klamath Indians in general, and also pay our actual expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get this information that the Indian Bureau would not pay your expenses?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, my friend Mr. Brosius has notified me this morning.

Mr. BROSIUS. There was nothing positive about it. Didn't you get a telegram from your wife about it? They heard after this delegation left that their expenses wouldn't be paid. Now, there is difficulty all along the line. I came over here this morning not know-

ing of this hearing at all. I had a letter from the Indian Office regarding the contract for the sale of the timber—I wish I had it with me—and I will file that as a part of this hearing if you will allow it later on. But I had a talk with the commissioner yesterday regarding this delegation, and he didn't know that they were here. I told him they were here, but had not called upon him for the reason that one member of the delegation that was appointed is not with them, and they have wired back—sent two or three telegrams—to find out if he is coming before they went to the Indian Office to present matters officially. I think they were right in that. That is what I advised Mr. Hendricks this morning—that they should go to the Indian Office to-day some time and report.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't think there will be any trouble about that.

Mr. SNYDER. It isn't anything that this committee could act on anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. No. Now, let me ask you this: You are the regularly accredited delegate from the tribe?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you said that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had agreed for you to come here?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is all right then.

Mr. BROSIUS. Might I speak of that?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL M. BROSIUS, WASHINGTON, D. C., AGENT INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BROSIUS. In the beginning, the council—the tribal council, of 12 members—were authorized to select a delegation to come here. Most of the Indians—or many of the Indians—protested against that. They selected two brothers and a mixed-blood Indian, a Modoc, that came from Oklahoma. They claimed they were not representative Indians of the tribe. They wanted to call a general council of the tribe. I urged upon the commissioner by letter, and saw him personally, that that should be followed, so it would be more representative of the wishes of the tribe, to call a general council of the whole tribe together. I think you would all agree that that would be representative, rather than the 12 men selected year after year to represent the tribe in small matters at the agency; that they should not represent them in this very important matter to present here to the committee of Congress or otherwise. The commissioner held that the 12 men of the tribal council should make the selection of the 3 men, and they upheld that delegation. This is not the delegation that is here.

Mr. SNYDER. Then we have got to go all over this thing again.

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I think the commissioner is wrong.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I think we should have been advised of that before we had this two hours' conference on the question.

Mr. BROSIUS. The commissioner said yesterday to have them come there.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this man is the regularly authorized delegate.

Mr. Brosius. He is authorized by the general counsel of the tribe and approved by the superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we couldn't do anything about it anyway. That is an administrative matter. We have troubles enough of our own.

Now, is there anyone else who wants to be heard?

Mr. Brosius. Mr. Chairman, I visited the Klamath Reservation; I don't want to take up over three minutes of the committee's time. I agree with Mr. Sinnott that those Indians should be given cattle to start upon their homesteads, upon their allotment. Their allotted lands are the best grazing country in the Northwest. There is no doubt about that. And they ought to be given a sufficient number of cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you represent the Indian Rights Association?

Mr. Brosius. Yes. I have been interested in these Indians for some time.

Mr. Sinnott. Mr. Harrison Brown is here. Do you want to say something, Mr. Brown?

Mr. Harrison Brown. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Give the reporter your name and your post-office address, Mr. Brown.

STATEMENT OF MR. HARRISON BROWN, A KLAMATH INDIAN, KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.

Mr. Brown. My name is Harrison Brown. I live at Klamath Agency, Oreg.

The CHAIRMAN. How far do you live from the agency?

Mr. Brown. I live at Baddy.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that from the agency?

Mr. Brown. About 50 miles above the agency.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your post office?

They sent me to come up here and see about selling our timber, by asking you people here if we could sell it, because, they said, we didn't never get nothing for our timber yet. The timber has been selling for three years now and our lumber has been sold, and we have been starving now. We are poor; got nothing. Half of them sometimes didn't have no breakfast; half of them got no clothes; they got nothing to buy with. The white men get it all, and those people all use our money from our timber, which we can use ourselves, which we need. We can buy our clothes with that timber. We have got a fine place there, and the white people come and run over us. Now, to-day, we used to have lots of ducks and lots of fish and lots of deer, and the white people all kill them off. Now we can't live. We have got nothing to eat. We used to eat that. We used to eat deer, ducks, fish. Now white people come up there and kill them all off. Now we can't use meat because we have got no money to buy meat. Now, to-day, it is worse in the war. In the war everything is pretty high. We have got no money to buy with. I think lots of them will starve to death this winter.

That is what they sent me for. They want to get help. They want to see if we could get money on that timber which they have

been hauling away—our lumber, our logs. Now, that is what I come here for. I can't talk very well the English language.

Mr. SNYDER. You are doing first rate.

Mr. BROWN. There are people old like me, and they are dying pretty fast. The old folks are dying off. They will never get the money. They will never get anything for it. Now, we have got lots of them sick to-day. We have got no doctors. The doctors are too far off—at Klamath Falls, 50 miles. Sometimes it cost \$60 for the doctor to come up there, and he wants to see which one has got a little money. We have got no doctor there. That is why we die pretty fast. We have got no money to pay it—the doctor—at all.

Now, that is why we want to get a little money for our timber. I don't know who has got that money. That is what we would like to know.

Now, we wouldn't sell that whole thing. We don't want to let somebody eat that up, just like we had fish there. Now, we have got no fish. The same way they are doing with our lumber and our logs. Now, we are not going to have anything sometime.

I have been helping my people. I have a few stocks, and whenever I sell my beef, why, some of my brothers come here and say "Loan me \$10, \$20." All right; I loan it. Sometime I sell about \$9,000 worth of stuff—my beef. I have more of my brothers, my friends, come to borrow money.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they pay you back, Mr. Brown, when you loan it to them?

Mr. BROWN. Sometimes they pay me back in work, and sometimes never. They have got nothing to pay back with.

The CHAIRMAN. But if they have the money they pay up?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir. Now, just like this time, on this trip I use my own money. About a year ago I was here, and I used my money. I said to the tribe, "You can put up money for Fred Hendricks to come with me." I loaned \$500 to the tribe of my own money. I said "I will loan you \$500 and you pay me back." Now, I never got that back. The same way I do to-day. I hate to see those poor people, and I like to help them some way, so I come to see you people—my friends. That is what I come to ask you for. I like to help. That is what I come here for, so you can see me how far I come to ask help.

Mr. SNYDER. So you think it would be a good thing if each family out there was provided with 10 or 15 or 20 head of cattle?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. And do you think that, say, 50 out of every 100 heads of families would maintain or keep those cattle fed up and take care of them?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. That is your honest belief?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; that is my honest belief, because I believe they ought to have cattle.

Mr. SNYDER. How many families out of the 400 families in your tribe now actually have cattle?

Mr. BROWN. That own cattle?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. I don't know. I have got up my way, where I belong, about 8 or 10 men, and they have got some cattle. I know one man that has got more than I have.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, now, is it your practice, as a farmer—a big farmer—to buy up the other Indians' cattle?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. In other words, if an Indian has got three or four cattle or five cattle, and he isn't taking good care of them, or he wants to sell them, you go and buy them and add them to your flock?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, now then, wouldn't you keep up that same practice if these Indians were provided with 5 or 10 or 15 or 20 head? After they got them you would keep on buying them up just the same, whenever an Indian wanted to sell two or three or four or five head and made the price right? You would go and buy them and put them in your flock, would you?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, how long would it be before, instead of your having 400 head, you would have 1,000 head? How many years would it be before you would have 1,000 head on that basis?

Mr. BROWN. About five years.

Mr. SINNOTT. I don't think he understands fully. Under this plan they have no right to sell stock without the approval of the superintendent.

Mr. SNYDER. But they do have the right to sell the new stock.

Mr. SINNOTT. They would prohibit them from selling any stock.

Mr. SNYDER. Then that wouldn't do them any good.

Mr. SINNOTT. Of course, they would sell off the increase with the approval of the superintendent at the proper time.

Mr. SNYDER. What I see in this proposition, Mr. Sinnott, is this: Here is a thrifty man—a business Indian—and he has during this period of depression that the Indians have gone through, picked up at some price—possibly a low price—the cattle of these other Indians, and I want to find out what there is in this proposition that is going to keep him from it, and the other fellow mentioned up there, from carrying out the same system after we have provided the Indian, who is not a hustler and who doesn't care to keep up his farm, and who never will try to do it, from selling stock to him.

Mr. SINNOTT. Well, here is a letter which explains that. It is a letter signed by the special agent in charge. He says:

The granting of permits to Indians to sell cattle is, in my opinion, a very important matter, and I have decided to give personal consideration to every permit, and these permits must be applied for by the Indian himself. It is entirely the wrong principle that permits them to sell cattle issued to the Indians, upon the request of the purchaser, as that rather gives one man an advantage over other possible purchasers. No permit for the sale of cattle will be given except it contains the personal signature of the superintendent, and the approval of the farmer or stockman most familiar with the particular case. I am sending this letter to the various men who have bought cattle, not with a view of criticizing their former action, but with a view of announcing to them the present policy, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or confusion. I doubt if the superintendent has authority to authorize the sale of what we call reimbursable cattle—those sold under an agreement to be paid for by the Indian, and for which he signs an agreement. The title to these cattle remains in the Government until paid for,

and it is very doubtful if anyone purchasing such cattle from the Indian would have a title that would prevent the Government taking the cattle at any time they choose.

Very truly, yours,

C. H. ASBURY,
Special Agent in Charge.

That is dated July 5, 1917. Of course the Government would superintend the sale of these stock and would not permit such a plan to be put in vogue as has been the subject of your colloquy.

Mr. SNYDER. Well now, what has been the practice in the past?

Mr. SINNOTT. Well, I don't know myself about that.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course I can see that if that restriction were put on, that it would be all right, so far as the man keeping his cattle is concerned, but I don't see where he would get any additional income by having the cattle.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Hendricks would like to answer that.

Mr. HENDRICKS. It has been the custom of the stockman to issue permits to the purchaser and also to the Indians, to try and assist them to stock up their herds, and they would have to show a good reason why they want to sell the said cattle. Well, their reason has been in the past to pay grocery bills or to purchase provisions.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all right, but that doesn't get around the facts. Here you have two men—two successful Indians—who have collected a large number of cattle from somewhere and from somebody. Now, I am simply attempting to show that what takes place up there in the Indian country is only an indication of what takes place everywhere else. A thrifty man in any community that understands his business will always collect from all those that surround him, and that is exactly what is going on and has been going on previous to this minute, and that is exactly what will go on after we adopt this measure, if we do, and give you this assistance that you require. And that is why I asked you early how many years it would be, if you were stocked with these cattle, before you would be in the same economic condition that you are to-day. You said, understanding the question, three years. Now, I think you had it long enough. I think in about three years you would be right back where you are to-day, only this man, instead of having 400, would have a thousand.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Such is not the case. With your assistance, we would be able to let the cattle mature and increase until they become 3 years old, and then we could sell them to the big stock buyers, such as the Portland Packing Co., and so on, and we could get a good price for them, because we would be assisted from now on to allow those cattle to increase.

Mr. SINNOTT. Under the direction of the Government, they would sell off the increase and keep enough for the parent herds.

Mr. SNYDER. But they can only do that, as I understand it, now under restrictions?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that is as fair as you could make it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many heads of families did you say there were?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Four hundred and seventy-seven heads of families. That is what the census shows up at the agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Brown, is there anything else?

Mr. BROWN. That's all, I think.

Mr. SYNDER. Let me ask you one more question. You say there are lots of Indians up there that are going to starve this winter?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, Mr. Hendricks said that there were a number of indigent or old Indians that they—that is, meaning himself and his his people—could not take care of. Where are they getting their food from now? Who is providing them with bread to live on?

Mr. BROWN. I don't know.

Mr. SNYDER. You don't know?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, they have got to get some sustenance from somewhere. Where do they get it from?

Mr. BROWN. I don't know.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, do they dig it out of the ground or pick it off of the trees, or does somebody give it to them?

Mr. SINNOTT. I don't think he understands the question.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, let Mr. Hendricks answer it.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, there is a place up there called Rocas Bay. There is a big marsh on the Klamath Indian Reservation that has these water lillies growing, and they get into canoes along about August and gather the pods which have seeds in them. They parch those and grind them on rocks, and they boil that. And then the young ones manage to get hold of a sack of flour and a little stuff, and they take that as a side issue to these old people at the present time. That is the way they subsist. The Government does not issue them rations whatever.

Mr. SINNOTT. You mean they live on charity to a certain extent?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; and we are not able to support them as they really ought to be.

Mr. CLASSON. Who is this man Frank Adams that they mention in this report?

Mr. HENDRICKS. He is a stock man.

Mr. CLASSON. Does he live on the reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No. I believe he has bought—that is, recently he has lived, but he has leased land.

Mr. CLASSON. Leased it on the reservation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; tribal land and also some allotted land.

Mr. CLASSON. What kind of cattle has he?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Herfords and Roan Durhams.

Mr. CLASSON. Thoroughbreds?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Supposed to be thoroughbreds. He buys the best stock. He is stocking up his herds.

Mr. CLASSON. What do you consider the value of his stock?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, of course, I haven't got the prices of his stock, but it seems as though the general run varies from what the stock shows up when it is shown. There is different grades of cattle. The first-class beef, they call that "smooth stuff"—that is the word they use—and about the second class they don't pay so much for.

Mr. CLASSON. How much do you pay for those?

Mr. HENDRICKS. They pay about 6 cents—well, they paid 7 cents this year on hoof for first-class smooth stuff and 6 cents for second class.

Mr. CLASSON. Then \$125 would be too much a head for that kind of cattle, wouldn't it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, if they are good stock, I don't believe you can buy cattle—that is, with good blood, what we claim is good stock—I don't think you could get any stock under that.

Mr. CLASSON. You don't mean to say that there is any of those cattle that you say bring 6 cents will weight 2,000 pounds, do you?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; I am not saying that; but I am saying what they got for it on the scales, and just buying, just looking at them they don't get so much.

Mr. CLASSON. In other words, they would get about \$60 a head—\$50 or \$60—instead of \$125, don't they?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, it is according to what the beef weighs. Now, there is a man—tell them what you sold one in your herd for [addressing Mr. Brown].

Mr. CLASSON. Well, I want the general run. I don't want one particular one.

Mr. BROWN. Beef cattle, you mean?

Mr. CLASSON. No; stock cattle.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I was talking about beef cattle.

Mr. CLASSON. You knew what I was talking about.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Now, stock cattle, a cow, will bring about \$60, and, say, up to \$70.

Mr. CLASSON. Then why didn't you answer my question right away to start on?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I didn't understand you.

Mr. CLASSON. Yes; you did.

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; I didn't—beg pardon. I was talking about beef cattle and you were talking about stock cattle.

Mr. CLASSON. Did I ask you anything about Mr. Adams's beef cattle? I asked you about the cattle he had there on the range didn't I?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, that includes stock and also beef cattle.

Mr. CLASSON. I asked you the general run of those cattle.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, I hope I have explained it to you.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you get for a calf like you were talking about selling—6 months old?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, for 9 months old you get about \$25.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you get for a yearling calf, a second-year calf?

Mr. HENDRICKS. About \$35.

Mr. SINNOT. The stock agent on the reservation put the price at \$50, the purchase price on heifers. That is on page 309 of the hearings.

Mr. CLASSON. I want to ask this man what do you pay for cattle when you buy them?

Mr. BROWN. Well, sometimes I buy.

Mr. CLASSON. What do you pay for calfs?

Mr. BROWN. About \$25, and \$35 sometimes.

Mr. CLASSON. How much do you pay for yearlings?

Mr. BROWN. Well, I pay for yearlings about \$45.

Mr. CLASSON. And 2-year-olds?

Mr. BROWN. Well, all the way from this year it was pretty high—\$75 for 2-year-old steers.

Mr. CLASSON. What do you pay for heifers?

Mr. BROWN. Two-year-olds, \$60.

Mr. CLASSON. How about cows are they the same price?

Mr. BROWN. Cows—cow and calf—about \$80.

Mr. CLASSON. Then you count the calves?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Brown, why aren't more of the Indians up there progressive and having property of their own—cattle and horses? Why didn't more of them have things like you have?

Mr. BROWN. I don't know. He don't know how, I guess.

Mr. NORTON. They are not thrifty!

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. Well, do the better class of Indians like yourself talk to the other Indians and try to get them to save?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. Are there more Indians each year becoming independent, owning property of their own? Are the conditions among the Indians getting better each year?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. You think there are more Indians richer this year than there were last year?

Mr. BROWN. I think so. I see now; yes.

Mr. NORTON. They are getting a little better each year?

Mr. BROWN. They are getting a little better now. What make me think so, now of course the country is dry. There was lots of whiskey and that is what they spent the money for.

Mr. NORTON. You think it is a good thing to have prohibition up there?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; everything is quiet now.

Mr. NORTON. When you break up the land there and put it into crops, do the crops grow pretty well?

Mr. BROWN. Well, not my way. I just raise hay.

Mr. NORTON. You don't raise any oats or wheat?

Mr. BROWN. No; just hay and rye mostly. Rye and hay I use. I don't raise no oats up there.

Mr. NORTON. Why, doesn't the crop grow there?

Mr. BROWN. It is too cold. I have tried sometimes, but it all froze.

Mr. NORTON. What time do you have frost there?

Mr. BROWN. Oh, in the month of May.

Mr. NORTON. And then what time in the fall?

Mr. BROWN. In the fall, in December.

Mr. NORTON. Does it freeze in August?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. It freezes so it will kill the wheat or oats in August or September?

Mr. BROWN. Well, we have been doing cutting long before that, for hay, you know.

Mr. NORTON. What time do your oats ripen there?

Mr. BROWN. Well, I never raised ripe oats.

Mr. NORTON. What time do they ripen?

Mr. BROWN. The rye I just cut for hay.

Mr. NORTON. You don't make grain out of it?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. NORTON. Do you grow potatoes there?

Mr. BROWN. No; no potatoes.

Mr. NORTON. Won't it grow potatoes in that country?

Mr. BROWN. No, it is too cold. I never experienced that. I just raise hay.

Mr. NORTON. How about in other parts of the reservation? Do other parts of the reservation grow wheat?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; they have not very big pieces, though—little pieces.

Mr. NORTON. Is the reservation, most of it, mountainous and rough?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; cold weather in the summer time.

Mr. NORTON. Not much of it level?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the name of the town you come from, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. Well, I live between Klamath Falls and Lake View, right on the road between them.

Mr. NORTON. Is there a railroad there?

Mr. BROWN. No; a State road.

Mr. NORTON. No railroad?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. NORTON. How far is it from the railroad?

Mr. BROWN. About 50 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brown, you spoke about selling one steer for a pretty good price. What did you get for it? Mr. Hendricks told you to tell us about that.

Mr. BROWN. I got \$75.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the best price you ever had?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. I did sold one year—the time I got the \$9,000, I hold for three-year-old steers, and I sold it, and I waited, and they brought an average of \$80—the bunch.

The CHAIRMAN. Those were pretty good cattle?

Mr. BROWN. Pretty good cattle; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they, shorthorns?

Mr. BROWN. Durham—red Durham and Hereford mixed.

Mr. NORTON. Do you have to put your cattle in stables in the winter?

Mr. BROWN. Well, sometimes.

Mr. NORTON. Do you let them run out on the range most of the winter?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. You don't have to put them inside—in barns?

Mr. BROWN. Oh, no.

Mr. NORTON. Does the snow get very deep there?

Mr. BROWN. Oh, yes; the snow gets pretty deep.

Mr. NORTON. How do you feed them?

Mr. BROWN. I feed hay from a wagon; scatter it out.

Mr. NORTON. The snow doesn't last long?

Mr. BROWN. No; on top of the snow.

Mr. NORTON. How long does the snow last?

Mr. BROWN. Sometimes we feed for four months.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, when you buy a calf for \$40, and you sell the steer for \$80, how much does it cost you in between the \$40 and \$80? How much does it cost to bring it up to that \$80 value?

Mr. BROWN. I don't know.

Mr. SNYDER. What I mean is, you buy a calf for \$40, you feed that on Government land, you graze your cattle on Government land, and you sell them eventually, a year after, or two years after, for \$80 a head. How much has it cost you actually to take care of the cattle?

Mr. BROWN. They cost me a whole lot, when I buy hay and hire a man.

Mr. SNYDER. That is what I want to get at.

Mr. BROWN. It has cost me a whole lot, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$10?

Mr. BROWN. No; more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. \$20?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; last winter it cost me \$30 for a ton of hay. One ton of hay cost \$30.

The CHAIRMAN. But you put up most of your hay, don't you?

Mr. BROWN. I was out of hay. Too long winter we had.

Mr. SNYDER. But usually you make all the hay that you need for your cattle?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. You don't have to buy any hay?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, do you have to buy feed any winter or every winter? Do you have to buy feed for these cattle, outside of the hay? What do you feed your cattle outside of hay?

Mr. BROWN. They browse, browse themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, I think, Mr. Brown.

Is there anything else, Mr. Sinnott?

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to call your attention to one matter. At your request I introduced a bill relative to this reservation, 3975, which the Indian Department sent you, and that will enable some more allotments to be made, and I would like to have your committee consider it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will take that up later. We will adjourn now.

(Whereupon, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned.)





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